1990

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH(3) CENSUS TRACTS AND BNA'S

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS
REF
WA
201
1990
A5732x
PH-3-250
c.1

REFERENCE COPY

U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

CENSUS '90

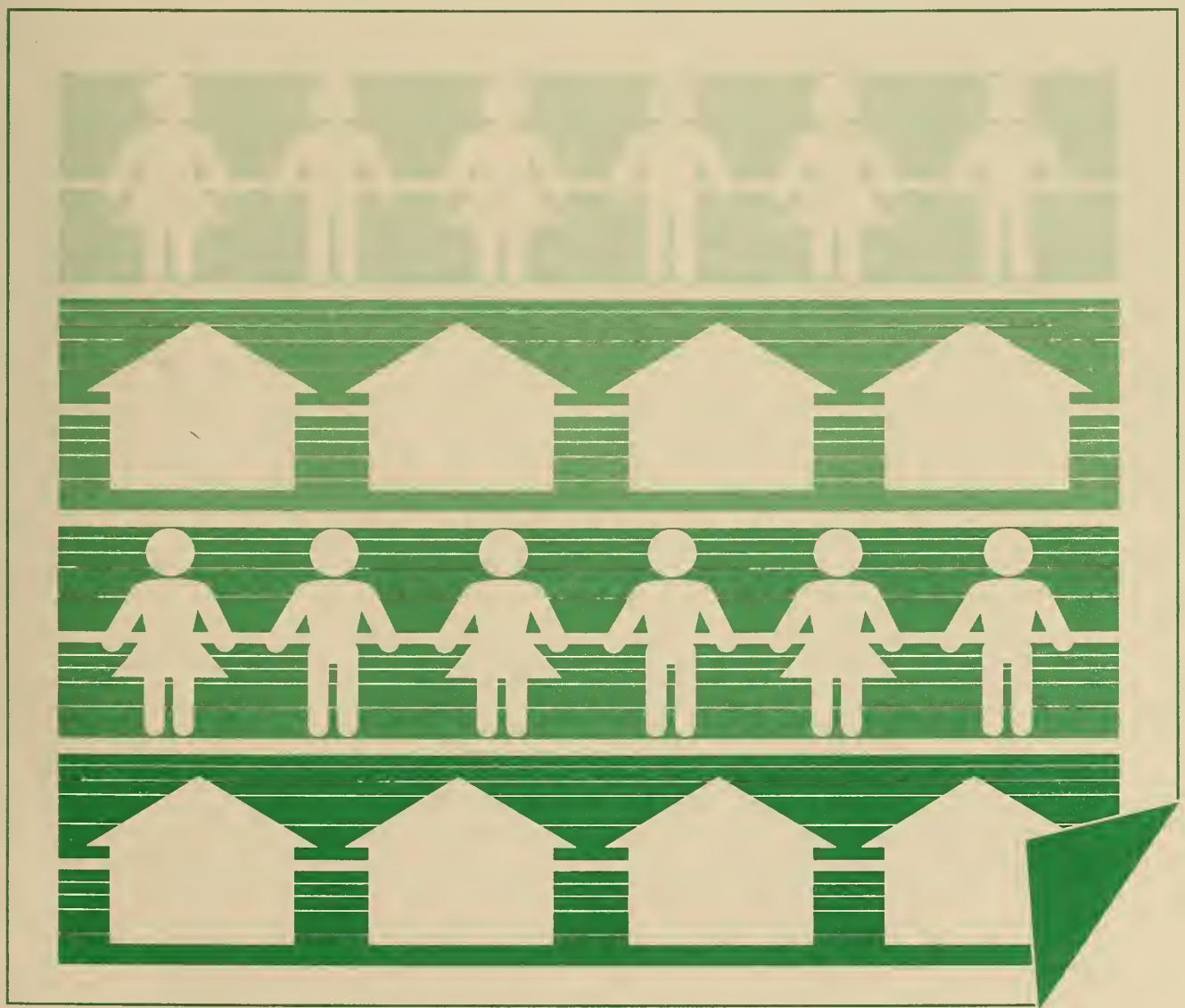
1990 CPH-3-250

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

Olympia, WA MSA

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
LIBRARY



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura,** Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman,** Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair, Rachel F. Brown, James L. Dinwiddie, Allan A. Stephenson,** and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman, Adolfo L. Paez, A. Edward Pike,** and **William A. Starr.** Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig, Cindy S. Easton, Avis L. Foote, Carolyn R. Hay, Douglas M. Lee, Gloria J. Porter,** and **A. Nishea Quash.**

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson,** Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell, Kenneth A. Riccini, Billy E. Stark,** and **James E. Steed.** Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr., Earle B. Knapp, Jr., Judith N. Petty, Mark M. Taylor, Russell L. Valentine, Jr., Carol A. Van Horn,** and **C. Kemble Worley.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers, Sharron S. Baucom, Catharine W. Burt, Vickie L. Cotton, Robert J. Hemmig, George H. McLaughlin, Carol M. Miller, Lorraine D. Neece, Peggy S. Payne, William L. Peil, Cotty A. Smith, Dennis W. Stoudt,** and **Richard R. Warren.** Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks, Miriam R. Barton, Danny L. Burkhead, J. Kenneth Butler, Jr., Albert A. Csellar, Donald H. Danbury, Judith A. Dawson, Donald R. Dwyer, Beverly B. Fransen, Katherine H. Gilbert, Lynn A. Hollabaugh, Ellen B. Katzoff, Randy M. Klear, Norman W. Larsen, Peter J. Long, Sue Love, Patricia O. Madson, Mark J. Matsko, John R. Murphy, Dan E. Philipp, Eugene M. Rashlich, Willie T. Robertson, Barbara A. Rosen, Sharon A. Schoch, Imelda B. Severdia, Diane J. Simmons, Emmett F. Spiers, Johanne M. Stovall, M. Lisa Sylla,** and **Jess D. Thompson.**

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg,** Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.,** Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry,** Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs, Peter J. Fronczek, Patricia A. Johnson, Enrique J. Lamas, Charles T. Nelson,** and **Thomas S. Scopp.** Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher, Jeanne C. Benetti, Robert L. Bennefield, Robert W. Bonnette, William S. Chapin, Higinio Feliciano, Timothy S. Grall, Cynthia J. Harpine, Selwyn Jones, Mary C. Kirk, Richard G. Kreinsen, Gordon H. Lester, Mark S. Littman, Wilfred T. Masumura, John M. McNeil, Diane C. Murphy, George F. Patterson, Thomas J. Palumbo, Kirby G. Posey, John Priebe, Anne D. Smoler,** and **Carmina F. Young.**

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider,** Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton,** Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton.** The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal, Campbell J. Gibson, Roderick J. Harrison, Donald J. Hernandez, Jane H. Ingold, Martin T. O'Connell, Marie Pees, J. Gregory Robinson, Phillip A. Salopek, Paul M. Siegel, Robert C. Speaker, Gregory K. Spencer,** and **Cynthia M. Taeuber.** Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein, Rosalind R. Bruno, Janice A. Costanzo, Rosemarie C. Cowan, Arthur R. Cresce, Larry G. Curran, Carmen DeNavas, Robert O. Grymes, Kristin A. Hansen, Mary C. Hawkins, Rodger V. Johnson, Michael J. Levin, Edna L. Paisano, Sherry B. Pollock, Stanley J. Rolark, A. Dianne Schmidley, Denise I. Smith,** and **Nancy L. Sweet.**

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli,** then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana,** Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal,** Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett, Frederick G. Bohme, Larry W. Carbaugh, James P. Curry, Samuel H. Johnson, John C. Kavaliunas,** and **Forrest B. Williams.** Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz, Celestin J. Aguigui, Barbara J. Aldrich, Delores A. Baldwin, Albert R. Barros, Geneva A. Burns, Carmen D. Campbell, James R. Clark, Virginia L. Collins, George H. Dailey, Jr., Barbara L. Hatchl, Theresa C. Johnson, Paul T. Manka, John D. McCall, Jo Ann Norris, David M. Pemberton, Sarabeth Rodriguez, Charles J. Wade, Joyce J. Ware,** and **Gary M. Young.**

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx,** Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George,** Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia,** Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi,** Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome, Charles E. Dingman, Linda M. Franz, David E. Galdi, Dan N. Harding, Donald I. Hirschfeld, David B. Meixler, Peter Rosenson, Joel Sobel, Brian Swanhart,** and **Richard Trois.** Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault, Desmond J. Carron, Anthony W. Costanzo, Paul W. Daisey, Beverly A. Davis, Carl S. Hantman, Christine J. Kinnear, Terence D. McDowell, Linda M. Pike, Rose J. A. Quarato, Lourdes Ramirez, Gavin H. Shaw, Daniel L. Sweeney, Timothy F. Trainor, Phyllis S. Willette,** and **Walter E. Yergen.**

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson,** Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger,** Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman,** Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson, Deborah H. Griffin, Richard A. Griffin, Lawrence I. Iskow,** and **Michael L. Mersch.** Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez, Larry M. Bates, Somonica L. Green, James E. Hartman, Steven D. Jarvis, Alfredo Navarro, Eric L. Schindler, Carolyn T. Swan,** and **Glenn D. White.**

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.,** Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert,** directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom,** Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler, Albert W. Cosner, Gary J. Lauffer, Gerald A. Mann, Clement B. Nettles, Russell Price,** and **Barbara J. Stanard.** Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott, Robert J. Brown, David M. Coontz,** and **John T. Overby.**

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris,** Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.,** and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett,** Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer, Richard F. Blass, Karl K. Kindel,** and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams, John E. Bell, LaVerne Collins, Dwight P. Dean, Arthur G. Dukakis, Sheila H. Grimm, William F. Hill, James F. Holmes, Stanley D. Moore, Marvin L. Postma, John E. Reeder,** and **Leo C. Schilling.**

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner,** Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna,** Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-250

1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

Olympia, WA MSA

Issued June 1993

U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director



Economics and Statistics Administration



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director

Charles D. Jones, Associate Director for Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for Demographic Programs
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for Field Operations
Clifford J. Parker, Acting Associate Director for Administration
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for Decennial Census

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

CONTENTS

Page

List of Statistical Tables ---- iv
How to Use This Census Report ---- I-1
Table Finding Guide ---- II-1
User Notes ---- III-1
List of Census Tract Reports and Census Tract Comparability Tables ---- IV-1

Statistical Tables (For detailed list of statistical tables, see page iv.) ---- 1

APPENDIXES

A. Area Classifications ---- A-1
B. Definitions of Subject Characteristics ---- B-1
C. Accuracy of the Data ---- C-1
D. Collection and Processing Procedures ---- D-1
E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages ---- E-1
F. Data Products and User Assistance ---- F-1
G. Maps ---- G-1

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

[An asterisk (*) indicates that the table was omitted because there were no qualifying geographic area(s) or population group(s)]

Table		Page
1.	**General Characteristics of Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	1
2.	**General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	9
3.	**General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	11
4.	**General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	12
5.	**General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	13
6.	**General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	15
7.	**General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	16
8.	**Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	17
9.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	23
10.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	31
11.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	33
12.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	34
13.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	35
14.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	36
15.	**Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	37
16.	**Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	38
17.	**Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	44
18.	**Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	52
19.	**Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	60
20.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	68
21.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	70

Table		Page
22.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	72
23.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	73
24.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	74
25.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	75
26.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	76
27.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	78
28.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	80
29.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	81
30.	**Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	82
31.	**Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	83
32.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	84
33.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	92
34.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	100
35.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	102
36.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	104
37.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	105
38.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	106
39.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	107
40.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	108
41.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	110
42.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	112
43.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990** Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	113

Table		Page
44.	**Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**	114
	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
45.	**Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**	115
	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	
46.	**Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**	116
	Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	

HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

CONTENTS

Contents of the Appendixes I–3
Census Tract Comparability Tables I–3
How to Find Race/Hispanic Origin Detail and Subject-Matter Data I–1
How to Use the Statistical Tables I–2
User Notes I–3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

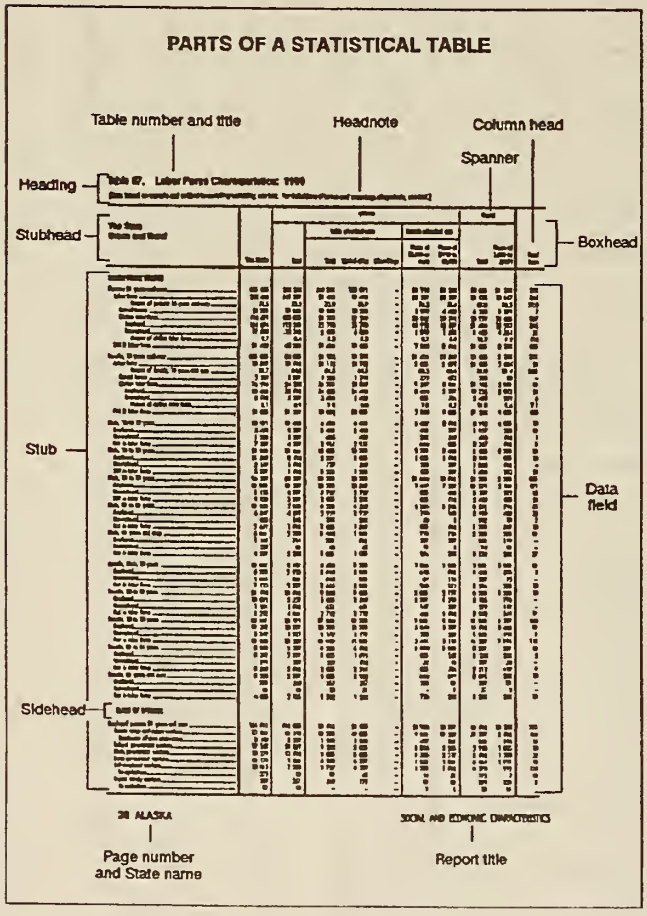
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, *and* there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area
1	United States
2	Alabama
3	Alaska
4	Arizona
5	Arkansas
6	California
7	Colorado
8	Connecticut
9	Delaware
10	Not Assigned
11	Florida
12	Georgia
13	Hawaii
14	Idaho
15	Illinois
16	Indiana
17	Iowa
18	Kansas
19	Kentucky
20	Louisiana
21	Maine
22	Maryland
23	Massachusetts
24	Michigan
25	Minnesota
26	Mississippi
27	Missouri
28	Montana
29	Nebraska
30	Nevada
31	New Hampshire
32	Not Assigned
33	New Mexico
34	New York
35	North Carolina
36	North Dakota
37	Ohio
38	Oklahoma
39	Oregon
40	Pennsylvania
41	Rhode Island
42	South Carolina
43	South Dakota
44	Tennessee
45	Texas
46	Utah
47	Vermont
48	Virginia
49	Washington
50	West Virginia
51	Wisconsin
52	Wyoming
53	Puerto Rico
54	Not Assigned
55	Virgin Islands
56	Not Assigned
57	Not Assigned
58	Abilene, TX MSA
59	Aguadilla, PR MSA
60	Albany, GA MSA
61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA
62	Albuquerque, NM MSA
63	Alexandria, LA MSA
64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA
65	Altoona, PA MSA
66	Amarillo, TX MSA
67	Anchorage, AK MSA
68	Anderson, IN MSA
69	Anderson, SC MSA
70	Anniston, AL MSA
71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA
72	Arecibo, PR MSA
73	Asheville, NC MSA
74	Athens, GA MSA
75	Atlanta, GA MSA
76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA
77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA
78	Austin, TX MSA
79	Bakersfield, CA MSA
80	Baltimore, MD MSA
81	Bangor, ME MSA
82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
83	Battle Creek, MI MSA
84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA
85	Bellingham, WA MSA
86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
87	Billings, MT MSA
88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA
89	Binghamton, NY MSA
90	Birmingham, AL MSA
91	Bismarck, ND MSA
92	Bloomington, IN MSA
93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA
94	Boise City, ID MSA
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:
95A	Boston, MA PMSA
95B	Brockton, MA PMSA
95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA
95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA
95E	Nashua, NH PMSA
95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA
96	Bradenton, FL MSA
97	Bremerton, WA MSA
98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA
99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA
	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
101	Burlington, NC MSA
102	Burlington, VT MSA
103	Canton, OH MSA
104	Casper, WY MSA
105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
107	Charleston, SC MSA
108	Charleston, WV MSA
109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
114	Chico, CA MSA
	Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
	Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
117A	Akron, OH PMSA
117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
119	Columbia, MO MSA
120	Columbia, SC MSA
121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
122	Columbus, OH MSA
123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
	Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
126	Danville, VA MSA
127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
130	Decatur, AL MSA
131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA
179	Indianapolis, IN MSA
180	Iowa City, IA MSA
181	Jackson, MI MSA
182	Jackson, MS MSA
183	Jackson, TN MSA
184	Jacksonville, FL MSA
185	Jacksonville, NC MSA
186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA
187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA
188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA
189	Johnstown, PA MSA
190	Joplin, MO MSA
191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
192	Kankakee, IL MSA
193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA
194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA
195	Knoxville, TN MSA
196	Kokomo, IN MSA
197	La Crosse, WI MSA
198	Lafayette, LA MSA
199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA
200	Lake Charles, LA MSA
201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA
202	Lancaster, PA MSA
203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA
204	Laredo, TX MSA
205	Las Cruces, NM MSA
206	Las Vegas, NV MSA
207	Lawrence, KS MSA
208	Lawton, OK MSA
209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA
210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA
211	Lima, OH MSA
212	Lincoln, NE MSA
213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA
214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA
	Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:
215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA
215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA
215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA
215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA
216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA
217	Lubbock, TX MSA
218	Lynchburg, VA MSA
219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA
220	Madison, WI MSA
221	Manchester, NH MSA
222	Mansfield, OH MSA
223	Mayagüez, PR MSA
224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA
225	Medford, OR MSA
226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA
227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA
228	Merced, CA MSA
	Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:
229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA
230	Midland, TX MSA
	Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
231B	Racine, WI PMSA
232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
233	Mobile, AL MSA
234	Modesto, CA MSA
235	Monroe, LA MSA
236	Montgomery, AL MSA
237	Muncie, IN MSA
238	Muskegon, MI MSA
239	Naples, FL MSA
240	Nashville, TN MSA
241	New Bedford, MA MSA
242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
244	New Orleans, LA MSA
	New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
245H	New York, NY PMSA
245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
247	Ocala, FL MSA
248	Odessa, TX MSA
249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
250	Olympia, WA MSA
251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
252	Orlando, FL MSA
253	Owensboro, KY MSA
254	Panama City, FL MSA
255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
257	Pensacola, FL MSA
258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
264	Ponce, PR MSA
265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:
266A	Portland, OR PMSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA
292	San Antonio, TX MSA
293	San Diego, CA MSA
	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:
294A	Oakland, CA PMSA
294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA
294C	San Jose, CA PMSA
294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:
295A	Caguas, PR PMSA
295B	San Juan, PR PMSA
296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
297	Santa Fe, NM MSA
298	Sarasota, FL MSA
299	Savannah, GA MSA
300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA
	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:
301A	Seattle, WA PMSA
301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA
302	Sharon, PA MSA
303	Sheboygan, WI MSA
304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA
305	Shreveport, LA MSA
306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
309	Spokane, WA MSA
310	Springfield, IL MSA
311	Springfield, MO MSA
312	Springfield, MA MSA
313	State College, PA MSA
314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
315	Stockton, CA MSA
316	Syracuse, NY MSA
317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
321	Toledo, OH MSA
322	Topeka, KS MSA
323	Tucson, AZ MSA
324	Tulsa, OK MSA
325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
326	Tyler, TX MSA
327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
328	Victoria, TX MSA
329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
330	Waco, TX MSA
331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
332	Waterbury, CT MSA
333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
334	Wausau, WI MSA
335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
337	Wichita, KS MSA
338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
339	Williamsport, PA MSA
340	Wilmington, NC MSA
341	Worcester, MA MSA
342	Yakima, WA MSA
343	York, PA MSA
344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
345	Yuba City, CA MSA
346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
THURSTON COUNTY, WA	
109	109
	110 (pt.)
110	110 (pt.)
116.10	116 (pt.)
116.20	116 (pt.)
122.10	122 (pt.)
122.20	122 (pt.)
124	124 (pt.)
124.02	124 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which baundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "Haw to Use This Census Report" far further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
THURSTON COUNTY, WA	
109	109 (pt.)
110	109 (pt.)
	110
116	116.10
	116.20
122	122.10
	122.20
124	124
	124.02

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 883.1	1 883.1	26.2	41.8	5.9	4.0	4.0	6.5	4.2	5.2
Squore miles	727.1	727.1	10.1	16.1	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	2.0
AGE										
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 108**	**4 855**	**3 424**	**5 072**	**5 073**	**3 068**
Under 5 years	11 439	11 439	1 421	2 162	328	369	194	280	353	229
5 to 9 years	12 882	12 882	1 422	2 265	315	330	258	243	418	247
10 to 14 years	12 285	12 285	1 346	2 036	255	212	257	225	381	235
15 to 19 years	11 342	11 342	1 345	2 005	247	271	229	238	344	189
20 to 24 years	10 469	10 469	1 475	2 708	276	553	122	460	389	119
25 to 34 years	25 766	25 766	3 084	5 767	742	1 048	420	911	928	434
35 to 44 years	28 359	28 359	2 941	5 908	760	752	632	767	929	604
45 to 54 years	17 445	17 445	1 857	3 497	378	380	428	471	539	330
55 to 64 years	12 417	12 417	1 337	2 569	313	318	285	382	341	272
65 to 74 years	10 999	10 999	1 369	2 660	306	347	313	485	268	257
75 to 84 years	6 019	6 019	1 198	1 676	143	216	218	427	156	129
85 years ond over	1 816	1 816	484	587	45	59	68	183	27	23
3 ond 4 years	4 838	4 838	552	924	141	158	78	119	151	108
16 years and over	122 399	122 399	14 871	26 980	3 159	3 900	2 667	4 279	3 845	2 313
18 years and over	117 794	117 794	14 335	26 187	3 051	3 800	2 568	4 206	3 709	2 225
21 years and over	110 908	110 908	13 424	24 834	2 916	3 561	2 464	4 009	3 486	2 142
60 years and over	24 959	24 959	3 740	6 192	651	787	758	1 290	610	541
62 years and over	22 564	22 564	3 467	5 696	592	730	707	1 211	540	492
Median	33.7	33.7	33.4	35.0	33.5	31.3	38.5	36.8	32.5	36.5
Female	**82 662**	**82 662**	**10 176**	**17 794**	**2 097**	**2 518**	**1 822**	**2 800**	**2 654**	**1 575**
Under 5 years	5 481	5 481	678	1 035	145	197	103	137	167	95
5 to 9 years	6 301	6 301	683	1 104	149	157	150	124	207	107
10 to 14 years	5 875	5 875	616	964	107	102	120	111	194	118
15 to 19 years	5 559	5 559	705	1 009	128	149	103	130	156	91
20 to 24 years	5 292	5 292	750	1 415	130	274	57	239	203	64
25 to 34 years	13 290	13 290	1 577	2 893	376	497	221	439	489	242
35 to 44 years	14 730	14 730	1 556	3 098	398	394	357	384	503	316
45 to 54 years	8 649	8 649	928	1 775	202	185	206	245	285	163
55 to 64 years	6 528	6 528	741	1 415	174	175	151	233	182	151
65 to 74 years	5 973	5 973	785	1 553	171	200	182	309	150	142
75 to 84 years	3 687	3 687	789	1 099	85	141	122	305	100	76
85 years ond over	1 297	1 297	368	434	32	47	50	144	18	10
3 and 4 years	2 306	2 306	247	441	57	88	42	57	72	50
16 years and over	63 925	63 925	8 088	14 486	1 666	2 040	1 425	2 404	2 046	1 235
18 years and over	61 689	61 689	7 830	14 098	1 613	1 982	1 390	2 358	1 989	1 187
21 years and over	58 240	58 240	7 329	13 402	1 551	1 852	1 336	2 261	1 882	1 147
60 years and over	14 221	14 221	2 316	3 797	378	476	446	877	352	304
62 years and over	12 992	12 992	2 168	3 533	346	447	418	831	316	274
Median	34.7	34.7	35.5	36.4	35.4	32.3	39.4	40.6	33.5	37.0
Male	**78 576**	**78 576**	**9 103**	**16 046**	**2 011**	**2 337**	**1 602**	**2 272**	**2 419**	**1 493**
Medion oge	32.7	32.7	31.2	33.3	32.0	30.3	37.5	34.0	31.0	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 108**	**4 855**	**3 424**	**5 072**	**5 073**	**3 068**
In households	158 670	158 670	18 852	33 238	4 064	4 788	3 388	4 811	5 072	3 068
Householder	62 150	62 150	7 722	14 951	1 666	2 227	1 370	2 573	2 063	1 168
Fomily householder	43 336	43 336	5 107	8 536	1 080	1 127	982	1 125	1 288	904
Nonfomily householder	18 814	18 814	2 615	6 415	586	1 100	388	1 448	775	264
Living olone	14 893	14 893	2 155	5 165	447	845	319	1 212	565	217
Spouse	35 433	35 433	4 123	6 652	826	782	810	841	950	776
Child	48 573	48 573	5 579	8 591	1 176	1 149	981	946	1 523	951
Other relotives	4 332	4 332	488	815	127	160	81	103	136	67
Nonrelotives	8 182	8 182	940	2 229	269	470	146	348	400	106
Institutionolized persons	1 301	1 301	250	524	30	27	25	261	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	1 267	1 267	177	78	14	40	11	–	1	–
Persons per household	2.55	2.55	2.44	2.22	2.44	2.15	2.47	1.87	2.46	2.63
Persons per fomily	3.04	3.04	3.00	2.88	2.97	2.86	2.91	2.68	3.03	2.98
Persons 65 years ond over	**18 834**	**18 834**	**3 051**	**4 923**	**494**	**622**	**599**	**1 095**	**451**	**409**
In households	18 120	18 120	2 798	4 664	494	622	575	998	451	409
Householder	12 122	12 122	1 939	3 340	339	476	384	774	313	257
Nonfomily householder	5 517	5 517	1 053	1 842	157	288	154	522	154	84
Living olone	5 263	5 263	1 020	1 782	150	273	146	509	147	83
Spouse	4 866	4 866	702	1 099	122	112	168	195	109	126
Other relotives	827	827	103	164	27	23	15	21	24	23
Nonrelotives	305	305	54	61	6	11	8	8	5	3
Institutionolized persons	677	677	236	259	–	–	24	97	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	37	37	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Fomilies	**43 336**	**43 336**	**5 107**	**8 536**	**1 080**	**1 127**	**982**	**1 125**	**1 288**	**904**
With own children under 18 yeors	22 022	22 022	2 563	4 088	530	550	446	475	709	445
Number of own children under 18 years	40 331	40 331	4 640	7 129	967	943	801	803	1 278	797
Married-couple fomilies	**35 433**	**35 433**	**4 123**	**6 652**	**826**	**782**	**810**	**841**	**950**	**776**
With own children under 18 yeors	16 673	16 673	1 920	2 846	369	333	343	291	460	368
Number of own children under 18 years	31 722	31 722	3 633	5 204	699	597	650	518	873	684
Female householder, no husband present	**6 025**	**6 025**	**769**	**1 500**	**203**	**288**	**139**	**227**	**268**	**98**
With own children under 18 yeors	4 230	4 230	523	1 018	132	184	88	148	208	58
Number of own children under 18 years	6 920	6 920	827	1 592	224	298	126	236	341	87
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years ond over	**59 627**	**59 627**	**6 891**	**12 686**	**1 514**	**1 882**	**1 266**	**1 896**	**1 835**	**1 102**
Never married	15 259	15 259	1 742	3 771	436	682	287	597	611	204
Now married, except seporoted	36 562	36 562	4 267	6 897	852	823	833	901	982	786
Seporated	989	989	127	265	22	37	13	60	36	17
Widowed	1 160	1 160	170	307	24	62	36	59	26	15
Divorced	5 657	5 657	585	1 446	180	278	97	279	180	80
Females 15 years ond over	**65 005**	**65 005**	**8 199**	**14 691**	**1 696**	**2 062**	**1 449**	**2 428**	**2 086**	**1 255**
Never married	12 600	12 600	1 609	3 366	360	570	227	551	527	193
Now married, except seporoted	36 630	36 630	4 282	6 908	866	823	841	878	982	792
Separoted	1 314	1 314	146	355	37	57	23	74	48	20
Widowed	6 192	6 192	1 103	1 818	158	230	176	490	173	112
Divorced	8 269	8 269	1 059	2 244	275	382	182	435	356	138

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Thurstan Caunty—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	15.7	18.0	10.5	6.7	6.7	3.5	8.4	4.4	8.2	19.7
Square miles	6.0	7.0	4.0	2.6	2.6	1.4	3.2	1.7	3.1	7.6
AGE										
All persons	**5 964**	**6 987**	**1 118**	**2 386**	**3 573**	**4 294**	**9 831**	**5 959**	**5 107**	**7 292**
Under 5 years	461	415	43	145	257	249	767	525	360	571
5 to 9 years	479	497	74	159	174	279	830	565	416	649
10 to 14 years	380	488	111	168	144	214	862	566	461	610
15 to 19 years	401	424	110	154	237	204	773	439	387	501
20 to 24 years	482	421	37	163	482	278	673	435	231	362
25 to 34 years	1 024	1 013	80	353	747	525	1 509	967	802	1 294
35 to 44 years	951	1 276	232	492	465	457	1 741	966	948	1 294
45 to 54 years	585	757	194	307	241	287	1 169	648	620	727
55 to 64 years	442	526	141	208	265	281	730	436	407	537
65 to 74 years	433	538	68	161	334	446	491	282	321	543
75 to 84 years	269	453	24	64	190	703	219	109	128	168
85 years and over	57	179	4	12	37	371	67	21	26	36
3 and 4 years	205	164	24	61	84	99	328	216	147	241
16 years and over	4 563	5 496	867	1 887	2 983	3 523	7 219	4 210	3 779	5 360
18 years and over	4 416	5 316	814	1 817	2 921	3 447	6 884	4 044	3 617	5 154
21 years and over	4 141	5 072	767	1 722	2 651	3 280	6 464	3 768	3 420	4 890
60 years and over	977	1 436	158	339	704	1 677	1 130	599	667	1 023
62 years and over	889	1 334	127	301	651	1 618	985	511	586	920
Median	32.6	36.7	40.5	35.9	30.7	43.5	31.7	29.6	33.8	32.7
Female	**3 145**	**3 685**	**572**	**1 247**	**1 870**	**2 474**	**5 023**	**3 052**	**2 549**	**3 716**
Under 5 years	219	203	21	66	121	132	358	253	172	280
5 to 9 years	229	248	30	80	86	137	404	281	213	316
10 to 14 years	189	230	52	87	68	101	398	280	211	273
15 to 19 years	199	214	54	83	147	113	379	220	168	248
20 to 24 years	251	206	18	90	243	149	341	218	112	170
25 to 34 years	540	531	44	192	340	272	805	510	402	684
35 to 44 years	489	667	140	251	238	239	925	509	514	683
45 to 54 years	325	376	94	163	114	149	586	322	293	370
55 to 64 years	253	266	68	111	154	163	372	223	206	302
65 to 74 years	238	317	34	78	202	272	273	153	170	277
75 to 84 years	177	296	14	37	129	464	135	67	68	90
85 years and over	36	131	3	9	28	283	47	16	20	23
3 and 4 years	95	80	11	20	43	45	139	105	68	123
16 years and over	2 474	2 956	458	1 000	1 587	2 089	3 788	2 190	1 917	2 802
18 years and over	2 394	2 874	431	964	1 551	2 047	3 634	2 108	1 843	2 701
21 years and over	2 257	2 748	409	914	1 395	1 958	3 405	1 962	1 759	2 569
60 years and over	577	880	82	177	440	1 107	634	335	357	539
62 years and over	523	828	68	156	407	1 071	564	291	316	489
Median	34.1	37.8	40.3	35.9	32.1	50.2	32.9	30.5	34.9	33.7
Male	**2 819**	**3 302**	**546**	**1 139**	**1 703**	**1 820**	**4 808**	**2 907**	**2 558**	**3 576**
Median age	30.7	35.5	41.1	35.8	29.9	37.3	30.3	28.6	33.0	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**5 964**	**6 987**	**1 118**	**2 386**	**3 573**	**4 294**	**9 831**	**5 959**	**5 107**	**7 292**
In households	5 964	6 731	1 118	2 386	3 417	4 147	9 728	5 959	5 099	7 273
Householder	2 533	2 953	395	943	1 684	2 009	3 485	2 067	1 826	2 669
Family householder	1 635	1 826	340	669	869	1 104	2 693	1 586	1 444	2 099
Nonfamily householder	898	1 127	55	274	815	905	792	481	382	570
Living alone	736	948	39	174	664	819	584	368	287	427
Spouse	1 189	1 471	303	554	642	879	2 248	1 249	1 250	1 747
Child	1 776	1 804	380	660	738	968	3 320	2 143	1 698	2 379
Other relatives	151	161	11	39	101	118	205	195	112	195
Nonrelatives	315	342	29	190	252	173	470	305	213	283
Institutianalized persons	–	244	–	–	–	147	103	–	8	–
Other persons in graup quarters	–	12	–	–	156	–	–	–	–	19
Persons per household	2.35	2.28	2.83	2.53	2.03	2.06	2.79	2.88	2.79	2.72
Persons per family	2.91	2.88	3.04	2.87	2.70	2.78	3.14	3.26	3.12	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	**759**	**1 170**	**96**	**237**	**561**	**1 520**	**777**	**412**	**475**	**747**
In households	759	1 004	96	237	555	1 376	685	412	471	747
Householder	521	703	57	142	392	1 005	430	248	282	451
Nonfamily householder	250	399	13	43	223	629	157	94	83	129
Living alone	239	389	12	43	217	615	148	91	79	119
Spouse	200	259	33	75	134	324	195	113	155	242
Other relatives	26	36	5	13	23	28	38	36	24	42
Nonrelatives	12	6	1	7	6	19	22	15	10	12
Institutianalized persons	–	166	–	–	–	144	92	–	4	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 635**	**1 826**	**340**	**669**	**869**	**1 104**	**2 693**	**1 586**	**1 444**	**2 099**
With awn children under 18 years	844	877	168	324	371	435	1 495	935	766	1 098
Number af awn children under 18 years	1 465	1 516	303	541	591	791	2 778	1 782	1 408	2 016
Married-cauple families	**1 189**	**1 471**	**303**	**554**	**642**	**879**	**2 248**	**1 249**	**1 250**	**1 747**
With awn children under 18 years	511	641	145	245	225	291	1 197	687	627	854
Number af own children under 18 years	960	1 171	265	430	375	568	2 292	1 358	1 181	1 621
Female hausehalder, na husband present	**377**	**267**	**32**	**86**	**170**	**170**	**356**	**252**	**145**	**275**
With own children under 18 years	288	191	20	65	114	113	248	190	105	191
Number af awn children under 18 years	438	281	32	91	173	176	406	335	175	314
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and aver	**2 136**	**2 583**	**421**	**900**	**1 403**	**1 448**	**3 509**	**2 065**	**1 917**	**2 615**
Never married	592	636	95	226	514	282	856	504	456	549
Now married, except separated	1 222	1 535	304	562	668	923	2 312	1 291	1 273	1 779
Separated	50	39	1	9	33	27	43	42	22	50
Widawed	37	97	2	12	35	83	44	32	29	31
Divarced	235	276	19	91	153	133	254	196	137	206
Females 15 years and aver	**2 508**	**3 004**	**469**	**1 014**	**1 595**	**2 104**	**3 863**	**2 238**	**1 953**	**2 847**
Never married	506	495	89	252	411	358	728	406	330	439
Now married, except separated	1 226	1 525	312	564	673	929	2 312	1 299	1 278	1 787
Separated	71	47	8	28	51	26	69	64	29	50
Widawed	251	465	23	56	209	570	271	173	121	189
Divarced	454	472	37	114	251	221	483	296	195	382

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Lacey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	29.7	23.3	29.2	28.8	61.9	5.6	2.1	7.8	.3	.7
Square miles	11.5	9.0	11.3	11.1	23.9	2.2	.8	3.0	.1	.3
AGE										
All persons	**6 182**	**4 713**	**3 441**	**6 980**	**4 646**	**2 599**	**4 121**	**9 503**	–	**309**
Under 5 years	444	212	197	487	341	203	231	742	–	22
5 to 9 years	578	282	254	506	389	123	260	793	–	9
10 to 14 years	490	282	234	451	403	107	202	822	–	8
15 to 19 years	436	602	194	477	292	195	190	747	–	8
20 to 24 years	348	816	121	500	153	390	245	661	–	15
25 to 34 years	893	523	432	1 060	693	575	499	1 467	–	27
35 to 44 years	1 236	748	703	1 182	1 019	337	441	1 674	–	30
45 to 54 years	784	518	443	733	559	169	274	1 135	–	24
55 to 64 years	457	332	367	518	388	172	267	709	–	25
65 to 74 years	355	269	318	548	307	179	440	473	–	73
75 to 84 years	136	108	148	359	83	123	701	217	–	61
85 years and over	25	21	30	159	19	26	371	63	–	7
3 and 4 years	197	102	89	197	124	55	92	312	–	6
16 years and over	4 577	3 886	2 717	5 457	3 451	2 155	3 400	7 002	–	269
18 years and over	4 386	3 772	2 639	5 257	3 334	2 109	3 330	6 676	–	264
21 years and over	4 151	3 008	2 532	4 955	3 184	1 877	3 176	6 267	–	260
60 years and over	705	559	689	1 307	604	421	1 663	1 093	–	156
62 years and over	632	497	616	1 213	524	383	1 606	953	–	150
Median	34.1	28.1	39.2	35.1	35.5	29.2	44.8	31.7	–	60.5
Female	**3 143**	**2 411**	**1 746**	**3 678**	**2 293**	**1 334**	**2 390**	**4 858**	–	**176**
Under 5 years	198	99	96	227	154	94	127	347	–	10
5 to 9 years	280	144	141	246	166	56	128	388	–	3
10 to 14 years	244	134	118	226	193	50	98	372	–	2
15 to 19 years	219	347	72	237	132	127	105	368	–	4
20 to 24 years	183	396	64	257	77	187	131	334	–	9
25 to 34 years	484	252	218	537	366	255	258	784	–	17
35 to 44 years	649	404	355	613	528	173	230	888	–	16
45 to 54 years	397	256	224	358	265	73	142	571	–	14
55 to 64 years	217	168	188	298	196	98	156	362	–	16
65 to 74 years	180	138	162	320	165	104	268	264	–	40
75 to 84 years	71	60	84	246	41	93	464	135	–	40
85 years and over	21	13	24	113	10	24	283	45	–	5
3 and 4 years	87	48	45	88	61	28	43	134	–	3
16 years and over	2 377	2 005	1 379	2 940	1 749	1 127	2 023	3 680	–	160
18 years and over	2 267	1 948	1 346	2 840	1 694	1 102	1 984	3 530	–	157
21 years and over	2 164	1 510	1 300	2 685	1 627	964	1 903	3 307	–	156
60 years and over	366	300	370	821	317	272	1 100	615	–	93
62 years and over	333	267	336	768	278	249	1 065	548	–	90
Median	34.3	29.1	39.3	36.5	36.1	30.0	52.2	33.0	–	63.7
Male	**3 039**	**2 302**	**1 695**	**3 302**	**2 353**	**1 265**	**1 731**	**4 645**	–	**133**
Median age	33.8	27.5	39.1	33.1	34.8	28.4	38.4	30.3	–	53.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**6 182**	**4 713**	**3 441**	**6 980**	**4 646**	**2 599**	**4 121**	**9 503**	–	**309**
In households	6 182	3 875	3 438	6 768	4 630	2 443	3 974	9 400	–	309
Householder	2 274	1 506	1 372	2 788	1 687	1 215	1 946	3 383	–	157
Family householder	1 770	1 049	1 007	1 820	1 377	580	1 055	2 604	–	99
Nonfamily householder	504	457	365	968	310	635	891	779	–	58
Living alone	411	272	299	850	237	520	810	573	–	51
Spouse	1 499	916	891	1 471	1 209	412	849	2 169	–	81
Child	2 065	1 083	937	1 982	1 504	543	903	3 192	–	50
Other relatives	148	66	98	218	96	82	115	197	–	9
Nonrelatives	196	304	140	309	134	191	161	459	–	12
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	181	–	–	147	103	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	838	3	31	16	156	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.72	2.57	2.51	2.43	2.74	2.01	2.04	2.78	–	1.97
Persons per family	3.10	2.97	2.91	3.02	3.04	2.79	2.77	3.13	–	2.41
Persons 65 years and over	**516**	**398**	**496**	**1 066**	**409**	**328**	**1 512**	**753**	–	**141**
In households	516	398	496	917	403	322	1 368	661	–	141
Householder	322	241	325	660	251	248	999	418	–	86
Nonfamily householder	105	78	120	368	84	169	626	156	–	34
Living alone	105	74	114	359	73	165	612	148	–	32
Spouse	160	126	149	216	123	53	322	185	–	47
Other relatives	28	28	16	30	19	17	28	36	–	4
Nonrelatives	6	3	6	11	10	4	19	22	–	4
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	138	–	–	144	92	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	11	6	6	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 770**	**1 049**	**1 007**	**1 820**	**1 377**	**580**	**1 055**	**2 604**	–	**99**
With own children under 18 years	928	498	410	879	690	279	402	1 440	–	24
Number of own children under 18 years	1 711	903	741	1 581	1 270	441	737	2 669	–	41
Married-couple families	**1 499**	**916**	**891**	**1 471**	**1 209**	**412**	**849**	**2 169**	–	**81**
With own children under 18 years	749	409	347	664	572	171	275	1 149	–	14
Number of own children under 18 years	1 437	779	641	1 231	1 086	285	537	2 198	–	26
Female householder, no husband present	**216**	**101**	**83**	**250**	**117**	**128**	**153**	**349**	–	**16**
With own children under 18 years	140	74	46	163	86	88	98	243	–	10
Number of own children under 18 years	214	104	72	273	140	131	155	397	–	15
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**2 249**	**1 903**	**1 365**	**2 557**	**1 733**	**1 032**	**1 391**	**3 395**	–	**109**
Never married	498	832	287	639	332	423	261	833	–	7
Now married, except separated	1 531	939	911	1 545	1 233	433	893	2 232	–	83
Separated	31	15	15	55	15	28	27	41	–	3
Widowed	27	17	26	74	23	27	82	42	–	5
Divorced	162	100	126	244	130	121	128	247	–	11
Females 15 years and over	**2 421**	**2 034**	**1 391**	**2 979**	**1 780**	**1 134**	**2 037**	**3 751**	–	**161**
Never married	434	840	196	573	246	318	336	712	–	22
Now married, except separated	1 535	936	914	1 545	1 235	439	898	2 232	–	85
Separated	45	23	13	65	30	36	24	65	–	4
Widowed	135	91	129	438	104	146	567	268	–	34
Divorced	272	144	139	358	165	195	212	474	–	16

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Locey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.8	1.6	4.3	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.4	5.9	4.2	4.6
Square miles	1.5	.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.8
AGE										
All persons	**1 615**	**1 109**	**23**	**2 496**	**3 537**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 931**
Under 5 years	123	98	2	97	278	329	169	274	352	225
5 to 9 years	130	104	3	97	261	297	237	240	418	235
10 to 14 years	110	96	1	87	224	204	238	220	381	223
15 to 19 years	98	106	1	117	208	253	208	225	344	180
20 to 24 years	90	74	–	322	243	527	107	437	389	112
25 to 34 years	319	191	6	532	655	986	366	900	926	410
35 to 44 years	248	209	2	466	639	723	586	744	929	588
45 to 54 years	136	116	3	279	328	365	399	455	535	316
55 to 64 years	99	62	3	168	266	295	244	370	341	264
65 to 74 years	168	34	2	172	274	331	280	464	268	244
75 to 84 years	78	18	–	115	119	200	192	419	156	118
85 years and over	16	1	–	44	42	59	59	182	27	16
3 and 4 years	43	44	–	36	117	139	72	115	151	107
16 years and over	1 230	798	17	2 194	2 733	3 698	2 396	4 151	3 839	2 205
18 years and over	1 192	747	17	2 156	2 637	3 607	2 306	4 083	3 703	2 122
21 years and over	1 139	689	16	2 037	2 524	3 380	2 214	3 898	3 480	2 044
60 years and over	322	83	2	407	567	745	670	1 255	610	506
62 years and over	301	72	2	376	520	689	623	1 177	540	459
Median	33.0	29.5	30.5	34.9	33.5	31.7	38.7	36.8	32.5	36.5
Female	**836**	**571**	**11**	**1 287**	**1 818**	**2 360**	**1 629**	**2 726**	**2 650**	**1 504**
Under 5 years	62	37	1	43	120	172	88	135	166	93
5 to 9 years	60	47	1	46	120	139	135	124	207	102
10 to 14 years	47	47	–	38	93	97	115	109	194	111
15 to 19 years	50	50	1	68	112	139	94	125	156	87
20 to 24 years	52	37	–	194	116	259	51	227	203	58
25 to 34 years	160	100	3	247	334	468	194	434	488	233
35 to 44 years	130	118	1	228	336	379	327	370	503	304
45 to 54 years	68	58	2	135	178	176	189	234	283	159
55 to 64 years	69	39	1	81	151	163	130	228	182	147
65 to 74 years	85	23	1	95	155	190	160	298	150	134
75 to 84 years	43	14	–	82	73	131	105	299	100	68
85 years and over	10	1	–	30	30	47	41	143	18	8
3 and 4 years	23	16	–	14	42	75	38	56	72	49
16 years and over	655	434	9	1 147	1 460	1 931	1 268	2 334	2 043	1 179
18 years and over	638	410	9	1 128	1 410	1 880	1 236	2 291	1 986	1 133
21 years and over	610	381	8	1 052	1 359	1 756	1 189	2 199	1 879	1 095
60 years and over	179	56	1	250	333	451	388	857	352	284
62 years and over	167	48	1	232	308	423	362	811	316	255
Median	34.4	32.3	29.5	35.4	35.5	32.7	39.4	40.5	33.5	37.0
Male	**779**	**538**	**12**	**1 209**	**1 719**	**2 209**	**1 456**	**2 204**	**2 416**	**1 427**
Median age	31.7	26.3	32.0	34.7	31.8	30.5	37.9	34.0	31.0	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**1 615**	**1 109**	**23**	**2 496**	**3 537**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 931**
In households	1 614	1 089	23	2 484	3 493	4 502	3 049	4 669	5 065	2 931
Householder	646	364	11	1 456	1 454	2 118	1 219	2 494	2 060	1 113
Family householder	475	288	6	475	939	1 055	891	1 091	1 285	863
Nonfamily householder	171	76	5	981	515	1 063	328	1 403	775	250
Living alone	130	66	5	814	395	817	266	1 173	565	205
Spouse	393	213	6	354	712	737	741	816	947	745
Child	468	417	6	367	988	1 048	894	923	1 522	907
Other relatives	34	51	–	55	109	146	71	100	136	64
Nonrelatives	73	44	–	252	230	453	124	336	400	102
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	30	27	25	261	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	1	20	–	12	14	40	11	–	1	–
Persons per household	2.50	2.99	2.09	1.71	2.40	2.13	2.50	1.87	2.46	2.63
Persons per family	2.88	3.36	3.00	2.63	2.93	2.83	2.91	2.69	3.03	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	**262**	**53**	**2**	**331**	**435**	**590**	**531**	**1 065**	**451**	**378**
In households	262	42	2	331	435	590	507	968	451	378
Householder	162	25	1	260	298	454	334	751	313	237
Nonfamily householder	54	14	–	193	139	275	124	507	154	77
Living alone	50	13	–	185	133	261	118	494	147	76
Spouse	85	9	1	55	108	106	153	189	109	117
Other relatives	12	6	–	12	23	20	13	20	24	21
Nonrelatives	3	2	–	4	6	10	7	8	5	3
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	97	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**475**	**288**	**6**	**475**	**939**	**1 055**	**891**	**1 091**	**1 285**	**863**
With own children under 18 years	231	183	4	209	453	508	406	464	708	429
Number of own children under 18 years	406	340	6	305	823	856	731	787	1 277	764
Married-couple families	**393**	**213**	**6**	**354**	**712**	**737**	**741**	**816**	**947**	**745**
With own children under 18 years	179	128	4	129	309	308	315	285	459	356
Number of own children under 18 years	326	255	6	203	585	541	598	511	872	657
Female householder, no husband present	**63**	**60**	–	**99**	**180**	**266**	**123**	**219**	**268**	**91**
With own children under 18 years	39	45	–	69	119	170	78	144	208	55
Number of own children under 18 years	59	70	–	91	201	271	111	228	341	82
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**585**	**371**	**8**	**1 055**	**1 289**	**1 787**	**1 150**	**1 838**	**1 832**	**1 050**
Never married	104	114	–	451	370	652	256	576	611	195
Now married, except separated	399	221	6	371	732	776	759	874	979	754
Separated	17	11	–	42	20	35	13	60	36	16
Widowed	9	5	–	25	22	60	34	57	26	14
Divorced	56	20	2	166	145	264	88	271	180	71
Females 15 years and over	**667**	**440**	**9**	**1 160**	**1 485**	**1 952**	**1 291**	**2 358**	**2 083**	**1 198**
Never married	103	117	1	423	321	548	205	530	527	184
Now married, except separated	400	222	6	368	746	775	764	853	979	759
Separated	5	12	–	34	35	49	19	71	48	20
Widowed	61	27	–	130	138	215	147	477	173	101
Divorced	98	62	2	205	245	365	156	427	356	134

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	.2	.7	1.3	3.3	.7	1.4	.3	1.8	–
Square miles	.1	.3	.5	1.3	.3	.5	.1	.7	–
AGE									
All persons	**406**	**277**	**979**	**1 382**	**810**	**173**	**52**	**841**	–
Under 5 years	22	15	38	83	43	18	6	55	–
5 to 9 years	43	26	69	100	44	19	7	62	–
10 to 14 years	37	21	102	98	26	12	3	76	–
15 to 19 years	32	20	95	88	34	14	1	69	–
20 to 24 years	14	37	28	83	83	33	4	49	–
25 to 34 years	31	68	56	187	141	26	18	88	–
35 to 44 years	80	56	207	302	99	16	6	150	–
45 to 54 years	58	21	173	171	51	13	5	142	–
55 to 64 years	29	7	127	134	72	14	1	80	–
65 to 74 years	40	5	63	95	145	6	1	49	–
75 to 84 years	20	1	19	34	62	2	–	17	–
85 years and over	–	–	2	7	10	–	–	4	–
3 and 4 years	11	4	22	41	24	7	1	21	–
16 years and over	296	210	751	1 082	693	123	36	635	–
18 years and over	286	207	701	1 036	682	117	36	602	–
21 years and over	270	188	667	990	649	104	34	566	–
60 years and over	69	10	141	206	256	14	2	103	–
62 years and over	64	8	113	178	245	12	2	86	–
Median	39.0	26.9	41.0	36.6	39.0	23.9	28.0	36.7	–
Female	**210**	**138**	**501**	**714**	**442**	**84**	**25**	**427**	–
Under 5 years	13	8	19	38	23	5	1	27	–
5 to 9 years	23	11	26	50	25	9	5	27	–
10 to 14 years	11	10	46	47	15	3	1	37	–
15 to 19 years	15	14	48	40	13	8	1	31	–
20 to 24 years	6	16	15	51	51	18	2	25	–
25 to 34 years	16	35	30	100	69	14	9	44	–
35 to 44 years	43	26	127	157	46	9	2	85	–
45 to 54 years	32	11	83	91	30	7	2	75	–
55 to 64 years	13	3	61	67	44	7	1	39	–
65 to 74 years	23	4	32	46	89	4	1	25	–
75 to 84 years	15	–	12	20	34	–	–	8	–
85 years and over	–	–	2	7	3	–	–	4	–
3 and 4 years	7	3	10	13	14	2	–	13	–
16 years and over	162	106	400	571	378	66	18	329	–
18 years and over	157	104	374	552	372	63	18	311	–
21 years and over	148	95	358	527	358	55	16	297	–
60 years and over	40	6	75	108	149	7	2	54	–
62 years and over	39	5	63	92	142	6	2	46	–
Median	40.7	26.7	40.6	37.0	40.7	24.9	27.5	37.8	–
Male	**196**	**139**	**478**	**668**	**368**	**89**	**27**	**414**	–
Median age	36.2	27.5	41.5	36.2	36.6	22.3	29.3	34.8	–
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**406**	**277**	**979**	**1 382**	**810**	**173**	**52**	**841**	–
In households	406	277	979	1 382	810	173	52	841	–
Householder	146	125	342	543	397	63	19	295	–
Family householder	116	56	303	399	241	49	12	237	–
Nonfamily householder	30	69	39	144	156	14	7	58	–
Living alone	29	49	31	96	128	9	4	48	–
Spouse	102	41	273	335	194	30	11	200	–
Child	149	72	338	387	155	65	17	304	–
Other relatives	4	14	9	21	13	3	–	20	–
Nonrelatives	5	25	17	96	51	12	5	22	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.78	2.22	2.86	2.55	2.04	2.75	2.74	2.85	–
Persons per family	3.20	3.27	3.05	2.86	2.50	3.00	3.33	3.21	–
Persons 65 years and over	**60**	**6**	**84**	**136**	**217**	**8**	**1**	**70**	–
In households	60	6	84	136	217	8	1	70	–
Householder	41	4	49	77	134	6	–	45	–
Nonfamily householder	21	4	10	24	49	3	–	16	–
Living alone	21	4	10	24	47	3	–	16	–
Spouse	17	–	30	44	78	2	–	19	–
Other relatives	2	2	4	9	3	–	–	4	–
Nonrelatives	–	–	1	6	2	–	1	2	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**116**	**56**	**303**	**399**	**241**	**49**	**12**	**237**	–
With own children under 18 years	59	38	154	198	72	33	8	120	–
Number of own children under 18 years	119	66	277	333	119	54	15	231	–
Married-couple families	**102**	**41**	**273**	**335**	**194**	**30**	**11**	**200**	–
With own children under 18 years	48	28	135	153	43	16	7	98	–
Number of own children under 18 years	100	52	244	269	72	31	14	197	–
Female householder, no husband present	**12**	**13**	**26**	**50**	**30**	**17**	–	**28**	–
With own children under 18 years	9	10	17	39	17	15	–	16	–
Number of own children under 18 years	13	14	28	55	29	21	–	25	–
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**141**	**106**	**360**	**522**	**318**	**57**	**18**	**312**	–
Never married	30	46	72	119	76	21	6	76	–
Now married, except separated	102	44	274	338	199	30	11	204	–
Separated	2	3	1	3	5	–	–	3	–
Widowed	3	1	2	6	8	1	–	1	–
Divorced	4	12	11	56	30	5	1	28	–
Females 15 years and over	**163**	**109**	**410**	**579**	**379**	**67**	**18**	**336**	–
Never married	23	39	74	133	71	22	5	70	–
Now married, except separated	102	44	282	339	197	31	11	202	–
Separated	3	5	6	18	11	2	–	4	–
Widowed	16	4	21	33	52	3	1	26	–
Divorced	19	17	27	56	48	9	1	34	–

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurstan County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	.4	3.1	2.1	.3	.6	.6	–	.6	15.4	17.4
Square miles	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.2	.2	–	.2	6.0	6.7
AGE										
All persons	**5**	**2 301**	**571**	**286**	**339**	**142**	**7**	**137**	**5 558**	**6 710**
Under 5 years	–	158	50	40	25	6	1	4	439	400
5 to 9 years	–	110	54	33	21	3	–	12	436	471
10 to 14 years	–	84	31	8	19	5	–	12	343	467
15 to 19 years	–	117	39	18	21	13	–	9	369	404
20 to 24 years	–	240	33	26	15	23	–	7	468	384
25 to 34 years	3	374	87	62	54	11	2	24	993	945
35 to 44 years	–	317	121	29	46	23	–	16	871	1 220
45 to 54 years	–	186	50	15	29	16	4	14	527	736
55 to 64 years	–	157	47	23	41	12	–	8	413	519
65 to 74 years	2	221	32	16	33	21	–	13	393	533
75 to 84 years	–	202	24	16	26	8	–	11	249	452
85 years and over	–	135	3	–	9	1	–	7	57	179
3 and 4 years	–	56	24	19	6	4	–	1	194	160
16 years and over	5	1 933	426	202	271	128	6	108	4 267	5 286
18 years and over	5	1 901	414	193	262	123	6	103	4 130	5 109
21 years and over	5	1 784	392	181	250	111	6	98	3 871	4 884
60 years and over	2	629	84	42	88	35	–	35	908	1 426
62 years and over	2	602	72	41	84	34	–	33	825	1 326
Median	30.5	36.7	34.0	26.7	36.5	39.0	47.3	35.3	32.2	37.2
Female	**2**	**1 277**	**279**	**158**	**193**	**74**	**4**	**71**	**2 935**	**3 547**
Under 5 years	–	84	25	25	15	2	1	2	206	195
5 to 9 years	–	55	29	18	15	–	–	5	206	237
10 to 14 years	–	37	14	5	5	2	–	7	178	220
15 to 19 years	–	58	16	10	9	5	–	4	184	200
20 to 24 years	–	123	14	15	6	12	–	6	245	190
25 to 34 years	1	177	42	29	27	5	1	9	524	496
35 to 44 years	–	156	62	15	30	14	–	12	446	641
45 to 54 years	–	90	24	9	17	11	2	4	293	365
55 to 64 years	–	98	23	12	21	5	–	4	240	263
65 to 74 years	1	146	16	10	22	11	–	8	215	313
75 to 84 years	–	152	12	10	17	6	–	8	162	296
85 years and over	–	101	2	–	9	1	–	2	36	131
3 and 4 years	–	33	15	13	4	1	–	1	88	77
16 years and over	2	1 092	206	109	157	70	3	56	2 312	2 850
18 years and over	2	1 081	203	102	154	67	3	54	2 237	2 770
21 years and over	2	1 017	192	96	147	62	3	52	2 109	2 653
60 years and over	1	440	45	25	58	20	–	20	537	874
62 years and over	1	430	38	24	56	20	–	19	484	823
Median	47.5	41.3	34.8	25.9	38.5	42.0	38.5	36.8	33.6	38.3
Male	**3**	**1 024**	**292**	**128**	**146**	**68**	**3**	**66**	**2 623**	**3 163**
Median age	30.5	32.9	33.7	28.0	33.3	34.5	47.5	34.3	30.3	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**5**	**2 301**	**571**	**286**	**339**	**142**	**7**	**137**	**5 558**	**6 710**
In households	5	2 120	571	286	339	142	7	137	5 558	6 454
Householder	2	1 105	212	109	151	79	3	55	2 387	2 828
Family householder	2	522	141	72	91	34	3	41	1 519	1 770
Nonfamily householder	–	583	71	37	60	45	–	14	868	1 058
Living alone	–	536	52	28	53	39	–	12	707	899
Spouse	2	412	114	45	69	25	3	31	1 087	1 430
Child	–	455	188	101	87	23	1	44	1 627	1 732
Other relatives	1	49	18	14	10	3	–	3	147	147
Nonrelatives	–	99	39	17	22	12	–	4	310	317
Institutianalized persons	–	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	244
Other persons in graup quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Persons per household	2.50	1.92	2.69	2.62	2.25	1.80	2.33	2.49	2.33	2.28
Persons per family	2.50	2.75	3.27	3.22	2.82	2.50	2.33	2.90	2.88	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	**2**	**558**	**59**	**32**	**68**	**30**	**–**	**31**	**699**	**1 164**
In households	2	420	59	32	68	30	–	31	699	998
Householder	1	336	41	22	50	23	–	20	480	699
Nonfamily householder	–	246	18	13	30	15	–	7	229	395
Living alone	–	243	17	12	28	15	–	7	218	385
Spouse	1	71	14	6	15	6	–	9	183	259
Other relatives	–	7	4	3	2	1	–	2	24	34
Nonrelatives	–	6	–	1	1	–	–	–	12	6
Institutionalized persons	–	138	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	166
Other persons in graup quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**2**	**522**	**141**	**72**	**91**	**34**	**3**	**41**	**1 519**	**1 770**
With own children under 18 years	–	229	77	42	40	11	1	16	785	839
Number af awn children under 18 years	–	372	144	87	70	16	1	33	1 346	1 450
Married-couple families	**2**	**412**	**114**	**45**	**69**	**25**	**3**	**31**	**1 087**	**1 430**
With own children under 18 years	–	157	60	25	28	6	1	12	463	613
Number af awn children under 18 years	–	258	114	56	52	7	1	27	860	1 119
Female householder, no husband present	**–**	**78**	**23**	**22**	**16**	**8**	**–**	**7**	**365**	**254**
With awn children under 18 years	–	52	13	14	10	4	–	3	279	181
Number af awn children under 18 years	–	82	23	27	15	8	–	5	425	267
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**3**	**848**	**225**	**95**	**116**	**58**	**3**	**52**	**1 995**	**2 477**
Never married	1	213	66	30	31	21	–	9	562	590
Naw married, except separated	2	448	120	47	74	27	3	32	1 120	1 491
Separated	–	26	2	2	–	–	–	1	48	36
Widawed	–	47	2	2	2	2	–	1	34	96
Divarced	–	114	35	14	9	8	–	9	231	264
Females 15 years and over	**2**	**1 101**	**211**	**110**	**158**	**70**	**3**	**57**	**2 345**	**2 895**
Never married	–	191	39	22	22	21	–	9	483	456
Naw married, except separated	2	454	120	48	77	25	3	33	1 124	1 481
Separated	–	30	2	8	4	3	–	–	68	42
Widawed	–	281	20	15	29	13	–	11	235	461
Divarced	–	145	30	17	26	8	–	4	435	455

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	9.2	3.5	.5	.5	4.1	7.4	15.5	27.9	277.1	135.8
Square miles	3.5	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	2.9	6.0	10.8	107.0	52.4
AGE										
All persons	**139**	**1 004**	**164**	**328**	**5 959**	**4 798**	**5 625**	**5 341**	**10 158**	**4 845**
Under 5 years	5	62	11	25	525	338	442	389	774	267
5 to 9 years	5	59	7	37	565	407	512	516	953	351
10 to 14 years	9	70	11	40	566	453	497	414	856	356
15 to 19 years	15	66	8	26	439	379	402	367	659	293
20 to 24 years	9	80	9	12	435	216	268	299	473	205
25 to 34 years	24	166	31	42	967	775	957	805	1 697	657
35 to 44 years	25	190	29	67	966	918	1 040	1 086	1 903	1 015
45 to 54 years	21	136	21	34	648	596	586	642	1 074	639
55 to 64 years	14	74	21	21	436	382	437	377	826	447
65 to 74 years	5	66	10	18	282	248	374	306	643	409
75 to 84 years	5	30	5	2	109	67	90	119	263	176
85 years and over	2	5	1	4	21	19	20	21	37	30
3 and 4 years	2	20	5	16	216	141	197	176	335	114
16 years and over	116	805	135	217	4 210	3 510	4 094	3 942	7 433	3 799
18 years and over	113	781	130	208	4 044	3 353	3 926	3 784	7 146	3 690
21 years and over	100	732	125	197	3 768	3 160	3 717	3 585	6 828	3 524
60 years and over	17	133	27	37	599	511	699	602	1 353	845
62 years and over	14	123	23	32	511	436	617	546	1 199	763
Median	36.8	35.0	37.0	32.2	29.6	33.1	32.7	33.8	33.2	37.7
Female	**71**	**533**	**94**	**165**	**3 052**	**2 373**	**2 855**	**2 716**	**5 148**	**2 368**
Under 5 years	2	28	4	11	253	162	217	171	391	134
5 to 9 years	4	30	5	16	281	210	251	253	462	152
10 to 14 years	6	40	3	26	280	209	225	207	428	163
15 to 19 years	6	43	7	11	220	164	197	188	342	144
20 to 24 years	3	39	5	7	218	103	116	158	239	95
25 to 34 years	14	92	16	21	510	385	515	440	882	334
35 to 44 years	13	94	19	37	509	498	551	564	983	512
45 to 54 years	11	72	11	15	322	279	300	322	506	291
55 to 64 years	7	44	12	10	223	190	232	178	426	235
65 to 74 years	2	32	9	9	153	130	191	155	327	193
75 to 84 years	2	17	2	–	67	28	47	63	143	95
85 years and over	1	2	1	2	16	15	13	17	19	20
3 and 4 years	1	7	1	5	105	65	100	74	178	62
16 years and over	58	429	82	108	2 190	1 757	2 129	2 048	3 802	1 884
18 years and over	57	412	77	104	2 108	1 686	2 045	1 956	3 652	1 825
21 years and over	51	387	73	98	1 962	1 603	1 943	1 867	3 483	1 755
60 years and over	7	69	19	19	335	264	358	312	703	432
62 years and over	5	64	16	16	291	226	320	287	614	390
Median	37.5	34.6	38.0	32.1	30.5	33.7	33.5	33.9	33.2	37.8
Male	**68**	**471**	**70**	**163**	**2 907**	**2 425**	**2 770**	**2 625**	**5 010**	**2 477**
Median age	36.5	35.3	33.5	32.3	28.6	32.3	31.5	33.7	33.3	37.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**139**	**1 004**	**164**	**328**	**5 959**	**4 798**	**5 625**	**5 341**	**10 158**	**4 845**
In households	139	1 004	164	328	5 959	4 790	5 607	5 341	10 114	4 845
Householder	53	400	72	102	2 067	1 669	2 004	1 979	3 652	1 922
Family householder	37	270	48	89	1 586	1 345	1 612	1 533	2 865	1 408
Nonfamily householder	16	130	24	13	481	324	392	446	787	514
Living alone	8	78	16	11	368	236	293	363	607	377
Spouse	30	219	36	79	1 249	1 169	1 343	1 299	2 361	1 260
Child	42	273	40	128	2 143	1 648	1 894	1 761	3 327	1 317
Other relatives	2	18	6	8	195	103	161	128	311	102
Nonrelatives	12	94	10	11	305	201	205	174	463	244
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	44	–
Persons per household	2.62	2.51	2.28	3.22	2.88	2.87	2.80	2.70	2.77	2.52
Persons per family	3.00	2.89	2.71	3.42	3.26	3.17	3.11	3.08	3.09	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	**12**	**101**	**16**	**24**	**412**	**334**	**484**	**446**	**943**	**615**
In households	12	101	16	24	412	330	484	446	940	615
Householder	8	65	10	12	248	196	289	277	608	385
Nonfamily householder	3	19	5	1	94	49	75	89	206	122
Living alone	2	19	5	–	91	47	69	89	186	108
Spouse	3	31	3	10	113	108	157	141	278	203
Other relatives	1	4	3	2	36	20	30	24	39	16
Nonrelatives	–	1	–	–	15	6	8	4	15	11
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**37**	**270**	**48**	**89**	**1 586**	**1 345**	**1 612**	**1 533**	**2 865**	**1 408**
With own children under 18 years	14	126	20	55	935	742	859	808	1 502	602
Number of own children under 18 years	26	208	31	109	1 782	1 367	1 595	1 480	2 795	1 069
Married-couple families	**30**	**219**	**36**	**79**	**1 249**	**1 169**	**1 343**	**1 299**	**2 361**	**1 260**
With own children under 18 years	10	92	11	48	687	613	668	651	1 163	508
Number of own children under 18 years	21	161	18	94	1 358	1 155	1 281	1 240	2 240	923
Female householder, no husband present	**6**	**36**	**12**	**7**	**252**	**129**	**212**	**188**	**355**	**99**
With own children under 18 years	3	26	9	5	190	95	152	124	251	68
Number of own children under 18 years	4	36	13	9	335	160	255	189	416	111
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**61**	**378**	**53**	**114**	**2 065**	**1 808**	**2 012**	**1 937**	**3 708**	**1 952**
Never married	23	107	15	23	504	449	439	422	775	445
Now married, except separated	30	224	36	80	1 291	1 190	1 369	1 327	2 449	1 279
Separated	–	6	–	2	42	19	33	28	52	19
Widowed	–	6	–	2	32	24	22	26	61	28
Divorced	8	35	2	7	196	126	149	134	371	181
Females 15 years and over	**59**	**435**	**82**	**112**	**2 238**	**1 792**	**2 162**	**2 085**	**3 867**	**1 919**
Never married	15	119	22	16	406	308	331	364	653	299
Now married, except separated	30	225	37	80	1 299	1 193	1 376	1 333	2 439	1 276
Separated	2	10	4	4	64	25	45	41	54	31
Widowed	2	23	11	3	173	87	127	109	264	136
Divorced	10	58	8	9	296	179	283	238	457	177

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	23.3	28.8	24.1	57.6	46.7	121.8	13.6	464.4	286.7	229.8
Square miles	9.0	11.1	9.3	22.2	18.0	47.0	5.3	179.3	110.7	88.7
AGE										
All persons	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 174**	**1 009**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
Under 5 years	212	197	231	339	914	569	97	425	468	601
5 to 9 years	282	254	292	386	1 089	605	94	523	604	624
10 to 14 years	282	234	271	402	964	655	88	544	645	661
15 to 19 years	602	194	254	291	764	513	73	526	525	723
20 to 24 years	816	121	186	153	531	370	55	298	358	436
25 to 34 years	523	429	495	687	2 005	1 103	207	862	1 056	1 249
35 to 44 years	748	703	656	1 017	1 937	1 166	215	1 054	1 213	1 236
45 to 54 years	518	443	431	556	1 011	778	107	797	810	852
55 to 64 years	332	367	299	385	552	609	35	588	603	643
65 to 74 years	269	316	293	305	476	527	28	371	418	565
75 to 84 years	108	148	139	83	209	227	8	155	210	206
85 years and over	21	30	23	19	27	52	2	47	58	50
3 and 4 years	102	89	97	124	396	238	36	193	207	250
16 years and over	3 886	2 712	2 726	3 434	7 342	5 240	717	4 586	5 138	5 812
18 years and over	3 772	2 634	2 609	3 317	6 998	5 010	676	4 342	4 915	5 484
21 years and over	3 008	2 527	2 482	3 168	6 646	4 754	643	4 104	4 644	5 145
60 years and over	559	687	595	602	969	1 127	57	860	980	1 150
62 years and over	497	614	539	522	855	1 005	42	735	872	1 041
Median	28.1	39.2	35.7	35.6	30.2	33.2	30.2	34.1	33.7	32.2
Female	**2 411**	**1 744**	**1 830**	**2 282**	**5 227**	**3 613**	**508**	**3 167**	**3 487**	**3 787**
Under 5 years	99	96	106	153	437	261	47	204	224	297
5 to 9 years	144	141	144	165	541	282	48	276	278	321
10 to 14 years	134	118	142	193	458	315	48	251	316	302
15 to 19 years	347	72	129	131	363	236	33	261	250	273
20 to 24 years	396	64	97	77	274	190	28	144	175	211
25 to 34 years	252	217	260	363	1 045	582	105	467	571	616
35 to 44 years	404	355	339	527	961	591	111	548	610	630
45 to 54 years	256	224	210	263	481	388	52	414	396	408
55 to 64 years	168	188	161	195	295	314	15	289	307	315
65 to 74 years	138	161	151	164	246	289	16	186	199	289
75 to 84 years	60	84	80	41	112	138	3	91	118	97
85 years and over	13	24	11	10	14	27	2	36	43	28
3 and 4 years	48	45	39	61	197	103	21	88	100	119
16 years and over	2 005	1 377	1 414	1 740	3 701	2 703	358	2 387	2 620	2 796
18 years and over	1 948	1 344	1 349	1 685	3 534	2 597	341	2 256	2 512	2 683
21 years and over	1 510	1 298	1 287	1 619	3 382	2 481	326	2 147	2 376	2 547
60 years and over	300	369	325	316	506	625	29	456	513	572
62 years and over	267	335	290	277	449	558	22	405	467	528
Median	29.1	39.3	35.8	36.1	30.5	34.1	30.1	34.6	34.0	33.0
Male	**2 302**	**1 692**	**1 740**	**2 341**	**5 252**	**3 561**	**501**	**3 023**	**3 481**	**4 059**
Median age	27.5	39.1	35.6	34.8	29.9	32.2	30.3	33.5	33.3	31.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 174**	**1 009**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
In households	3 875	3 433	3 559	4 607	10 434	7 150	1 009	6 190	6 959	7 579
Householder	1 506	1 370	1 319	1 676	3 479	2 626	327	2 223	2 484	2 723
Family householder	1 049	1 005	1 010	1 371	2 862	1 958	274	1 680	1 893	2 127
Nonfamily householder	457	365	309	305	617	668	53	543	591	596
Living alone	272	299	248	232	437	553	38	418	444	485
Spouse	916	889	846	1 203	2 403	1 589	237	1 391	1 569	1 766
Child	1 083	937	1 110	1 498	3 795	2 374	375	1 996	2 325	2 534
Other relatives	66	97	118	96	308	217	30	248	227	246
Nonrelatives	304	140	166	134	449	344	40	332	354	310
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	265
Other persons in group quarters	838	3	11	16	45	14	–	–	9	2
Persons per household	2.57	2.51	2.70	2.75	3.00	2.72	3.09	2.78	2.80	2.78
Persons per family	2.97	2.91	3.05	3.04	3.27	3.13	3.34	3.16	3.18	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	**398**	**494**	**455**	**407**	**712**	**806**	**38**	**573**	**686**	**821**
In households	398	494	455	401	707	790	38	573	686	819
Householder	241	324	299	250	404	519	17	363	460	533
Nonfamily householder	78	120	108	84	115	223	5	142	180	197
Living alone	74	114	103	73	101	214	4	122	173	185
Spouse	126	148	136	122	225	209	6	142	176	236
Other relatives	28	16	17	19	63	43	12	45	37	35
Nonrelatives	3	6	3	10	15	19	3	23	13	15
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	2
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	6	5	6	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 049**	**1 005**	**1 010**	**1 371**	**2 862**	**1 958**	**274**	**1 680**	**1 893**	**2 127**
With own children under 18 years	498	410	467	686	1 731	1 028	175	859	959	1 084
Number of own children under 18 years	903	741	869	1 264	3 255	1 984	317	1 648	1 874	2 098
Married-couple families	**916**	**889**	**846**	**1 203**	**2 403**	**1 589**	**237**	**1 391**	**1 569**	**1 766**
With own children under 18 years	409	347	379	568	1 385	758	151	664	750	837
Number of own children under 18 years	779	641	718	1 080	2 628	1 509	279	1 330	1 526	1 668
Female householder, no husband present	**101**	**83**	**112**	**117**	**339**	**285**	**32**	**211**	**234**	**251**
With own children under 18 years	74	46	66	86	266	216	22	151	161	174
Number of own children under 18 years	104	72	121	140	489	390	35	262	276	314
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 903**	**1 362**	**1 338**	**1 725**	**3 721**	**2 590**	**365**	**2 262**	**2 582**	**3 093**
Never married	832	286	312	332	837	584	89	519	593	851
Now married, except separated	939	909	876	1 227	2 487	1 635	245	1 444	1 613	1 834
Separated	15	15	18	15	61	42	–	34	56	51
Widowed	17	26	22	23	46	53	1	57	48	50
Divorced	100	126	110	128	290	276	30	208	272	307
Females 15 years and over	**2 034**	**1 389**	**1 438**	**1 771**	**3 791**	**2 755**	**365**	**2 436**	**2 669**	**2 867**
Never married	840	196	265	245	636	420	64	448	456	470
Now married, except separated	936	912	869	1 229	2 519	1 636	246	1 450	1 617	1 827
Separated	23	13	23	30	80	64	9	46	56	62
Widowed	91	129	130	104	189	281	13	195	221	199
Divorced	144	139	151	163	367	354	33	297	319	309

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County				
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 106	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10
AGE									
All persons	**148 221**	**148 221**	**17 131**	**31 146**	**4 396**	**3 780**	**8 767**	**4 766**	**4 663**
Under 5 years	10 234	10 234	1 207	1 913	301	200	649	407	315
5 to 9 years	11 458	11 458	1 221	1 978	338	213	740	405	383
10 to 14 years	10 953	10 953	1 134	1 810	300	167	752	432	413
15 to 19 years	9 959	9 959	1 117	1 740	260	145	667	339	333
20 to 24 years	9 511	9 511	1 290	2 444	335	236	589	359	209
25 to 34 years	23 564	23 564	2 698	5 276	835	444	1 318	779	743
35 to 44 years	26 063	26 063	2 575	5 467	824	365	1 565	770	860
45 to 54 years	16 246	16 246	1 661	3 258	473	241	1 061	526	568
55 to 64 years	11 765	11 765	1 234	2 420	300	265	668	368	377
65 to 74 years	10 734	10 734	1 329	2 599	252	436	475	261	310
75 to 84 years	5 942	5 942	1 186	1 659	151	698	217	103	126
85 years and over	1 792	1 792	479	582	27	370	66	17	26
3 and 4 years	4 322	4 322	466	820	132	80	276	166	129
16 years and over	113 604	113 604	13 383	25 098	3 399	3 179	6 490	3 456	3 472
18 years and over	109 623	109 623	12 952	24 415	3 299	3 132	6 211	3 330	3 337
21 years and over	103 486	103 486	12 180	23 231	3 123	3 003	5 839	3 106	3 158
60 years and over	24 322	24 322	3 635	6 051	572	1 653	1 080	546	642
62 years and over	22 058	22 058	3 385	5 580	511	1 600	949	474	565
Median	34.4	34.4	34.6	35.7	33.3	48.7	32.5	30.5	34.2
Female	**75 981**	**75 981**	**9 088**	**16 460**	**2 318**	**2 200**	**4 489**	**2 428**	**2 300**
Under 5 years	4 874	4 874	577	918	143	104	307	190	146
5 to 9 years	5 553	5 553	579	958	166	103	359	198	193
10 to 14 years	5 248	5 248	525	857	153	77	350	217	187
15 to 19 years	4 912	4 912	596	873	123	82	338	177	143
20 to 24 years	4 835	4 835	659	1 286	176	124	301	185	100
25 to 34 years	12 175	12 175	1 383	2 668	446	232	700	405	370
35 to 44 years	13 464	13 464	1 364	2 871	445	193	829	398	455
45 to 54 years	8 028	8 028	816	1 656	252	124	523	261	271
55 to 64 years	6 154	6 154	683	1 331	160	151	342	183	185
65 to 74 years	5 819	5 819	760	1 523	138	266	261	139	163
75 to 84 years	3 639	3 639	782	1 089	98	462	133	62	67
85 years and over	1 280	1 280	364	430	18	282	46	13	20
3 and 4 years	2 058	2 058	204	396	62	35	116	79	59
16 years and over	59 353	59 353	7 311	13 552	1 826	1 907	3 403	1 786	1 742
18 years and over	57 410	57 410	7 105	13 222	1 784	1 883	3 274	1 721	1 684
21 years and over	54 313	54 313	6 673	12 609	1 695	1 811	3 063	1 597	1 605
60 years and over	13 846	13 846	2 251	3 724	332	1 091	602	297	341
62 years and over	12 690	12 690	2 115	3 473	299	1 060	538	263	303
Median	35.3	35.3	36.6	37.1	34.1	59.4	33.4	31.4	35.3
Male	**72 240**	**72 240**	**8 043**	**14 686**	**2 078**	**1 580**	**4 278**	**2 338**	**2 363**
Median age	33.4	33.4	32.3	34.1	32.3	41.2	31.4	29.7	33.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**148 221**	**148 221**	**17 131**	**31 146**	**4 396**	**3 780**	**8 767**	**4 766**	**4 663**
In households	145 927	145 927	16 751	30 587	4 395	3 633	8 665	4 766	4 655
Householder	58 483	58 483	7 099	14 088	1 868	1 863	3 183	1 733	1 713
Family householder	40 492	40 492	4 618	7 965	1 134	985	2 445	1 315	1 352
Nonfamily householder	17 991	17 991	2 481	6 123	734	878	738	418	361
Living alone	14 291	14 291	2 056	4 941	534	802	545	324	272
Spouse	32 887	32 887	3 668	6 204	857	777	2 004	1 005	1 142
Child	43 364	43 364	4 741	7 589	1 215	743	2 897	1 628	1 511
Other relatives	3 691	3 691	379	675	93	93	154	138	90
Nonrelatives	7 502	7 502	864	2 031	362	157	427	262	199
Institutianalized persons	1 169	1 169	249	491	–	147	102	–	8
Other persons in graup quarters	1 125	1 125	131	68	1	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.38	2.19	2.36	1.96	2.75	2.79	2.76
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	2.94	2.84	2.92	2.67	3.11	3.18	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	**18 468**	**18 468**	**2 994**	**4 840**	**430**	**1 504**	**758**	**381**	**462**
In households	17 760	17 760	2 742	4 584	430	1 360	667	381	458
Householder	11 943	11 943	1 910	3 293	302	996	423	237	276
Nanfamily hausehalder	5 440	5 440	1 037	1 820	148	625	152	89	82
Living alane	5 192	5 192	1 006	1 761	142	612	143	87	78
Spause	4 803	4 803	688	1 092	109	319	189	107	152
Other relatives	720	720	91	141	15	26	33	23	20
Nonrelatives	294	294	53	58	4	19	22	14	10
Institutianalized persans	671	671	235	256	–	144	91	–	4
Other persans in graup quarters	37	37	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**40 492**	**40 492**	**4 618**	**7 965**	**1 134**	**985**	**2 445**	**1 315**	**1 352**
With awn children under 18 years	20 038	20 038	2 224	3 707	597	350	1 328	737	704
Number af awn children under 18 years	35 919	35 919	3 922	6 285	1 028	597	2 420	1 333	1 256
Married-cauple families	**33 305**	**33 305**	**3 743**	**6 252**	**850**	**794**	**2 044**	**1 038**	**1 177**
With awn children under 18 years	15 205	15 205	1 661	2 581	382	233	1 062	534	578
Number af awn children under 18 years	28 368	28 368	3 060	4 573	682	420	1 989	1 005	1 058
Female hausehalder, no husband present	**5 509**	**5 509**	**687**	**1 381**	**230**	**147**	**321**	**207**	**132**
With awn children under 18 years	3 834	3 834	458	926	180	93	220	155	97
Number af awn children under 18 years	6 073	6 073	706	1 411	290	142	357	262	155
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**55 270**	**55 270**	**6 162**	**11 718**	**1 601**	**1 284**	**3 153**	**1 699**	**1 778**
Never married	13 661	13 661	1 476	3 394	513	227	731	397	407
Naw married, except separated	34 283	34 283	3 866	6 446	866	834	2 101	1 065	1 199
Separated	892	892	108	231	24	23	38	35	19
Widawed	1 116	1 116	166	294	26	83	43	26	27
Divarced	5 318	5 318	546	1 353	172	117	240	176	126
Females 15 years and over	**60 306**	**60 306**	**7 407**	**13 727**	**1 856**	**1 916**	**3 473**	**1 823**	**1 774**
Never married	11 418	11 418	1 419	3 064	452	309	653	332	287
Now married, except separated	33 937	33 937	3 809	6 439	884	824	2 058	1 040	1 165
Separated	1 200	1 200	132	323	41	24	63	53	25
Widawed	5 937	5 937	1 060	1 755	147	554	255	145	110
Divarced	7 814	7 814	987	2 146	332	205	444	253	187

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see texf]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.		Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympio city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.20	Tract 122.10	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
AGE									
All persons	**6 643**	**6 329**	**3 652**	**8 462**	**4 389**	**4 766**	**4 360**	**5 126**	**7 955**
Under 5 years	524	411	183	628	300	407	295	403	674
5 to 9 years	580	464	205	706	338	405	374	464	737
10 to 14 years	528	404	159	713	300	432	405	437	648
15 to 19 years	432	411	138	645	260	339	326	349	526
20 to 24 years	322	438	211	578	335	359	194	231	408
25 to 34 years	1 184	944	422	1 277	833	779	716	879	1 559
35 to 44 years	1. 162	1 067	356	1 504	824	770	831	937	1 471
45 to 54 years	670	675	230	1 029	469	526	545	538	800
55 to 64 years	515	468	252	648	300	368	352	419	466
65 to 74 years	527	538	430	457	252	261	238	361	444
75 to 84 years	165	351	696	215	151	103	65	88	197
85 years and over	34	158	370	62	27	17	19	20	25
3 ond 4 years	222	171	74	262	132	166	123	180	280
16 years ond over	4 928	4 977	3 084	6 287	3 393	3 456	3 207	3 755	5 777
18 years and over	4 751	4 804	3 041	6 015	3 293	3 330	3 076	3 612	5 543
21 years and over	4 518	4 547	2 918	5 653	3 117	3 106	2 901	3 427	5 301
60 years and over	994	1 267	1 640	1 044	572	546	487	677	891
62 years and over	893	1 181	1 588	918	511	474	416	597	793
Median	33.1	35.8	50.4	32.5	33.3	30.5	33.4	33.1	31.3
Female	**3 385**	**3 353**	**2 139**	**4 332**	**2 314**	**2 428**	**2 127**	**2 594**	**3 903**
Under 5 years	258	186	100	298	142	190	137	199	312
5 to 9 years	277	228	98	343	166	198	190	221	355
10 to 14 years	241	204	75	325	153	217	185	200	309
15 to 19 years	217	209	79	327	123	177	139	172	245
20 to 24 years	160	229	111	294	176	185	91	108	216
25 to 34 years	619	486	220	679	445	405	353	468	816
35 to 44 years	606	557	187	795	445	398	440	487	696
45 to 54 years	341	320	118	509	250	261	258	275	372
55 to 64 years	290	265	145	333	160	183	169	223	241
65 to 74 years	265	316	262	252	138	139	123	181	224
75 to 84 years	89	240	462	133	98	62	27	47	104
85 years and over	22	113	282	44	18	13	15	13	13
3 ond 4 years	112	74	34	111	62	79	56	90	141
16 years and over	2 571	2 698	1 857	3 300	1 823	1 786	1 584	1 946	2 864
18 years and over	2 484	2 608	1 834	3 175	1 781	1 721	1 529	1 874	2 755
21 years and over	2 365	2 476	1 766	2 970	1 692	1 597	1 451	1 782	2 649
60 years and over	520	798	1 085	584	332	297	248	344	457
62 years and over	470	750	1 054	523	299	263	213	306	409
Median	33.9	37.2	61.0	33.5	34.1	31.4	33.9	33.7	31.3
Male	**3 258**	**2 976**	**1 513**	**4 130**	**2 075**	**2 338**	**2 233**	**2 532**	**4 052**
Medion oge	32.2	34.0	42.3	31.2	32.2	29.7	32.6	32.2	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**6 643**	**6 329**	**3 652**	**8 462**	**4 389**	**4 766**	**4 360**	**5 126**	**7 955**
In households	6 631	6 126	3 505	8 360	4 388	4 766	4 352	5 115	7 915
Householder	2 502	2 588	1 810	3 086	1 865	1 733	1 558	1 879	2 833
Family householder	1 950	1 667	945	2 360	1 131	1 315	1 254	1 500	2 287
Nonfamily householder	552	921	865	726	734	418	304	379	546
Living olone	415	809	793	535	534	324	222	283	390
Spouse	1 610	1 332	754	1 928	854	1 005	1 062	1 236	1 891
Child	2 100	1 754	700	2 779	1 214	1 628	1 463	1 681	2 640
Other relotives	165	170	92	147	93	138	82	135	184
Nonrelotives	254	282	149	420	362	262	187	184	367
Institutionolized persons	–	178	147	102	–	–	8	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	12	25	–	–	1	–	–	11	40
Persons per household	2.67	2.38	1.94	2.74	2.36	2.79	2.84	2.74	2.85
Persons per fomily	3.01	2.97	2.66	3.09	2.92	3.18	3.14	3.06	3.14
Persons 65 years and over	**726**	**1 047**	**1 496**	**734**	**430**	**381**	**322**	**469**	**666**
In households	726	899	1 352	643	430	381	318	469	661
Householder	442	650	990	411	302	237	191	283	390
Nonfomily householder	127	365	622	151	148	89	48	74	112
Living olone	118	356	609	143	142	87	46	68	98
Spouse	240	214	317	179	109	107	105	156	217
Other relotives	33	24	26	31	15	23	16	22	39
Nonrelotives	11	11	19	22	4	14	6	8	15
Institutionolized persons	–	137	144	91	–	–	4	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 950**	**1 667**	**945**	**2 360**	**1 131**	**1 315**	**1 254**	**1 500**	**2 287**
With own children under 18 yeors	985	778	325	1 277	596	737	680	773	1 287
Number of own children under 18 years	1 784	1 399	562	2 319	1 027	1 333	1 217	1 424	2 265
Married-couple families	**1 640**	**1 353**	**770**	**1 968**	**847**	**1 038**	**1 097**	**1 265**	**1 972**
With own children under 18 yeors	774	588	222	1 017	381	534	564	608	1 056
Number of own children under 18 years	1 451	1 093	402	1 901	681	1 005	1 033	1 159	1 880
Female householder, no husband present	**242**	**226**	**133**	**315**	**230**	**207**	**116**	**186**	**239**
With own children under 18 yeors	163	145	81	216	180	155	87	131	185
Number of own children under 18 years	260	239	127	350	290	262	141	214	314
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**2 402**	**2 315**	**1 239**	**3 049**	**1 598**	**1 699**	**1 671**	**1 848**	**2 969**
Never married	469	554	211	713	513	397	401	374	609
Now married, except separated	1 669	1 414	810	2 025	863	1 065	1 117	1 288	2 029
Seporoted	41	48	23	36	24	35	16	26	50
Widowed	30	71	82	41	26	26	22	21	41
Divorced	193	228	113	234	172	176	115	139	240
Females 15 years and over	**2 609**	**2 735**	**1 866**	**3 366**	**1 853**	**1 823**	**1 615**	**1 974**	**2 927**
Never married	391	517	295	637	452	332	265	292	445
Now married, except seporoted	1 645	1 395	800	1 980	881	1 040	1 081	1 265	1 968
Seporoted	39	60	22	59	41	53	21	35	58
Widowed	172	426	552	253	147	145	77	114	154
Divorced	362	337	197	437	332	253	171	268	302

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
AGE					
All persons	**2 864**	**2 864**	**569**	**420**	**736**
Under 5 years	307	307	75	46	58
5 to 9 years	347	347	54	43	110
10 to 14 years	330	330	62	36	101
15 to 19 years	277	277	42	26	79
20 to 24 years	191	191	43	50	37
25 to 34 years	549	549	137	93	140
35 to 44 years	486	486	85	79	139
45 to 54 years	235	235	44	23	61
55 to 64 years	104	104	19	16	11
65 to 74 years	25	25	8	6	–
75 to 84 years	10	10	–	2	–
85 years and over	3	3	–	–	–
3 and 4 years	126	126	27	19	30
16 years and over	1 814	1 814	367	288	450
18 years and over	1 707	1 707	352	285	415
21 years and over	1 563	1 563	330	256	382
60 years and over	80	80	18	13	3
62 years and over	55	55	12	10	1
Median	24.5	24.5	25.5	26.1	23.2
Female	**1 242**	**1 242**	**250**	**180**	**344**
Under 5 years	149	149	38	18	29
5 to 9 years	178	178	23	25	57
10 to 14 years	146	146	30	14	44
15 to 19 years	126	126	19	18	45
20 to 24 years	68	68	13	16	18
25 to 34 years	231	231	60	33	69
35 to 44 years	195	195	35	32	57
45 to 54 years	90	90	21	13	22
55 to 64 years	38	38	6	8	3
65 to 74 years	12	12	5	1	–
75 to 84 years	6	6	–	2	–
85 years and over	3	3	–	–	–
3 and 4 years	56	56	13	8	11
16 years and over	738	738	156	117	202
18 years and over	694	694	148	115	185
21 years and over	629	629	139	101	167
60 years and over	38	38	7	4	–
62 years and over	30	30	7	4	–
Median	21.4	21.4	25.3	24.5	19.8
Male	**1 622**	**1 622**	**319**	**240**	**392**
Median age	25.9	25.9	25.7	27.0	26.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	**2 864**	**2 864**	**569**	**420**	**736**
In households	2 779	2 779	564	403	736
Householder	955	955	208	173	228
Family householder	729	729	149	85	207
Nonfamily householder	226	226	59	88	21
Living alone	170	170	45	73	11
Spouse	392	392	80	43	123
Child	1 204	1 204	230	142	350
Other relatives	90	90	19	9	20
Nonrelatives	138	138	27	36	15
Institutionalized persons	63	63	–	15	–
Other persons in group quarters	22	22	5	2	–
Persons per household	3.01	3.01	2.78	2.23	3.49
Persons per family	3.46	3.46	3.26	3.15	3.64
Persons 65 years and over	**38**	**38**	**8**	**8**	**–**
In households	38	38	8	8	–
Householder	25	25	7	5	–
Nonfamily householder	14	14	5	3	–
Living alone	13	13	4	3	–
Spouse	8	8	1	2	–
Other relatives	4	4	–	1	–
Nonrelatives	1	1	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	**729**	**729**	**149**	**85**	**207**
With own children under 18 years	531	531	105	60	165
Number of own children under 18 years	1 055	1 055	202	127	302
Married-couple families	**568**	**568**	**108**	**59**	**168**
With own children under 18 years	399	399	73	37	128
Number of own children under 18 years	723	723	131	62	226
Female householder, no husband present	**115**	**115**	**29**	**18**	**31**
With own children under 18 years	94	94	22	17	30
Number of own children under 18 years	284	284	59	58	67
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	**1 111**	**1 111**	**219**	**172**	**253**
Never married	358	358	74	65	60
Now married, except separated	622	622	116	71	178
Separated	24	24	8	7	1
Widowed	5	5	–	2	1
Divorced	102	102	21	27	13
Females 15 years and over	**769**	**769**	**159**	**123**	**214**
Never married	235	235	38	52	62
Now married, except separated	379	379	80	39	123
Separated	35	35	6	9	8
Widowed	24	24	8	5	2
Divorced	96	96	27	18	19

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Totol	Olympio city	Troct 123
AGE				
All persons	**2 498**	**2 498**	**404**	**591**
Under 5 yeors	219	219	32	64
5 to 9 years	250	250	34	93
10 to 14 yeors	238	238	33	71
15 to 19 yeors	288	288	40	54
20 to 24 yeors	202	202	46	34
25 to 34 yeors	399	399	74	88
35 to 44 yeors	438	438	65	104
45 to 54 yeors	224	224	34	40
55 to 64 yeors	151	151	27	28
65 to 74 yeors	61	61	9	13
75 to 84 years	19	19	7	2
85 yeors ond over	9	9	3	–
3 ond 4 years	84	84	9	28
16 years ond over	1 741	1 741	299	352
18 yeors ond over	1 607	1 607	286	324
21 yeors ond over	1 450	1 450	256	297
60 yeors ond over	154	154	31	27
62 yeors ond over	120	120	27	19
Medion	26.5	26.5	27.0	21.8
Female	**1 263**	**1 263**	**186**	**305**
Under 5 years	121	121	12	39
5 to 9 yeors	138	138	18	52
10 to 14 yeors	112	112	17	33
15 to 19 yeors	124	124	15	26
20 to 24 years	106	106	26	17
25 to 34 yeors	194	194	26	43
35 to 44 yeors	233	233	35	54
45 to 54 yeors	107	107	15	17
55 to 64 yeors	74	74	12	15
65 to 74 yeors	35	35	4	8
75 to 84 years	12	12	3	1
85 yeors ond over	7	7	3	–
3 ond 4 yeors	48	48	3	16
16 yeors ond over	871	871	137	176
18 yeors ond over	814	814	131	163
21 yeors ond over	738	738	118	149
60 yeors ond over	85	85	13	15
62 yeors ond over	68	68	12	10
Medion	26.8	26.8	26.8	20.4
Male	**1 235**	**1 235**	**218**	**286**
Medion oge	26.3	26.3	27.3	22.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	**2 498**	**2 498**	**404**	**591**
In households	2 441	2 441	388	588
Householder	784	784	138	160
Fomily householder	578	578	82	138
Nonfomily householder	206	206	56	22
Living olone	141	141	40	15
Spouse	398	398	61	72
Child	949	949	133	275
Other relotives	90	90	8	28
Nonrelotives	220	220	48	53
Institutionolized persons	35	35	9	–
Other persons in group quorters	22	22	7	3
Persons per household	2.95	2.95	2.59	3.59
Persons per fomily	3.31	3.31	3.12	3.67
Persons 65 years and over	**89**	**89**	**19**	**15**
In households	86	86	18	15
Householder	62	62	12	12
Nonfomily householder	26	26	6	3
Living olone	24	24	6	3
Spouse	16	16	4	2
Other relotives	5	5	2	1
Nonrelotives	3	3	–	–
Institutionolized persons	3	3	1	–
Other persons in group quorters	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	**578**	**578**	**82**	**138**
With own children under 18 yeors	362	362	52	91
Number of own children under 18 years	759	759	103	233
Married-couple families	**385**	**385**	**51**	**80**
With own children under 18 yeors	224	224	29	52
Number of own children under 18 years	486	486	67	137
Female hausehalder, no husband present	**139**	**139**	**21**	**35**
With own children under 18 yeors	99	99	15	22
Number of own children under 18 years	189	189	24	53
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	**899**	**899**	**166**	**182**
Never married	354	354	68	70
Now married, except seporoted	405	405	63	82
Seporoted	15	15	3	5
Widowed	11	11	3	1
Divorced	114	114	29	24
Females 15 years and aver	**892**	**892**	**139**	**181**
Never married	248	248	44	62
Now married, except separated	427	427	61	78
Seporated	22	22	4	6
Widowed	48	48	4	10
Divorced	147	147	26	25

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Total	Locey city	Olympio city
AGE				
All persons	**6 101**	**6 101**	**1 166**	**1 622**
Under 5 years	525	525	94	145
5 to 9 years	650	650	104	186
10 to 14 years	598	598	117	140
15 to 19 years	655	655	145	177
20 to 24 years	418	418	98	139
25 to 34 years	950	950	174	275
35 to 44 years	1 114	1 114	210	253
45 to 54 years	624	624	114	159
55 to 64 years	352	352	73	99
65 to 74 years	160	160	24	39
75 to 84 years	45	45	12	8
85 years and over	10	10	1	2
3 ond 4 years	246	246	44	66
16 years and over	4 216	4 216	836	1 120
18 years and over	3 901	3 901	765	1 035
21 years and over	3 556	3 556	672	944
60 years ond over	362	362	71	87
62 years ond over	296	296	57	70
Medion	27.5	27.5	26.8	26.3
Female	**3 429**	**3 429**	**627**	**852**
Under 5 years	259	259	38	77
5 to 9 years	351	351	57	95
10 to 14 years	282	282	49	64
15 to 19 years	322	322	74	90
20 to 24 years	211	211	52	72
25 to 34 years	542	542	98	138
35 to 44 years	705	705	118	144
45 to 54 years	383	383	72	82
55 to 64 years	241	241	45	62
65 to 74 years	99	99	16	22
75 to 84 years	28	28	7	5
85 years ond over	6	6	1	1
3 and 4 years	114	114	18	30
16 years ond aver	2 475	2 475	473	597
18 years and over	2 316	2 316	439	553
21 years ond over	2 158	2 158	389	510
60 years and over	232	232	48	52
62 years and over	189	189	38	41
Medion	30.9	30.9	29.9	27.8
Male	**2 672**	**2 672**	**539**	**770**
Median oge	22.5	22.5	22.6	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	**6 101**	**6 101**	**1 166**	**1 622**
In households	6 002	6 002	1 128	1 615
Householder	1 464	1 464	276	458
Fomily householder	1 165	1 165	236	341
Nonfamily householder	299	299	40	117
Living olone	230	230	31	89
Spouse	1 498	1 498	292	305
Child	2 441	2 441	451	642
Other relotives	377	377	80	117
Nonrelotives	222	222	29	93
Institutionolized persons	17	17	–	7
Other persons in group quorters	82	82	38	–
Persons per household	3.38	3.38	3.58	3.22
Persons per fomily	3.79	3.79	3.83	3.75
Persons 65 years and over	**215**	**215**	**37**	**49**
In households	213	213	37	47
Householder	74	74	12	23
Nonfomily householder	25	25	5	8
Living alone	23	23	5	7
Spouse	39	39	12	1
Other relatives	94	94	12	20
Nonrelotives	6	6	1	3
Institutionolized persons	2	2	–	2
Other persons in group quorters	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Fomilies	**1 165**	**1 165**	**236**	**341**
With own children under 18 yeors	835	835	165	235
Number of own children under 18 yeors	2 052	2 052	380	538
Married-couple families	888	888	**194**	**241**
With own children under 18 years	650	650	136	173
Number of own children under 18 yeors	1 737	1 737	340	449
Female householder, no husband present	**201**	**201**	**31**	**69**
With own children under 18 years	156	156	26	53
Number of own children under 18 yeors	262	262	34	80
MARITAL STATUS				
Moles 15 years and over	**1 791**	**1 791**	**368**	**535**
Never married	712	712	147	220
Now married, except separoted	948	948	201	267
Seporoted	36	36	5	21
Widowed	21	21	4	4
Divorced	74	74	11	23
Females 15 years ond over	**2 537**	**2 537**	**483**	**616**
Never morried	562	562	120	175
Now married, except seporoted	1 610	1 610	311	328
Seporated	42	42	5	17
Widowed	168	168	27	52
Divorced	155	155	20	44

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County			Lacey city, Thurston County	Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County	
	Tract 106	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 123
AGE							
All persons	**526**	**511**	**587**	**499**	**526**	**587**	**961**
Under 5 years	40	43	54	41	40	54	93
5 to 9 years	60	43	88	41	60	88	113
10 to 14 years	63	59	60	58	63	60	109
15 to 19 years	63	57	41	56	63	41	91
20 to 24 years	41	30	31	29	41	31	38
25 to 34 years	71	75	93	75	71	93	165
35 to 44 years	83	97	101	94	83	101	182
45 to 54 years	52	57	58	56	52	58	96
55 to 64 years	35	40	34	39	35	34	44
65 to 74 years	14	8	19	8	14	19	19
75 to 84 years	4	2	5	2	4	5	9
85 years and over	–	–	3	–	–	3	2
3 and 4 years	13	27	27	26	13	27	50
16 years and over	351	359	375	352	351	375	628
18 years and over	321	327	358	321	321	358	589
21 years and over	288	302	336	296	288	336	543
60 years and over	33	30	38	29	33	38	46
62 years and over	25	23	29	22	25	29	40
Median	24.0	28.4	27.6	28.5	24.0	27.6	28.1
Female	**265**	**270**	**343**	**265**	**265**	**343**	**562**
Under 5 years	22	14	29	13	22	29	40
5 to 9 years	26	20	46	20	26	46	60
10 to 14 years	32	27	31	26	32	31	54
15 to 19 years	24	24	16	24	24	16	38
20 to 24 years	19	15	13	15	19	13	17
25 to 34 years	35	47	60	47	35	60	98
35 to 44 years	47	53	67	52	47	67	134
45 to 54 years	27	39	36	38	27	36	65
55 to 64 years	20	22	26	21	20	26	35
65 to 74 years	11	7	13	7	11	13	14
75 to 84 years	2	2	4	2	2	4	6
85 years and over	–	–	2	–	–	2	1
3 and 4 years	8	10	13	10	8	13	22
16 years and over	179	205	232	202	179	232	401
18 years and over	167	192	226	189	167	226	379
21 years and over	155	181	220	178	155	220	366
60 years and over	19	23	27	22	19	27	33
62 years and over	16	18	21	17	16	21	29
Median	28.1	33.3	30.9	33.3	28.1	30.9	32.9
Male	**261**	**241**	**244**	**234**	**261**	**244**	**399**
Median age	21.5	21.2	20.1	21.5	21.5	20.1	18.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	**526**	**511**	**587**	**499**	**526**	**587**	**961**
In households	526	511	587	499	526	587	959
Householder	140	121	139	120	140	139	189
Family householder	118	104	115	103	118	115	167
Nonfamily householder	22	17	24	17	22	24	22
Living alone	16	12	19	12	16	19	16
Spouse	82	143	150	140	82	150	273
Child	240	204	247	199	240	247	425
Other relatives	40	27	36	27	40	36	61
Nonrelatives	24	16	15	13	24	15	11
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Persons per household	3.70	3.56	3.65	3.56	3.70	3.65	3.84
Persons per family	4.02	3.76	3.91	3.76	4.02	3.91	4.08
Persons 65 years and over	**18**	**10**	**27**	**10**	**18**	**27**	**30**
In households	18	10	27	10	18	27	30
Householder	9	1	8	1	9	8	2
Nonfamily householder	4	1	2	1	4	2	–
Living alone	3	1	1	1	3	1	–
Spouse	–	4	6	4	–	6	6
Other relatives	8	5	13	5	8	13	22
Nonrelatives	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	**118**	**104**	**115**	**103**	**118**	**115**	**167**
With own children under 18 years	86	70	84	69	86	84	139
Number of own children under 18 years	192	172	215	168	192	215	354
Married-couple families	**79**	**92**	**89**	**91**	**79**	**89**	**126**
With own children under 18 years	63	61	69	60	63	69	104
Number of own children under 18 years	157	159	184	155	157	184	296
Female householder, no husband present	**28**	**8**	**17**	**8**	**28**	**17**	**32**
With own children under 18 years	20	8	11	8	20	11	27
Number of own children under 18 years	31	11	21	11	31	21	47
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	**178**	**157**	**148**	**153**	**178**	**148**	**238**
Never married	78	58	47	56	78	47	84
Now married, except separated	89	94	91	92	89	91	141
Separated	8	1	1	1	8	1	2
Widowed	–	1	3	1	–	3	3
Divorced	3	3	6	3	3	6	8
Females 15 years and over	**185**	**209**	**237**	**206**	**185**	**237**	**408**
Never married	54	37	28	37	54	28	55
Now married, except separated	87	151	168	149	87	168	303
Separated	6	2	1	2	6	1	8
Widowed	25	11	21	10	25	21	22
Divorced	13	8	19	8	13	19	20

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
AGE					
All persons	**4 873**	**4 873**	**668**	**894**	**558**
Under 5 years	522	522	72	98	63
5 to 9 years	581	581	85	84	85
10 to 14 years	505	505	70	64	80
15 to 19 years	503	503	57	87	46
20 to 24 years	437	437	60	106	27
25 to 34 years	866	866	124	166	110
35 to 44 years	722	722	104	128	92
45 to 54 years	397	397	49	79	38
55 to 64 years	204	204	28	41	12
65 to 74 years	90	90	9	29	4
75 to 84 years	34	34	7	9	1
85 years and over	12	12	3	3	–
3 and 4 years	219	219	26	43	28
16 years and over	3 162	3 162	431	629	318
18 years and over	2 940	2 940	406	592	293
21 years and over	2 660	2 660	372	539	277
60 years and over	224	224	33	59	10
62 years and over	184	184	26	53	9
Median	23.6	23.6	24.2	25.7	20.7
Female	**2 392**	**2 392**	**318**	**447**	**277**
Under 5 years	264	264	34	47	34
5 to 9 years	275	275	40	33	45
10 to 14 years	237	237	25	36	33
15 to 19 years	239	239	23	48	26
20 to 24 years	214	214	28	61	11
25 to 34 years	436	436	63	84	57
35 to 44 years	366	366	50	56	45
45 to 54 years	172	172	24	35	16
55 to 64 years	101	101	18	16	6
65 to 74 years	55	55	5	20	3
75 to 84 years	24	24	6	8	1
85 years and over	9	9	2	3	–
3 and 4 years	116	116	11	22	19
16 years and over	1 569	1 569	215	320	159
18 years and over	1 464	1 464	203	299	143
21 years and over	1 329	1 329	191	270	135
60 years and over	133	133	23	38	6
62 years and over	114	114	18	35	6
Median	24.3	24.3	26.4	24.9	20.1
Male	**2 481**	**2 481**	**350**	**447**	**281**
Median age	22.9	22.9	22.4	26.1	21.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	**4 873**	**4 873**	**668**	**894**	**558**
In households	4 777	4 777	665	881	558
Householder	1 400	1 400	219	313	137
Family householder	1 042	1 042	150	193	120
Nonfamily householder	358	358	69	120	17
Living alone	264	264	49	94	13
Spouse	826	826	118	137	107
Child	2 028	2 028	278	322	270
Other relatives	235	235	22	28	29
Nonrelatives	288	288	28	81	15
Institutionalized persons	45	45	–	11	–
Other persons in group quarters	51	51	3	2	–
Persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.85	2.37	3.53
Persons per family	3.40	3.40	3.47	2.96	3.76
Persons 65 years and over	**136**	**136**	**19**	**41**	**5**
In households	135	135	19	41	5
Householder	89	89	15	32	3
Nonfamily householder	56	56	12	23	2
Living alone	54	54	12	22	2
Spouse	30	30	2	8	1
Other relatives	13	13	2	–	1
Nonrelatives	3	3	–	1	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	**1 042**	**1 042**	**150**	**193**	**120**
With own children under 18 years	701	701	103	120	90
Number of own children under 18 years	1 753	1 753	243	278	245
Married-couple families	**807**	**807**	**121**	**139**	**106**
With own children under 18 years	526	526	82	80	79
Number of own children under 18 years	1 296	1 296	200	176	202
Female householder, no husband present	**176**	**176**	**22**	**45**	**8**
With own children under 18 years	139	139	17	35	7
Number of own children under 18 years	384	384	32	88	30
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	**1 649**	**1 649**	**222**	**317**	**165**
Never married	560	560	66	111	40
Now married, except separated	858	858	128	149	112
Separated	56	56	6	9	4
Widowed	16	16	1	7	–
Divorced	159	159	21	41	9
Females 15 years and over	**1 616**	**1 616**	**219**	**331**	**165**
Never married	447	447	39	122	41
Now married, except separated	863	863	119	142	111
Separated	42	42	6	6	2
Widowed	78	78	16	24	3
Divorced	186	186	39	37	8

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
AGE					
All persons	**145 367**	**145 367**	**16 758**	**30 592**	**7 728**
Under 5 years	9 905	9 905	1 163	1 848	651
5 to 9 years	11 109	11 109	1 174	1 924	705
10 to 14 years	10 674	10 674	1 093	1 774	616
15 to 19 years	9 682	9 682	1 089	1 688	506
20 to 24 years	9 255	9 255	1 259	2 380	396
25 to 34 years	23 071	23 071	2 625	5 179	1 515
35 to 44 years	25 681	25 681	2 529	5 394	1 432
45 to 54 years	15 998	15 998	1 631	3 209	781
55 to 64 years	11 629	11 629	1 216	2 390	463
65 to 74 years	10 666	10 666	1 324	2 577	441
75 to 84 years	5 914	5 914	1 179	1 650	197
85 years and over	1 783	1 783	476	579	25
3 and 4 years	4 183	4 183	451	789	271
16 years and over	111 758	111 758	13 147	24 708	5 640
18 years and over	107 902	107 902	12 730	24 046	5 417
21 years and over	101 920	101 920	11 973	22 892	5 183
60 years and over	24 159	24 159	3 611	6 004	887
62 years and over	21 923	21 923	3 366	5 536	789
Median	34.6	34.6	34.9	35.8	31.6
Female	**74 566**	**74 566**	**8 909**	**16 174**	**3 790**
Under 5 years	4 712	4 712	555	886	306
5 to 9 years	5 386	5 386	559	935	336
10 to 14 years	5 122	5 122	510	837	297
15 to 19 years	4 774	4 774	582	844	236
20 to 24 years	4 707	4 707	648	1 245	212
25 to 34 years	11 921	11 921	1 343	2 621	787
35 to 44 years	13 273	13 273	1 344	2 839	675
45 to 54 years	7 917	7 917	801	1 634	362
55 to 64 years	6 087	6 087	671	1 319	240
65 to 74 years	5 775	5 775	758	1 506	222
75 to 84 years	3 620	3 620	776	1 081	104
85 years and over	1 272	1 272	362	427	13
3 and 4 years	1 983	1 983	198	380	136
16 years and over	58 418	58 418	7 192	13 347	2 789
18 years and over	56 534	56 534	6 993	13 028	2 686
21 years and over	53 510	53 510	6 566	12 430	2 583
60 years and over	13 746	13 746	2 235	3 691	454
62 years and over	12 602	12 602	2 102	3 441	406
Median	35.5	35.5	36.9	37.3	31.5
Male	**70 801**	**70 801**	**7 849**	**14 418**	**3 938**
Median age	33.6	33.6	32.6	34.2	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	**145 367**	**145 367**	**16 758**	**30 592**	**7 728**
In households	143 127	143 127	16 378	30 040	7 688
Householder	57 667	57 667	6 974	13 893	2 782
Family householder	39 909	39 909	4 540	7 853	2 245
Nonfamily householder	17 758	17 758	2 434	6 040	537
Living alone	14 113	14 113	2 023	4 874	383
Spouse	32 395	32 395	3 609	6 117	1 841
Child	42 165	42 165	4 582	7 388	2 530
Other relatives	3 554	3 554	364	655	176
Nonrelatives	7 346	7 346	849	1 987	359
Institutionalized persons	1 147	1 147	249	485	–
Other persons in group quarters	1 093	1 093	131	67	40
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.37	2.18	2.84
Persons per family	3.00	3.00	2.93	2.84	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	**18 363**	**18 363**	**2 979**	**4 806**	**663**
In households	17 656	17 656	2 727	4 550	658
Householder	11 876	11 876	1 899	3 268	388
Nonfamily householder	5 400	5 400	1 029	1 802	111
Living alone	5 153	5 153	998	1 744	97
Spouse	4 774	4 774	686	1 084	216
Other relatives	714	714	89	141	39
Nonrelatives	292	292	53	57	15
Institutianalized persons	671	671	235	256	–
Other persons in group quarters	36	36	17	–	5
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	**39 909**	**39 909**	**4 540**	**7 853**	**2 245**
With own children under 18 years	19 656	19 656	2 172	3 635	1 258
Number of own children under 18 years	34 898	34 898	3 786	6 113	2 170
Married-couple families	**32 844**	**32 844**	**3 678**	**6 170**	**1 933**
With own children under 18 years	14 918	14 918	1 619	2 534	1 030
Number of own children under 18 years	27 618	27 618	2 948	4 472	1 796
Female householder, no husband present	**5 415**	**5 415**	**677**	**1 356**	**236**
With own children under 18 years	3 757	3 757	450	904	182
Number of own children under 18 years	5 842	5 842	688	1 349	305
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	**54 333**	**54 333**	**6 043**	**11 530**	**2 905**
Never married	13 338	13 338	1 439	3 326	588
Now married, except separated	33 797	33 797	3 799	6 357	1 989
Separated	866	866	108	227	50
Widowed	1 109	1 109	165	291	41
Divorced	5 223	5 223	532	1 329	237
Females 15 years and over	**59 346**	**59 346**	**7 285**	**13 516**	**2 851**
Never married	11 159	11 159	1 399	2 987	430
Now married, except separated	33 424	33 424	3 746	6 349	1 915
Separated	1 177	1 177	128	320	57
Widowed	5 884	5 884	1 048	1 734	154
Divorced	7 702	7 702	964	2 126	295

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County									
		Total	Lacey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
RACE														
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 108**	**4 855**	**3 424**	**5 072**	**5 073**	**3 068**	**5 964**	**6 987**	**1 118**	**2 386**
White	148 221	148 221	17 131	31 146	3 776	4 503	3 295	4 731	4 396	2 885	5 629	6 693	1 051	2 267
Black	2 864	2 864	569	420	40	62	16	85	52	13	43	46	5	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 498	2 498	206	404	77	70	23	67	67	23	79	70	1	9
American Indian	2 364	2 364	194	367	71	64	22	60	67	20	74	67	–	9
Eskimo	51	51	3	12	1	2	–	4	–	3	1	2	1	–
Aleut	83	83	9	25	5	4	1	3	–	–	4	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	6 101	6 101	1 166	1 622	173	182	76	160	526	128	121	137	57	76
Asian	5 545	5 545	1 040	1 540	161	178	73	156	505	120	114	129	56	74
Chinese	398	398	62	184	10	11	18	28	54	21	17	15	9	17
Filipino	939	939	196	198	13	26	14	25	36	12	20	24	10	3
Japanese	676	676	119	146	12	14	10	14	28	12	19	14	13	19
Asian Indian	195	195	26	49	15	2	2	7	2	1	1	–	7	4
Korean	1 338	1 338	236	169	8	15	16	27	20	13	23	25	9	8
Vietnamese	981	981	172	514	34	22	12	46	290	30	18	38	6	21
Combodian	606	606	130	172	63	77	–	–	51	23	7	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	109	109	35	54	5	1	–	8	21	–	–	4	–	–
Thai	66	66	11	9	–	1	–	1	–	1	5	2	–	–
Other Asian	237	237	53	45	1	9	1	–	3	7	4	7	2	2
Pacific Islander	556	556	126	82	12	4	3	4	21	8	7	8	1	2
Hawaiian	226	226	45	53	7	4	2	4	14	5	3	7	1	2
Samoan	63	63	13	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
Guamanian	230	230	52	21	5	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	37	37	16	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–
Other race	1 554	1 554	207	248	42	38	14	29	32	19	92	41	4	18
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 108**	**4 855**	**3 424**	**5 072**	**5 073**	**3 068**	**5 964**	**6 987**	**1 118**	**2 386**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 873	4 873	668	894	135	145	61	126	142	58	185	131	31	63
Mexican	2 680	2 680	321	436	67	70	31	67	82	25	111	70	2	22
Puerto Rican	633	633	115	108	22	9	6	22	10	3	14	15	6	9
Cuban	100	100	18	34	3	3	2	1	1	–	1	6	8	2
Other Hispanic	1 460	1 460	214	316	43	63	22	36	49	30	59	40	15	30
Not of Hispanic origin	156 365	156 365	18 611	32 946	3 973	4 710	3 363	4 946	4 931	3 010	5 779	6 856	1 087	2 323
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 108**	**4 855**	**3 424**	**5 072**	**5 073**	**3 068**	**5 964**	**6 987**	**1 118**	**2 386**
White	148 221	148 221	17 131	31 146	3 776	4 503	3 295	4 731	4 396	2 885	5 629	6 693	1 051	2 267
Hispanic origin	2 854	2 854	373	554	68	85	46	81	94	33	101	81	25	39
Not of Hispanic origin	145 367	145 367	16 758	30 592	3 708	4 418	3 249	4 650	4 302	2 852	5 528	6 612	1 026	2 228
Black	2 864	2 864	569	420	40	62	16	85	52	13	43	46	5	16
Hispanic origin	103	103	16	32	2	3	–	10	4	–	–	3	–	6
Not of Hispanic origin	2 761	2 761	553	388	38	59	16	75	48	13	43	43	5	10
American Indian, Eskimo, ar Aleut	2 498	2 498	206	404	77	70	23	67	67	23	79	70	1	9
Hispanic origin	184	184	29	28	12	4	–	5	1	1	1	7	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	2 314	2 314	177	376	65	66	23	62	66	22	78	63	1	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	6 101	6 101	1 166	1 622	173	182	76	160	526	128	121	137	57	76
Hispanic origin	302	302	58	47	12	19	3	2	12	5	4	4	2	–
Not of Hispanic origin	5 799	5 799	1 108	1 575	161	163	73	158	514	123	117	133	55	76
Other race	1 554	1 554	207	248	42	38	14	29	32	19	92	41	4	18
Hispanic origin	1 430	1 430	192	233	41	34	12	28	31	19	79	36	4	18
Not of Hispanic origin	124	124	15	15	1	4	2	1	1	–	13	5	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Thurston County—Con.											Locey city, Thurston County		
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
RACE														
All persons	**3 573**	**4 294**	**9 831**	**5 959**	**5 107**	**7 292**	**6 182**	**4 713**	**3 441**	**6 980**	**4 646**	**2 599**	**4 121**	**9 503**
White	3 191	3 780	8 767	4 766	4 663	6 643	5 891	4 476	3 349	6 329	4 409	2 316	3 652	8 462
Black	108	113	316	371	132	134	29	35	11	159	54	79	104	311
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	53	33	116	111	37	105	42	38	38	79	45	35	29	111
American Indian	49	32	104	105	35	104	40	34	34	73	38	34	28	101
Eskimo	2	–	3	4	2	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	3
Aleut	2	1	9	2	–	–	2	3	2	6	4	1	1	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	198	328	511	587	223	331	176	129	34	360	116	153	300	499
Asian	180	296	448	550	206	295	170	112	28	324	112	138	268	436
Chinese	7	21	26	27	4	20	13	14	–	18	3	7	21	26
Filipino	20	31	109	52	51	37	16	13	11	104	6	11	30	103
Japanese	45	16	42	41	25	39	28	44	8	33	15	41	16	41
Asian Indian	1	20	12	28	10	2	5	1	–	3	10	–	14	12
Korean	42	34	137	212	82	85	56	25	3	71	43	34	33	132
Vietnamese	42	46	51	19	14	56	33	5	–	75	–	31	40	51
Cambodian	9	84	24	141	–	42	4	1	–	9	20	5	78	24
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	2	33	7	3	–	–	8	–	–	6	3	2	26	7
Thai	3	5	5	5	10	1	–	–	–	2	2	2	4	5
Other Asian	9	6	35	22	10	13	7	9	6	3	10	5	6	35
Pacific Islander	18	32	63	37	17	36	6	17	6	36	4	15	32	63
Hawaiian	11	2	29	16	1	6	3	8	3	20	2	8	2	29
Samoan	–	8	5	–	–	3	2	2	–	3	1	–	8	5
Guamanian	6	10	26	19	16	21	–	7	–	13	1	6	10	26
Other Pacific Islander	1	12	3	2	–	6	1	–	3	–	–	1	12	3
Other race	23	40	121	124	52	79	44	35	9	53	22	16	36	120
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**3 573**	**4 294**	**9 831**	**5 959**	**5 107**	**7 292**	**6 182**	**4 713**	**3 441**	**6 980**	**4 646**	**2 599**	**4 121**	**9 503**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	140	132	333	347	191	221	124	107	52	258	105	107	131	329
Mexican	68	67	149	147	104	139	61	54	24	138	53	55	67	148
Puerto Rican	26	20	56	100	40	38	4	9	4	42	16	16	20	56
Cuban	2	3	14	3	3	3	3	5	–	7	–	–	3	14
Other Hispanic	44	42	114	97	44	41	56	39	24	71	36	36	41	111
Not of Hispanic origin	3 433	4 162	9 498	5 612	4 916	7 071	6 058	4 606	3 389	6 722	4 541	2 492	3 990	9 174
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons	**3 573**	**4 294**	**9 831**	**5 959**	**5 107**	**7 292**	**6 182**	**4 713**	**3 441**	**6 980**	**4 646**	**2 599**	**4 121**	**9 503**
White	3 191	3 780	8 767	4 766	4 663	6 643	5 891	4 476	3 349	6 329	4 409	2 316	3 652	8 462
Hispanic origin	90	75	163	175	114	116	85	66	38	186	83	73	75	161
Not of Hispanic origin	3 101	3 705	8 604	4 591	4 549	6 527	5 806	4 410	3 311	6 143	4 326	2 243	3 577	8 301
Black	108	113	316	371	132	134	29	35	11	159	54	79	104	311
Hispanic origin	6	2	10	12	–	1	–	2	3	6	–	4	2	10
Not of Hispanic origin	102	111	306	359	132	133	29	33	8	153	54	75	102	301
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	53	33	116	111	37	105	42	38	38	79	45	35	29	111
Hispanic origin	4	3	23	8	1	7	2	7	5	4	1	3	3	23
Not of Hispanic origin	49	30	93	103	36	98	40	31	33	75	44	32	26	88
Asian or Pacific Islander	198	328	511	587	223	331	176	129	34	360	116	153	300	499
Hispanic origin	18	17	28	35	24	27	–	5	–	9	2	12	17	27
Not of Hispanic origin	180	311	483	552	199	304	176	124	34	351	114	141	283	472
Other race	23	40	121	124	52	79	44	35	9	53	22	16	36	120
Hispanic origin	22	35	109	117	52	70	37	27	6	53	19	15	34	108
Not of Hispanic origin	1	5	12	7	–	9	7	8	3	–	3	1	2	12

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.					Olympia city, Thurston County							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	–	**309**	**1 615**	**1 109**	**23**	**2 496**	**3 537**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 931**	**406**
White	–	303	1 469	908	21	2 353	3 240	4 251	2 966	4 596	4 389	2 777	390
Black	–	–	33	41	1	29	37	62	11	82	52	13	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	4	18	8	1	31	65	66	23	67	67	17	4
American Indian	–	4	18	8	1	25	60	60	22	60	67	17	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	4	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	1	3	–	–	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	67	147	–	63	157	155	73	156	526	105	11
Asian	–	–	60	138	–	60	146	151	71	152	505	97	11
Chinese	–	–	2	6	–	3	10	11	18	28	54	21	8
Filipino	–	–	2	50	–	11	13	26	14	21	36	12	–
Japanese	–	–	8	13	–	8	12	13	9	14	28	12	2
Asian Indian	–	–	–	–	–	3	15	1	2	7	2	1	–
Korean	–	–	16	21	–	5	6	15	15	27	20	13	–
Vietnamese	–	–	5	45	–	16	33	22	12	46	290	30	–
Combodian	–	–	20	3	–	2	51	52	–	–	51	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	8	21	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	1
Other Asian	–	–	7	–	–	10	1	9	1	–	3	7	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	7	9	–	3	11	4	2	4	21	8	–
Hawaiian	–	–	1	5	–	1	6	4	1	4	14	5	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	6	4	–	–	5	–	–	–	2	3	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Other race	–	2	28	5	–	20	38	35	12	29	32	19	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	–	**309**	**1 615**	**1 109**	**23**	**2 496**	**3 537**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 931**	**406**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	5	58	38	–	69	122	120	57	125	142	55	1
Mexican	–	1	40	10	–	30	64	61	29	67	82	25	–
Puerto Rican	–	1	10	12	–	–	16	9	6	22	10	3	–
Cuban	–	–	–	1	–	8	3	3	1	1	1	–	–
Other Hispanic	–	3	8	15	–	31	39	47	21	35	49	27	1
Not of Hispanic origin	–	304	1 557	1 071	23	2 427	3 415	4 449	3 028	4 805	4 924	2 876	405
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	–	**309**	**1 615**	**1 109**	**23**	**2 496**	**3 537**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 931**	**406**
White	–	303	1 469	908	21	2 353	3 240	4 251	2 966	4 596	4 389	2 777	390
Hispanic origin	–	3	29	32	–	48	60	79	44	80	94	31	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	300	1 440	876	21	2 305	3 180	4 172	2 922	4 516	4 295	2 746	390
Black	–	–	33	41	1	29	37	62	11	82	52	13	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	–	10	4	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	33	41	1	26	35	59	11	72	48	13	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	4	18	8	1	31	65	66	23	67	67	17	4
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	1	12	4	–	5	1	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	4	18	8	1	30	53	62	23	62	66	17	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	67	147	–	63	157	155	73	156	526	105	11
Hispanic origin	–	–	1	1	–	–	11	3	3	2	12	5	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	66	146	–	63	146	152	70	154	514	100	11
Other race	–	2	28	5	–	20	38	35	12	29	32	19	1
Hispanic origin	–	2	28	5	–	17	37	31	10	28	31	19	1
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	2	1	1	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.										Remainder of Thurston County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	**277**	**979**	**1 382**	**810**	**173**	**52**	**841**	–	**5**	**2 301**	**571**	**286**	**339**
White	235	913	1 308	733	128	48	794	–	5	2 020	536	252	329
Block	5	5	11	27	9	–	–	–	–	77	3	–	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	6	10	4	–	8	–	–	35	12	4	–
American Indian	–	–	6	8	4	–	8	–	–	30	11	4	–
Eskimo	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	35	56	52	34	28	3	34	–	–	134	16	27	3
Asian	30	55	50	31	28	1	34	–	–	118	15	27	2
Chinese	–	9	10	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–
Filipino	2	9	2	5	1	1	1	–	–	44	–	–	–
Japanese	4	13	15	3	–	–	3	–	–	10	–	1	1
Asian Indian	–	7	4	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Korean	6	9	4	3	1	–	12	–	–	33	2	–	1
Vietnamese	18	6	13	11	6	–	1	–	–	10	1	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	–	–	6	12	25	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	6	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	2	2	4	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	5	1	2	3	–	2	–	–	–	16	1	–	1
Hawaiian	5	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	1
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	2	4	5	6	4	1	5	–	–	35	4	3	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**277**	**979**	**1 382**	**810**	**173**	**52**	**841**	–	**5**	**2 301**	**571**	**286**	**339**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	30	28	22	1	1	13	–	–	94	13	25	4
Mexican	1	1	8	4	–	–	5	–	–	59	3	9	2
Puerto Rican	6	6	3	9	–	–	1	–	–	17	6	–	–
Cuban	–	8	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	1
Other Hispanic	7	15	17	7	1	1	6	–	–	12	4	16	1
Not of Hispanic origin	263	949	1 354	788	172	51	828	–	5	2 207	558	261	335
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**277**	**979**	**1 382**	**810**	**173**	**52**	**841**	–	**5**	**2 301**	**571**	**286**	**339**
White	235	913	1 308	733	128	48	794	–	5	2 020	536	252	329
Hispanic origin	9	24	17	8	–	–	6	–	–	54	8	6	2
Not of Hispanic origin	226	889	1 291	725	128	48	788	–	5	1 966	528	246	327
Block	5	5	11	27	9	–	–	–	–	77	3	–	5
Hispanic origin	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	5	5	5	25	9	–	–	–	–	75	3	–	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	6	10	4	–	8	–	–	35	12	4	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	1	6	10	4	–	6	–	–	32	12	4	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	35	56	52	34	28	3	34	–	–	134	16	27	3
Hispanic origin	3	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–
Not of Hispanic origin	32	54	52	28	28	3	34	–	–	134	15	11	3
Other race	2	4	5	6	4	1	5	–	–	35	4	3	2
Hispanic origin	2	4	5	6	1	1	5	–	–	35	4	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.												
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	**142**	**7**	**137**	**5 558**	**6 710**	**139**	**1 004**	**164**	**328**	**5 959**	**4 798**	**5 625**	**5 341**
White	135	7	108	5 239	6 458	138	959	142	305	4 766	4 360	5 126	5 097
Black	3	–	–	43	41	–	5	2	5	371	132	101	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	6	75	70	–	3	8	5	111	33	87	34
American Indian	–	–	3	74	67	–	3	7	3	105	31	86	32
Eskimo	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	1	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	–	23	110	102	1	24	11	12	587	223	261	142
Asian	4	–	23	103	99	1	24	11	12	550	206	234	136
Chinese	–	–	–	9	15	–	7	–	–	27	4	18	7
Filipino	4	–	–	20	22	1	1	4	6	52	51	34	15
Japanese	–	–	–	17	10	–	4	1	1	41	25	31	25
Asian Indian	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	28	10	2	4
Korean	–	–	–	23	19	–	4	5	5	212	82	69	44
Vietnamese	–	–	–	18	20	–	8	–	–	19	14	51	32
Combodian	–	–	23	7	–	–	–	–	–	141	–	22	4
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2
Thai	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	5	10	1	–
Other Asian	–	–	–	4	7	–	–	–	–	22	10	6	3
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	37	17	27	6
Hawaiian	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	16	1	5	3
Samoan	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2
Guamanian	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	19	16	13	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	1
Other race	–	–	–	91	39	–	13	1	1	124	50	50	39
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**142**	**7**	**137**	**5 558**	**6 710**	**139**	**1 004**	**164**	**328**	**5 959**	**4 798**	**5 625**	**5 341**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	–	3	184	117	1	35	11	4	347	186	162	111
Mexican	–	–	–	111	69	1	14	9	1	147	103	99	56
Puerto Rican	–	–	–	14	9	–	6	1	–	100	39	28	3
Cuban	–	–	–	1	6	–	2	–	–	3	3	3	2
Other Hispanic	1	–	3	58	33	–	13	1	3	97	41	32	50
Not of Hispanic origin	141	7	134	5 374	6 593	138	969	153	324	5 612	4 612	5 463	5 230
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**142**	**7**	**137**	**5 558**	**6 710**	**139**	**1 004**	**164**	**328**	**5 959**	**4 798**	**5 625**	**5 341**
White	135	7	108	5 239	6 458	138	959	142	305	4 766	4 360	5 126	5 097
Hispanic origin	1	–	2	101	72	1	22	9	2	175	111	87	79
Not of Hispanic origin	134	7	106	5 138	6 386	137	937	133	303	4 591	4 249	5 039	5 018
Black	3	–	–	43	41	–	5	2	5	371	132	101	29
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3	–	–	43	38	–	5	2	5	359	132	100	29
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	6	75	70	–	3	8	5	111	33	87	34
Hispanic origin	–	–	1	1	7	–	–	1	–	8	1	7	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	5	74	63	–	3	7	5	103	32	80	34
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	–	23	110	102	1	24	11	12	587	223	261	142
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	1	35	24	26	–
Not of Hispanic origin	4	–	23	106	101	1	24	11	11	552	199	235	142
Other race	–	–	–	91	39	–	13	1	1	124	50	50	39
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	78	34	–	13	1	1	117	50	41	32
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	–	7	–	9	7

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.											
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
RACE												
All persons	**10 158**	**4 845**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 174**	**1 009**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
White	9 818	4 665	4 476	3 344	3 401	4 388	7 955	6 806	959	5 952	6 755	7 468
Black	40	10	35	11	41	53	736	51	16	58	26	58
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	120	64	38	38	36	44	591	167	10	100	102	130
American Indian	111	62	34	34	35	37	578	152	9	97	99	129
Eskimo	4	1	1	2	–	3	2	6	–	1	2	1
Aleut	5	1	3	2	1	4	11	9	1	2	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	115	84	129	34	79	116	961	103	18	43	37	48
Asian	99	77	112	28	68	112	822	79	14	34	34	39
Chinese	11	3	14	–	6	3	19	5	–	1	–	3
Filipino	21	14	13	11	10	6	217	13	1	9	12	8
Japanese	21	32	44	8	10	15	69	21	3	9	12	10
Asian Indian	3	1	1	–	3	10	49	1	–	2	–	3
Korean	18	11	25	3	17	43	288	22	10	10	7	13
Vietnamese	19	12	5	–	20	–	75	–	–	–	–	1
Cambodian	–	–	1	–	–	20	44	4	–	–	1	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	5	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	1	2	19	–	–	1	–	1
Other Asian	6	4	9	6	1	10	39	8	–	2	2	–
Pacific Islander	16	7	17	6	11	4	139	24	4	9	3	9
Hawaiian	5	1	8	3	8	2	52	10	–	5	1	1
Samoan	–	5	2	–	3	1	24	2	1	–	–	1
Guamanian	11	–	7	–	–	1	63	12	3	3	1	7
Other Pacific Islander	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Other race	65	22	35	9	13	22	236	47	6	37	48	142
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**10 158**	**4 845**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 174**	**1 009**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	214	89	107	52	126	105	558	189	39	140	141	347
Mexican	131	47	54	24	69	53	285	104	12	114	107	299
Puerto Rican	16	2	9	4	13	16	98	32	2	4	1	7
Cuban	6	–	5	–	–	–	8	4	–	1	1	2
Other Hispanic	61	40	39	24	44	36	167	49	25	21	32	39
Not of Hispanic origin	9 944	4 756	4 606	3 384	3 444	4 518	9 921	6 985	970	6 050	6 827	7 499
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**10 158**	**4 845**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 174**	**1 009**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
White	9 818	4 665	4 476	3 344	3 401	4 388	7 955	6 806	959	5 952	6 755	7 468
Hispanic origin	147	59	66	38	100	83	227	108	28	104	91	198
Not of Hispanic origin	9 671	4 606	4 410	3 306	3 301	4 305	7 728	6 698	931	5 848	6 664	7 270
Black	40	10	35	11	41	53	736	51	16	58	26	58
Hispanic origin	–	1	2	3	4	–	21	6	–	–	–	2
Not of Hispanic origin	40	9	33	8	37	53	715	45	16	58	26	56
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	120	64	38	38	36	44	591	167	10	100	102	130
Hispanic origin	6	5	7	5	1	1	47	15	4	3	4	3
Not of Hispanic origin	114	59	31	33	35	43	544	152	6	97	98	127
Asian or Pacific Islander	115	84	129	34	79	116	961	103	18	43	37	48
Hispanic origin	–	6	5	–	8	2	48	14	2	–	2	2
Not of Hispanic origin	115	78	124	34	71	114	913	89	16	43	35	46
Other race	65	22	35	9	13	22	236	47	6	37	48	142
Hispanic origin	61	18	27	6	13	19	215	46	5	33	44	142
Not of Hispanic origin	4	4	8	3	–	3	21	1	1	4	4	–

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
All housing units	**66 464**	**66 464**	**8 081**	**15 928**	**1 732**	**2 353**	**1 400**	**2 775**	**2 168**	**1 191**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	62 150	62 150	7 722	14 951	1 666	2 227	1 370	2 573	2 063	1 168
Owner-occupied housing units	40 226	40 226	3 896	7 777	1 079	957	1 101	884	1 122	986
Percent of occupied housing units	64.7	64.7	50.5	52.0	64.8	43.0	80.4	34.4	54.4	84.4
White	38 250	38 250	3 617	7 468	1 032	928	1 077	863	1 044	950
Black	464	464	81	23	8	2	1	–	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	463	463	28	49	9	10	3	2	7	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	829	829	138	202	23	11	17	14	63	22
Other race	220	220	32	35	7	6	3	5	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	720	720	98	123	24	16	9	14	24	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	37 814	37 814	3 563	7 391	1 020	919	1 071	854	1 027	940
Renter-occupied housing units	21 924	21 924	3 826	7 174	587	1 270	269	1 689	941	182
White	20 233	20 233	3 482	6 620	540	1 178	261	1 585	824	170
Black	491	491	127	150	4	24	2	33	13	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	321	321	44	89	10	14	5	20	17	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	635	635	138	256	23	43	1	44	77	8
Other race	244	244	35	59	10	11	–	7	10	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	680	680	121	190	17	37	3	35	26	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	19 853	19 853	3 411	6 502	535	1 155	258	1 561	808	169
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**4 314**	**4 314**	**359**	**977**	**66**	**126**	**30**	**202**	**105**	**23**
For sale only	512	512	44	85	16	15	8	17	10	7
For rent	1 249	1 249	189	521	23	47	3	140	58	6
Rented or sold, not occupied	433	433	52	124	5	15	14	7	12	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 108	1 108	24	58	1	6	2	24	2	3
For migrant workers	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	1 010	1 010	50	189	21	43	3	14	23	3
Boarded up	24	24	1	8	1	4	–	–	–	–
ROOMS										
1 room	1 143	1 143	66	508	10	48	4	114	29	2
2 rooms	2 631	2 631	352	964	42	188	14	205	91	19
3 rooms	5 979	5 979	954	2 133	103	351	50	524	292	39
4 rooms	12 794	12 794	1 803	3 244	373	576	156	757	465	197
5 rooms	14 078	14 078	1 722	2 992	455	485	257	600	420	201
6 rooms	12 438	12 438	1 494	2 348	359	371	294	289	380	234
7 rooms	8 845	8 845	967	1 704	199	188	260	148	256	215
8 or more rooms	8 556	8 556	723	2 035	191	146	365	138	235	284
Median, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.5	6.2	4.2	5.0	6.1
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.7	6.4	4.4	5.2	6.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	4.6	6.3	4.2	5.0	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	6.6	5.5	6.0	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.7	4.0	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	40 478	40 478	4 071	8 776	1 363	1 427	1 257	704	1 417	1 033
1, attached	2 075	2 075	477	575	136	103	38	147	62	6
2	2 613	2 613	435	833	121	223	78	124	111	18
3 or 4	2 733	2 733	637	783	12	117	9	233	150	6
5 to 9	2 341	2 341	601	1 060	4	93	10	399	176	12
10 to 19	2 494	2 494	446	1 278	22	185	–	276	60	6
20 to 49	1 827	1 827	430	1 097	39	82	–	286	168	–
50 or more	959	959	287	586	–	–	–	287	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	10 321	10 321	647	712	17	104	–	283	4	105
Other	623	623	50	228	18	19	8	36	20	5
Occupied housing units	**62 150**	**62 150**	**7 722**	**14 951**	**1 666**	**2 227**	**1 370**	**2 573**	**2 063**	**1 168**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	14 893	14 893	2 155	5 165	447	845	319	1 212	565	217
2 persons	21 577	21 577	2 614	5 098	602	718	541	851	698	439
3 persons	10 659	10 659	1 286	2 132	264	326	215	257	344	213
4 persons	9 390	9 390	1 043	1 700	222	223	191	163	293	202
5 persons	3 748	3 748	418	581	80	78	64	72	105	69
6 or more persons	1 883	1 883	206	275	51	37	40	18	58	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.25	2.15	1.95	2.14	1.87	2.18	1.59	2.17	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.36	2.36	2.33	2.18	2.14	1.93	2.20	1.80	2.33	2.36
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	1.99	1.92	1.61	2.14	1.82	2.08	1.50–	1.94	2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	60 091	60 091	7 478	14 579	1 613	2 145	1 357	2 521	1 974	1 147
1.01 to 1.50	1 383	1 383	149	213	33	45	11	30	52	15
1.51 or more	676	676	95	159	20	37	2	22	37	6
Mean	.47	.47	.47	.43	.45	.46	.38	.43	.47	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**28 280**	**28 280**	**3 009**	**6 451**	**942**	**828**	**1 021**	**522**	**1 013**	**852**
Less than $20,000	126	126	8	17	2	9	1	1	4	1
$20,000 to $39,999	1 005	1 005	37	289	76	105	25	26	45	23
$40,000 to $59,999	5 107	5 107	675	1 327	345	349	167	104	222	119
$60,000 to $79,999	8 437	8 437	1 304	1 806	306	269	313	171	304	224
$80,000 to $99,999	6 120	6 120	676	1 360	105	67	269	115	209	239
$100,000 to $149,999	4 773	4 773	238	1 122	54	22	198	58	188	144
$150,000 to $199,999	1 619	1 619	49	360	32	3	38	26	33	72
$200,000 to $249,999	514	514	16	95	10	2	5	14	5	21
$250,000 to $299,999	277	277	1	41	2	1	–	3	2	9
$300,000 or more	302	302	5	34	10	1	5	4	1	–
Median (dollars)	78 700	78 700	71 700	77 400	62 400	57 400	80 300	73 600	75 900	84 100
Mean (dollars)	92 300	92 300	76 500	88 500	73 700	59 900	87 200	87 000	82 000	95 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**21 334**	**21 334**	**3 725**	**7 120**	**582**	**1 258**	**265**	**1 687**	**929**	**179**
Median contract rent (dollars)	383	383	400	385	380	341	381	424	375	405
Mean contract rent (dollars)	402	402	439	395	383	341	394	461	359	402
With meals included in rent	371	371	39	185	1	1	1	109	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	960	960	803	1 019	463	287	463	1 104	–	113
No meals included in rent	20 394	20 394	3 635	6 835	570	1 232	254	1 565	919	169
No cash rent	569	569	51	100	11	25	10	13	10	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
All housing units	**2 627**	**3 102**	**405**	**997**	**1 840**	**2 119**	**3 600**	**2 149**	**1 902**	**2 787**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 533	2 953	395	943	1 684	2 009	3 485	2 067	1 826	2 669
Owner-occupied housing units	1 225	1 925	363	587	572	740	2 089	1 096	1 375	2 040
Percent of occupied housing units	48.4	65.2	91.9	62.2	34.0	36.8	59.9	53.0	75.3	76.4
White	1 191	1 871	345	570	553	694	1 932	943	1 286	1 921
Black	3	10	3	2	2	16	55	62	38	28
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	8	15	–	2	2	5	13	15	9	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	19	14	11	13	22	71	67	36	53
Other race	5	10	1	2	2	3	18	9	6	19
Hispanic origin (of any race)	12	31	9	7	18	13	46	36	28	51
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 183	1 853	337	566	541	686	1 909	924	1 267	1 893
Renter-occupied housing units	1 308	1 028	32	356	1 112	1 269	1 396	971	451	629
White	1 237	993	32	341	1 008	1 169	1 251	790	427	581
Black	13	8	–	2	43	22	58	67	3	13
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	11	–	1	19	10	18	19	3	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	13	–	9	37	56	50	72	9	21
Other race	21	3	–	3	5	12	19	23	9	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	40	12	–	12	35	29	55	59	21	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 221	985	32	333	983	1 155	1 224	763	416	571
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**94**	**149**	**10**	**54**	**156**	**110**	**115**	**82**	**76**	**118**
For sale only	7	28	–	5	12	3	26	10	33	23
For rent	54	47	1	17	72	50	64	52	16	60
Rented or sold, not occupied	6	10	1	3	51	29	7	6	7	6
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	28	–	8	11	4	5	6	7	14
For migrant workers	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	20	35	8	21	10	24	13	8	13	15
Boarded up	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
ROOMS										
1 room	34	121	2	15	28	27	11	18	21	5
2 rooms	128	117	1	37	164	99	81	105	57	28
3 rooms	252	209	9	41	389	358	212	168	101	142
4 rooms	629	687	17	186	529	592	612	388	185	415
5 rooms	583	707	20	197	341	535	635	433	337	666
6 rooms	443	502	75	128	235	299	796	431	416	735
7 rooms	294	419	90	152	108	133	688	351	410	460
8 or more rooms	264	340	191	241	46	76	565	255	375	336
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.1	7.4	5.7	4.1	4.5	5.8	5.4	6.1	5.7
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.2	7.4	6.0	4.3	4.6	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.1	7.4	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	5.8	7.4	7.0	5.5	5.4	6.6	6.3	6.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.2	6.3	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 332	1 648	388	671	551	756	2 525	1 301	1 441	1 842
1, attached	137	98	1	45	69	195	94	105	92	103
2	207	110	3	103	60	140	162	85	140	73
3 or 4	172	73	–	72	140	187	294	197	81	146
5 to 9	217	116	–	26	221	173	187	126	11	50
10 to 19	209	264	–	12	361	93	150	97	42	7
20 to 49	204	8	–	–	50	221	159	35	–	–
50 or more	–	86	–	–	132	155	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	137	648	12	13	240	184	19	194	85	556
Other	12	51	1	55	16	15	10	9	10	10
Occupied housing units	**2 533**	**2 953**	**395**	**943**	**1 684**	**2 009**	**3 485**	**2 067**	**1 826**	**2 669**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	736	948	39	174	664	819	584	368	287	427
2 persons	888	1 028	158	382	584	698	1 158	629	635	1 000
3 persons	438	446	79	185	242	216	722	411	367	494
4 persons	313	353	81	137	131	161	637	368	348	468
5 persons	101	126	30	49	48	72	258	184	129	211
6 or more persons	57	52	8	16	15	43	126	107	60	69
Median, occupied housing units	2.10	2.01	2.51	2.28	1.80	1.77	2.50	2.59	2.49	2.41
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.21	2.12	2.56	2.40	1.94	2.06	2.59	2.54	2.58	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.73	2.23	2.05	1.71	1.55	2.40	2.65	2.26	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 476	2 900	390	924	1 634	1 944	3 388	1 943	1 777	2 605
1.01 to 1.50	38	31	3	10	26	35	64	82	31	49
1.51 or more	19	22	2	9	24	30	33	42	18	15
Mean	.45	.43	.38	.42	.47	.45	.48	.52	.46	.47
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**996**	**1 232**	**321**	**502**	**332**	**488**	**1 928**	**941**	**1 202**	**1 456**
Less than $20,000	4	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	2
$20,000 to $39,999	23	42	1	5	17	13	7	7	12	19
$40,000 to $59,999	220	200	4	17	131	187	304	191	97	272
$60,000 to $79,999	422	386	16	50	116	167	864	447	375	548
$80,000 to $99,999	158	253	111	106	29	91	521	234	354	366
$100,000 to $149,999	93	254	142	201	27	24	179	52	236	202
$150,000 to $199,999	53	63	21	71	7	3	38	6	83	32
$200,000 to $249,999	12	13	13	27	1	1	10	1	21	12
$250,000 to $299,999	7	7	8	15	–	–	1	–	11	2
$300,000 or more	4	10	3	9	–	–	3	1	11	1
Median (dollars)	71 100	78 900	106 600	117 100	61 800	63 900	75 400	72 100	85 300	74 900
Mean (dollars)	82 800	90 700	120 300	131 400	67 800	68 200	80 300	74 700	98 700	81 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 298**	**1 009**	**27**	**349**	**1 102**	**1 192**	**1 378**	**959**	**443**	**618**
Median contract rent (dollars)	347	438	575	391	342	474	414	394	386	420
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	502	566	415	357	522	437	401	422	442
With meals included in rent	2	126	–	–	3	34	1	4	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	207	1 013	–	–	429	832	387	325	717	450
No meals included in rent	1 275	857	25	344	1 083	1 146	1 356	944	437	607
No cash rent	21	26	2	5	16	12	21	11	3	9

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Locey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 337**	**1 576**	**1 431**	**2 947**	**1 777**	**1 291**	**2 050**	**3 495**	–	**158**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2 274	1 506	1 372	2 788	1 687	1 215	1 946	3 383	–	157
Owner-occupied housing units	1 542	1 014	1 163	1 576	1 371	369	725	2 003	–	111
Percent of occupied housing units	67.8	67.3	84.8	56.5	81.3	30.4	37.3	59.2	–	70.7
White	1 484	996	1 149	1 489	1 329	352	679	1 851	–	109
Block	5	2	2	15	14	2	16	53	–	–
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	10	3	7	17	8	2	5	11	–	2
Asion or Pacific Islonder	35	12	4	51	16	11	22	70	–	–
Other race	8	1	1	4	4	2	3	18	–	–
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	20	11	4	27	20	17	13	46	–	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 472	987	1 146	1 467	1 312	341	671	1 828	–	108
Renter-occupied housing units	732	492	209	1 212	316	846	1 221	1 380	–	46
White	696	463	205	1 099	297	768	1 131	1 235	–	46
Block	7	4	–	49	2	33	20	58	–	–
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	11	9	3	11	5	14	8	18	–	–
Asion or Pocific Islander	11	8	–	37	8	27	51	50	–	–
Other roce	7	8	1	16	4	4	11	19	–	–
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	16	13	9	52	7	26	28	55	–	1
White, not of Hisponic origin	686	456	197	1 068	294	748	1 117	1 208	–	45
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**63**	**70**	**59**	**159**	**90**	**76**	**104**	**112**	–	**1**
For sale only	4	6	7	9	8	8	3	25	–	–
For rent	20	14	6	108	11	33	50	63	–	–
Rented or sold, not occupied	23	5	6	12	2	17	25	7	–	–
For seasonol, recreationol, or occasional use	3	10	19	10	58	10	4	5	–	–
For migront workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vocant	13	35	21	20	11	8	22	12	–	1
Boarded up	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
ROOMS										
1 room	11	12	1	114	7	27	27	11	–	1
2 rooms	49	39	27	165	27	153	98	81	–	4
3 rooms	147	89	60	383	101	327	356	212	–	8
4 rooms	393	227	240	575	221	350	579	612	–	32
5 rooms	352	302	318	533	356	210	502	626	–	55
6 rooms	397	244	307	480	366	133	292	772	–	37
7 rooms	411	209	229	339	312	57	128	645	–	10
8 or more rooms	577	454	249	358	387	34	68	536	–	11
Medion, oll housing units	6.0	6.0	5.7	4.9	6.0	3.9	4.4	5.8	–	5.1
Mean, all housing units	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.1	6.1	4.1	4.6	5.8	–	5.2
Medion, occupied housing units	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.0	6.1	3.9	4.5	5.8	–	5.1
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	6.9	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.2	5.4	6.6	–	5.4
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.8	4.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	–	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detoched	1 592	1 132	1 076	1 464	1 403	445	735	2 424	–	38
1, ottoched	57	90	25	49	42	63	195	93	–	65
2	140	109	14	100	48	35	140	162	–	31
3 or 4	308	23	8	123	1	110	141	293	–	16
5 to 9	29	111	3	140	6	182	173	187	–	–
10 to 19	29	35	–	221	1	188	91	150	–	–
20 to 49	–	27	–	181	–	50	221	159	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	226	–	132	155	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	165	38	301	416	266	71	184	17	–	6
Other	17	11	4	27	10	15	15	10	–	2
Occupied housing units	**2 274**	**1 506**	**1 372**	**2 788**	**1 687**	**1 215**	**1 946**	**3 383**	–	**157**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	411	272	299	850	237	520	810	573	–	51
2 persons	789	612	538	879	658	374	674	1 132	–	81
3 persons	435	263	245	453	320	179	201	700	–	13
4 persons	423	251	173	386	308	91	155	612	–	7
5 persons	143	78	79	126	117	37	65	247	–	3
6 or more persons	73	30	38	94	47	14	41	119	–	2
Median, occupied housing units	2.42	2.29	2.22	2.12	2.42	1.73	1.74	2.49	–	1.84
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.67	2.44	2.26	2.33	2.40	2.04	2.05	2.58	–	1.79
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	1.99	1.94	1.68	2.54	1.58	1.51	2.38	–	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2 207	1 485	1 355	2 684	1 653	1 169	1 884	3 286	–	154
1.01 to 1.50	50	17	14	62	19	24	33	64	–	1
1.51 or more	17	4	3	42	15	22	29	33	–	2
Mean	.44	.41	.42	.47	.44	.49	.44	.48	–	.38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 283**	**861**	**756**	**1 044**	**1 036**	**279**	**477**	**1 847**	–	**77**
Less thon $20,000	4	–	3	2	3	3	2	1	–	1
$20,000 to $39,999	6	9	18	22	13	15	12	7	–	1
$40,000 to $59,999	61	34	96	119	56	119	186	304	–	16
$60,000 to $79,999	247	96	171	373	179	97	165	839	–	35
$80,000 to $99,999	370	123	118	301	220	20	87	476	–	12
$100,000 to $149,999	420	226	172	166	266	20	23	168	–	5
$150,000 to $199,999	130	136	82	42	172	4	2	38	–	2
$200,000 to $249,999	30	72	34	8	56	1	–	10	–	4
$250,000 to $299,999	10	60	36	4	31	–	–	1	–	–
$300,000 or more	5	105	26	7	40	–	–	3	–	1
Medion (dollors)	97 700	137 400	94 700	80 300	107 400	60 300	63 600	74 800	–	73 700
Mean (dollors)	108 500	173 400	120 500	89 000	130 800	65 600	67 400	80 000	–	89 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**719**	**473**	**192**	**1 181**	**302**	**839**	**1 146**	**1 362**	–	**46**
Medion contract rent (dollars)	413	387	372	382	400	326	481	413	–	369
Meon contract rent (dollars)	428	415	391	408	401	325	529	435	–	398
With meals included in rent	1	1	–	70	1	2	34	1	–	2
Meon contract rent (dollors)	1 250	363	–	930	437	463	832	387	–	857
No meals included in rent	700	453	181	1 092	287	821	1 101	1 341	–	44
No cash rent	18	19	11	19	14	16	11	20	–	–

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
All housing units	**705**	**371**	**11**	**1 641**	**1 515**	**2 243**	**1 245**	**2 692**	**2 165**	**1 134**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	646	364	11	1 456	1 454	2 118	1 219	2 494	2 060	1 113
Owner-occupied housing units	502	180	6	405	937	909	1 002	830	1 119	950
Percent of occupied housing units	77.7	49.5	54.5	27.8	64.4	42.9	82.2	33.3	54.3	85.4
White	467	153	6	397	893	881	979	811	1 041	917
Black	8	2	–	–	8	2	1	–	4	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	2	–	2	7	10	3	2	7	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	13	22	–	4	22	10	16	12	63	22
Other race	8	1	–	2	7	6	3	5	4	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	3	–	5	24	15	8	13	24	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	458	151	6	394	881	873	974	803	1 024	907
Renter-occupied housing units	144	184	5	1 051	517	1 209	217	1 664	941	163
White	138	161	3	978	478	1 125	210	1 561	824	157
Black	3	12	1	22	2	24	1	32	13	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	1	16	9	13	5	20	17	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	8	–	28	20	37	1	44	77	3
Other race	–	1	–	7	8	10	–	7	10	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	8	–	30	13	32	3	35	26	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	135	155	3	959	475	1 102	207	1 537	808	156
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**59**	**7**	**–**	**185**	**61**	**125**	**26**	**198**	**105**	**21**
For sale only	8	–	–	5	15	14	7	17	10	7
For rent	40	3	–	94	23	47	1	139	58	5
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	2	–	16	4	15	13	7	12	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	4	1	–	16	1	6	2	21	2	3
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	6	1	–	54	18	43	3	14	23	2
Boarded up	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–
ROOMS										
1 room	–	–	–	192	8	46	3	101	29	2
2 rooms	3	13	–	269	34	180	11	193	91	15
3 rooms	33	18	–	394	90	337	43	508	291	34
4 rooms	170	56	4	225	334	559	123	729	465	176
5 rooms	216	110	3	181	411	461	217	595	420	191
6 rooms	163	94	3	106	315	342	268	283	380	226
7 rooms	80	47	–	107	167	179	240	146	254	213
8 or more rooms	40	33	1	167	156	139	340	137	235	277
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.4	5.0	3.4	5.2	4.5	6.3	4.2	5.0	6.2
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.0	5.4	4.7	6.5	4.4	5.2	6.3
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.4	5.0	3.5	5.2	4.5	6.4	4.3	5.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.7	5.6	5.5	6.7	5.6	6.0	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.9	4.3	3.0	4.4	3.9	4.7	3.7	4.0	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	223	195	11	468	1 191	1 349	1 140	688	1 415	1 006
1, attached	39	22	–	49	122	100	33	147	62	6
2	17	50	–	137	105	211	47	120	111	13
3 or 4	13	64	–	96	10	112	9	230	150	1
5 to 9	47	12	–	147	4	92	10	393	176	12
10 to 19	1	16	–	259	22	184	–	276	60	6
20 to 49	–	–	–	341	39	82	–	286	168	–
50 or more	–	–	–	73	–	–	–	287	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	364	5	–	1	5	94	–	231	3	87
Other	1	7	–	70	17	19	6	34	20	3
Occupied housing units	**646**	**364**	**11**	**1 456**	**1 454**	**2 118**	**1 219**	**2 494**	**2 060**	**1 113**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	130	66	5	814	395	817	266	1 173	565	205
2 persons	263	88	2	403	538	680	485	825	696	416
3 persons	108	83	2	128	224	309	197	250	343	205
4 persons	101	75	2	85	190	215	178	158	293	194
5 persons	35	31	–	18	69	67	59	70	105	67
6 or more persons	9	21	–	8	38	30	34	18	58	26
Median, occupied housing units	2.23	2.84	1.75	1.50–	2.12	1.86	2.21	1.59	2.17	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.17	2.95	2.00	2.09	2.12	1.94	2.22	1.82	2.33	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.53	2.72	1.50–	1.50–	2.12	1.77	2.14	1.50–	1.94	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	635	339	11	1 430	1 410	2 047	1 210	2 450	1 971	1 096
1.01 to 1.50	9	18	–	9	26	40	7	28	52	12
1.51 or more	2	7	–	17	18	31	2	16	37	5
Mean	.46	.54	.40	.41	.45	45	.38	.42	.47	.42
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**166**	**159**	**4**	**326**	**821**	**785**	**933**	**517**	**1 011**	**829**
Less than $20,000	1	–	–	–	1	7	1	1	4	1
$20,000 to $39,999	1	1	–	5	64	99	22	26	45	19
$40,000 to $59,999	38	11	1	44	318	334	141	104	222	113
$60,000 to $79,999	82	86	–	89	261	253	279	167	304	218
$80,000 to $99,999	35	45	1	68	83	65	259	114	209	235
$100,000 to $149,999	7	13	2	74	44	20	185	58	187	142
$150,000 to $199,999	1	2	–	31	30	3	38	26	32	71
$200,000 to $249,999	1	–	–	10	8	2	4	14	5	21
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	4	2	1	–	3	2	9
$300,000 or more	–	1	–	1	10	1	4	4	1	–
Median (dollars)	68 700	75 100	95 000	86 400	61 600	57 400	81 700	73 700	75 800	84 500
Mean (dollars)	71 900	80 600	96 900	100 800	73 700	60 100	88 200	87 200	81 900	96 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**144**	**183**	**5**	**1 048**	**513**	**1 197**	**214**	**1 662**	**929**	**160**
Median contract rent (dollars)	463	382	381	310	382	341	382	425	375	413
Mean contract rent (dollars)	472	402	363	323	387	341	397	463	359	417
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	109	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	775	463	287	463	1 104	–	–
No meals included in rent	142	181	5	1 031	505	1 173	204	1 540	919	152
No cash rent	2	2	–	15	7	23	9	13	10	8

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
All housing units	**147**	**136**	**346**	**572**	**476**	**69**	**20**	**302**	–
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	146	125	342	543	397	63	19	295	–
Owner-occupied housing units	137	19	324	353	172	15	12	242	–
Percent of occupied housing units	93.8	15.2	94.7	65.0	43.3	23.8	63.2	82.0	–
White	134	16	307	341	171	15	11	232	–
Black	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	13	8	1	–	–	8	–
Other race	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	–	8	4	1	–	1	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	134	16	300	339	170	15	11	232	–
Renter-occupied housing units	9	106	18	190	225	48	7	53	–
White	9	99	18	183	204	38	7	53	–
Black	–	2	–	2	10	2	–	–	–
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	5	–	4	9	5	–	–	–
Other race	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	5	–	6	5	1	–	2	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	9	94	18	179	202	38	7	51	–
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	**1**	**11**	**4**	**29**	**79**	**6**	**1**	**7**	–
For sale only	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	–
For rent	1	9	–	3	38	–	1	–	–
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	–	1	3	34	4	–	4	–
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	–	1	3	16	2	2	–	3	–
Boarded up	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROOMS									
1 room	–	1	–	14	1	–	1	–	–
2 rooms	–	4	–	25	10	1	3	5	–
3 rooms	–	31	2	23	60	2	–	17	–
4 rooms	10	27	7	93	154	13	2	26	–
5 rooms	15	43	12	107	118	33	1	34	–
6 rooms	29	17	62	81	89	7	7	47	–
7 rooms	42	7	85	93	40	5	3	46	–
8 or more rooms	51	6	178	136	4	8	3	127	–
Median, all housing units	7.0	4.6	7.6	5.8	4.6	5.1	5.9	7.0	–
Mean, all housing units	7.1	4.6	7.7	5.9	4.7	5.5	5.7	7.0	–
Median, occupied housing units	7.0	4.6	7.5	5.9	4.7	5.1	5.9	7.0	–
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.0	6.6	7.5	6.9	5.7	7.0	6.5	7.5	–
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.0	4.3	7.8	4.4	4.0	4.9	3.8	4.3	–
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	130	21	345	359	66	21	13	266	–
1, attached	4	–	–	36	6	–	–	7	–
2	3	–	1	41	24	–	–	10	–
3 or 4	4	6	–	51	3	46	4	11	–
5 to 9	5	28	–	26	39	–	–	–	–
10 to 19	–	81	–	10	170	2	–	4	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	–	–	–	3	167	–	3	3	–
Other	1	–	–	46	1	–	–	1	–
Occupied housing units	**146**	**125**	**342**	**543**	**397**	**63**	**19**	**295**	–
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	29	49	31	96	128	9	4	48	–
2 persons	46	37	136	219	179	24	4	93	–
3 persons	26	14	65	112	48	15	6	54	–
4 persons	29	17	76	78	31	6	3	66	–
5 persons	6	4	28	30	10	7	2	24	–
6 or more persons	10	4	6	8	1	2	–	10	–
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	1.86	2.56	2.30	1.89	2.44	2.75	2.62	–
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.49	3.40	2.58	2.42	1.80	2.29	3.10	2.89	–
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.75	1.70	2.36	2.05	2.02	2.50	1.75	1.82	–
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	145	121	340	536	393	60	19	289	–
1.01 to 1.50	1	2	1	3	2	2	–	5	–
1.51 or more	–	2	1	4	2	1	–	1	–
Mean	.39	.48	.37	.42	.42	.50	.49	.41	–
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**116**	**19**	**301**	**302**	**29**	**11**	**10**	**219**	–
Less than $20,000	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	4	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–
$40,000 to $59,999	–	–	2	5	10	1	–	15	–
$60,000 to $79,999	22	14	13	33	9	2	3	61	–
$80,000 to $99,999	36	5	107	73	2	4	3	21	–
$100,000 to $149,999	38	–	134	125	5	1	2	69	–
$150,000 to $199,999	15	–	20	41	3	1	1	41	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	13	8	–	1	1	8	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	–	8	8	–	–	–	2	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	2	–
Median (dollars)	97 100	71 300	107 000	115 400	71 300	93 800	90 000	108 400	–
Mean (dollars)	108 500	73 700	120 300	129 600	83 400	101 800	112 500	116 600	–
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**9**	**106**	**17**	**186**	**223**	**46**	**6**	**52**	–
Median contract rent (dollars)	575	511	650	394	478	383	300	400	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	645	515	688	433	466	347	352	437	–
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	363	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	7	105	16	183	222	45	6	52	–
No cash rent	2	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	–

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurston County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Troct 102 (pt.)	Troct 103 (pt.)	Troct 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 107 (pt.)	Troct 108 (pt.)	Troct 109 (pt.)
All housing units	**2**	**1 223**	**217**	**110**	**155**	**83**	**3**	**57**	**2 480**	**2 966**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	2	1 105	212	109	151	79	3	55	2 387	2 828
Owner-occupied housing units	2	349	142	48	99	54	3	36	1 088	1 906
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	31.6	67.0	44.0	65.6	68.4	100.0	65.5	45.6	67.4
White	2	320	139	47	98	52	3	33	1 057	1 855
Block	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	10
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	7	2	–	–	–	–	3	7	15
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	19	1	1	1	2	–	–	17	16
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	–	11	31
White, not of Hispanic origin	2	316	139	46	97	51	3	33	1 049	1 837
Renter-occupied housing units	–	756	70	61	52	25	–	19	1 299	922
White	–	676	62	53	51	24	–	13	1 228	894
Black	–	37	2	–	1	1	–	–	13	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	6	1	1	–	–	–	1	17	11
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	23	3	6	–	–	–	5	20	8
Other race	–	14	2	1	–	–	–	–	21	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	31	4	5	–	–	–	1	40	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	–	660	60	53	51	24	–	13	1 212	891
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**–**	**118**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**4**	**–**	**2**	**93**	**138**
For sale only	–	3	1	1	1	–	–	–	7	28
For rent	–	102	–	–	2	1	–	1	53	38
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	10
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	7	27
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other vacant	–	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	20	34
Boarded up	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
ROOMS										
1 room	–	110	2	2	1	13	–	–	34	120
2 rooms	–	123	8	8	3	12	–	4	128	113
3 rooms	–	301	13	14	7	16	1	5	252	178
4 rooms	–	301	39	17	33	28	–	21	619	660
5 rooms	1	152	44	24	40	5	–	10	568	664
6 rooms	–	89	44	29	26	6	–	8	414	485
7 rooms	–	77	32	9	20	2	2	2	252	412
8 or more rooms	1	70	35	7	25	1	–	7	213	334
Median, all housing units	6.5	3.8	5.6	5.1	5.3	3.5	6.8	4.4	4.9	5.1
Mean, all housing units	6.5	4.0	5.7	5.0	5.7	3.4	5.7	4.9	5.0	5.3
Median, occupied housing units	6.5	3.9	5.6	5.1	5.4	3.5	6.8	4.4	4.9	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.5	5.8	6.0	5.6	6.0	3.2	6.8	5.2	6.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	–	3.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	3.9	–	3.8	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1	297	172	78	117	16	2	27	1 202	1 627
1, attached	–	3	14	3	5	–	–	–	133	98
2	–	10	16	12	31	4	–	5	204	110
3 or 4	–	50	2	5	–	3	–	5	168	67
5 to 9	–	128	–	1	–	6	–	–	212	88
10 to 19	–	204	–	1	–	–	–	–	209	183
20 to 49	–	181	–	–	–	–	–	–	204	8
50 or more	–	226	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	86
Mobile home or trailer	1	114	12	10	–	52	1	18	137	648
Other	–	10	1	–	2	2	–	2	11	51
Occupied housing units	**2**	**1 105**	**212**	**109**	**151**	**79**	**3**	**55**	**2 387**	**2 828**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	–	536	52	28	53	39	–	12	707	899
2 persons	1	316	64	38	56	26	2	23	842	991
3 persons	1	135	40	17	18	7	1	8	412	432
4 persons	–	81	32	8	13	5	–	8	284	336
5 persons	–	15	11	11	5	2	–	2	95	122
6 or more persons	–	22	13	7	6	–	–	2	47	48
Median, occupied housing units	2.50	1.55	2.34	2.20	1.90	1.52	2.25	2.17	2.08	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.50	2.09	2.33	1.77	1.95	1.50–	2.25	2.06	2.19	2.12
Median, renter-occupied housing units	–	1.50–	2.38	2.88	1.77	1.92	–	2.43	1.95	1.74
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	2	1 060	203	98	147	71	3	51	2 331	2 779
1.01 to 1.50	–	23	7	5	4	2	–	3	37	29
1.51 or more	–	22	2	6	–	6	–	1	19	20
Mean	.38	.46	.47	.53	.39	.53	.41	.50	.46	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1**	**221**	**121**	**43**	**88**	**5**	**2**	**23**	**880**	**1 213**
Less than $20,000	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	4	4
$20,000 to $39,999	–	1	12	6	3	–	–	4	19	42
$40,000 to $59,999	–	18	27	15	26	–	–	6	220	200
$60,000 to $79,999	1	77	45	16	34	4	–	6	400	372
$80,000 to $99,999	–	76	22	2	10	1	–	4	122	248
$100,000 to $149,999	–	38	10	2	13	–	1	2	55	254
$150,000 to $199,999	–	7	2	–	–	–	1	1	38	63
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	12	13
$250,000 to $299,999	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7
$300,000 or more	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	10
Median (dollars)	62 500	83 200	68 600	56 300	67 300	71 300	137 500	72 500	68 800	79 200
Mean (dollars)	62 500	94 400	73 600	57 300	77 000	71 000	137 500	72 500	79 400	91 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**–**	**752**	**69**	**61**	**51**	**25**	**–**	**19**	**1 289**	**903**
Median contract rent (dollars)	–	390	359	355	381	313	–	240	347	419
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	415	352	338	385	326	–	276	361	500
With meals included in rent	–	70	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	126
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	930	–	–	–	–	–	113	207	1 013
No meals included in rent	–	675	65	59	50	25	–	17	1 268	752
No cash rent	–	7	4	2	1	–	–	1	19	25

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
All housing units	**59**	**425**	**73**	**105**	**2 149**	**1 744**	**2 062**	**2 035**	**3 935**	**2 469**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	53	400	72	102	2 067	1 669	2 004	1 979	3 652	1 922
Owner-occupied housing units	39	234	31	86	1 096	1 264	1 526	1 300	2 944	1 563
Percent of occupied housing units	73.6	58.5	43.1	84.3	53.0	75.7	76.1	65.7	80.6	81.3
White	38	229	30	81	943	1 177	1 443	1 252	2 867	1 519
Black	–	1	–	2	62	38	20	5	10	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	2	15	7	13	8	29	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	3	1	1	67	36	40	27	29	19
Other race	–	1	–	–	9	6	10	8	9	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	3	–	–	36	27	32	20	27	21
White, not of Hispanic origin	37	227	30	81	924	1 159	1 424	1 240	2 850	1 502
Renter-occupied housing units	14	166	41	16	971	405	478	679	708	359
White	14	158	36	16	790	381	436	643	679	345
Black	–	–	–	–	67	3	10	7	5	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	1	4	–	19	3	10	11	14	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	5	1	–	72	9	19	11	5	2
Other race	–	2	–	–	23	9	3	7	5	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	6	4	–	59	20	12	14	21	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	14	154	33	16	763	371	429	635	663	342
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**6**	**25**	**1**	**3**	**82**	**75**	**58**	**56**	**283**	**547**
For sale only	–	2	–	1	10	33	15	4	43	21
For rent	1	14	1	1	52	16	19	20	45	15
Rented or sold, not occupied	–	–	–	–	6	7	5	19	41	23
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	4	–	–	6	7	10	3	39	370
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	5	5	–	1	8	12	9	10	115	118
Boarded up	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room	2	1	–	–	18	20	4	11	24	66
2 rooms	1	12	1	–	105	53	22	44	85	127
3 rooms	7	18	2	–	168	93	109	130	216	250
4 rooms	10	93	25	–	388	153	243	367	709	412
5 rooms	8	90	13	9	433	282	449	318	958	429
6 rooms	13	47	13	24	431	379	565	350	842	439
7 rooms	5	59	11	43	351	400	377	365	585	323
8 or more rooms	13	105	8	29	255	364	293	450	516	423
Median, all housing units	5.6	5.5	5.2	7.0	5.4	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.6	6.0	5.5	7.2	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.5
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.5	5.1	7.0	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	7.1	6.7	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.1	6.8	5.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	4.3	4.2	7.1	4.4	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	43	312	40	101	1 301	1 403	1 606	1 326	2 457	1 980
1, attached	1	9	–	1	105	27	64	50	37	21
2	2	62	1	–	85	109	56	130	47	15
3 or 4	–	21	27	1	197	65	129	297	138	4
5 to 9	–	–	–	–	126	11	3	29	1	–
10 to 19	–	2	3	–	97	42	6	25	30	1
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	35	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	12	10	2	2	194	79	189	162	1 202	404
Other	1	9	–	–	9	8	9	16	23	44
Occupied housing units	**53**	**400**	**72**	**102**	**2 067**	**1 669**	**2 004**	**1 979**	**3 652**	**1 922**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	8	78	16	11	368	236	293	363	607	377
2 persons	22	163	31	26	629	554	733	696	1 294	789
3 persons	14	73	15	22	411	354	380	381	683	333
4 persons	5	59	9	25	368	341	364	357	691	282
5 persons	2	19	1	11	184	126	174	119	245	102
6 or more persons	2	8	–	7	107	58	60	63	132	39
Median, occupied housing units	2.34	2.25	2.15	3.14	2.59	2.63	2.47	2.40	2.44	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.46	2.39	2.21	2.97	2.54	2.74	2.46	2.63	2.44	2.31
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.05	2.11	4.00	2.65	2.30	2.51	2.00	2.44	1.84
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	50	388	72	102	1 943	1 623	1 951	1 918	3 524	1 874
1.01 to 1.50	2	7	–	–	82	30	40	45	91	29
1.51 or more	1	5	–	–	42	16	13	16	37	19
Mean	.45	.42	.42	.45	.52	.46	.47	.45	.49	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**20**	**200**	**24**	**81**	**941**	**1 125**	**1 280**	**1 064**	**1 668**	**1 092**
Less than $20,000	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	4	8	5
$20,000 to $39,999	–	3	2	–	7	11	18	6	71	22
$40,000 to $59,999	2	12	2	–	191	81	234	46	291	101
$60,000 to $79,999	3	17	10	25	447	340	463	186	402	167
$80,000 to $99,999	4	33	7	45	234	342	328	349	365	165
$100,000 to $149,999	8	76	2	11	52	231	193	351	408	295
$150,000 to $199,999	1	30	–	–	6	81	30	89	94	191
$200,000 to $249,999	–	19	–	–	1	17	10	22	19	68
$250,000 to $299,999	–	7	–	–	–	11	2	8	5	40
$300,000 or more	1	3	–	–	1	10	1	3	5	38
Median (dollars)	100 000	119 400	74 200	85 000	72 100	86 300	76 100	96 900	83 100	112 400
Mean (dollars)	121 000	134 300	74 500	86 900	74 700	99 300	82 900	106 900	91 100	131 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**10**	**163**	**40**	**16**	**959**	**397**	**468**	**667**	**670**	**335**
Median contract rent (dollars)	381	373	421	625	394	388	411	415	377	343
Mean contract rent (dollars)	350	394	420	608	401	425	434	428	391	365
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	325	437	450	1 250	425	163
No meals included in rent	9	161	40	15	944	393	459	648	611	307
No cash rent	1	2	–	1	11	3	7	18	57	27

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
All housing units	**1 576**	**1 429**	**1 353**	**1 766**	**3 708**	**2 938**	**344**	**2 611**	**2 665**	**2 938**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 506	1 370	1 319	1 676	3 479	2 626	327	2 223	2 484	2 723
Owner-occupied housing units	1 014	1 161	1 047	1 365	2 471	1 975	285	1 816	1 916	2 044
Percent of occupied housing units	67.3	84.7	79.4	81.4	71.0	75.2	87.2	81.7	77.1	75.1
White	996	1 147	1 016	1 323	2 001	1 898	272	1 773	1 876	2 000
Black	2	2	10	14	146	13	6	10	1	3
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	7	8	8	128	36	2	21	30	23
Asion or Pocific Islonder	12	4	10	16	149	16	4	8	4	4
Other race	1	1	3	4	47	12	1	4	5	14
Hispanic origin (of ony race)	11	4	20	20	97	42	7	23	22	41
White, not of Hisponic origin	987	1 144	1 000	1 306	1 966	1 874	267	1 754	1 859	1 974
Renter-occupied housing units	492	209	272	311	1 008	651	42	407	568	679
White	463	205	262	294	832	630	41	382	555	644
Block	4	–	–	1	82	3	1	4	1	1
Americon Indion, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	3	3	4	32	10	–	11	4	12
Asion or Pocific Islonder	8	–	6	8	40	5	–	3	1	4
Other race	8	1	1	4	22	3	–	7	7	18
Hispanic origin (of ony roce)	13	9	13	7	40	19	–	15	10	44
White, not of Hisponic origin	456	197	253	291	816	617	41	375	552	618
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**70**	**59**	**34**	**90**	**229**	**312**	**17**	**388**	**181**	**215**
For sole only	6	7	6	8	70	30	4	41	27	17
For rent	14	6	3	11	71	47	1	17	28	62
Rented or sold, not occupied	5	6	3	2	26	23	2	32	11	28
For seosonol, recreotionol, or occosionol use	10	19	8	58	19	136	2	221	56	21
For migront workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Other vocont	35	21	14	11	43	76	8	77	59	86
Boorded up	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room	12	1	4	7	27	86	1	55	27	31
2 rooms	39	27	29	27	76	134	4	119	70	64
3 rooms	89	60	64	101	260	264	8	216	181	170
4 rooms	227	240	218	217	605	606	33	604	537	643
5 rooms	302	317	271	353	1 020	664	96	570	625	802
6 rooms	244	307	297	363	915	582	90	500	577	606
7 rooms	209	229	215	312	537	325	62	322	368	345
8 or more rooms	454	248	255	386	268	277	50	225	280	277
Medion, oll housing units	6.0	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.0	5.3	5.2
Meon, oll housing units	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.4	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.4	5.4
Medion, occupied housing units	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.3
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	7.0	6.0	6.1	6.4	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.5
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detoched	1 132	1 075	972	1 392	2 470	1 642	295	1 640	1 727	1 476
1, ottoched	90	25	24	42	88	61	2	44	27	52
2	109	14	40	48	66	23	2	14	40	100
3 or 4	23	8	9	1	68	47	–	5	7	16
5 to 9	111	3	–	6	59	8	–	6	8	2
10 to 19	35	–	1	1	51	38	–	–	41	4
20 to 49	27	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or troiler	38	300	297	266	891	1 065	44	883	778	1 266
Other	11	4	10	10	15	28	1	19	37	22
Occupied housing units	**1 506**	**1 370**	**1 319**	**1 676**	**3 479**	**2 626**	**327**	**2 223**	**2 484**	**2 723**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	272	299	248	232	437	553	38	418	444	485
2 persons	612	537	475	656	1 086	870	87	757	862	944
3 persons	263	244	235	318	757	450	81	393	419	480
4 persons	251	173	230	306	710	417	71	369	439	494
5 persons	78	79	80	117	310	229	35	174	214	202
6 or more persons	30	38	51	47	179	107	15	112	106	118
Medion, occupied housing units	2.29	2.22	2.37	2.42	2.79	2.37	2.98	2.42	2.43	2.43
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.26	2.35	2.41	2.74	2.37	2.95	2.37	2.45	2.43
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	1.99	1.94	2.43	2.55	2.88	2.37	3.17	2.78	2.34	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 485	1 353	1 285	1 642	3 286	2 503	315	2 084	2 381	2 572
1.01 to 1.50	17	14	21	19	137	95	9	107	75	114
1.51 or more	4	3	13	15	56	28	3	32	28	37
Meon	.41	.42	.45	.44	.55	.51	.51	.52	.51	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**861**	**755**	**664**	**1 032**	**1 706**	**1 017**	**229**	**852**	**1 010**	**824**
Less thon $20,000	–	3	2	3	1	7	–	16	24	11
$20,000 to $39,999	9	18	20	13	25	51	2	70	164	81
$40,000 to $59,999	34	96	90	55	272	303	22	215	297	267
$60,000 to $79,999	96	170	210	179	651	243	130	225	237	249
$80,000 to $99,999	123	118	180	219	531	166	43	137	147	139
$100,000 to $149,999	226	172	115	264	192	165	21	116	109	69
$150,000 to $199,999	136	82	33	172	21	59	10	46	19	5
$200,000 to $249,999	72	34	8	56	7	16	–	16	7	3
$250,000 to $299,999	60	36	3	31	4	3	1	6	5	–
$300,000 or more	105	26	3	40	2	4	–	5	1	–
Median (dollors)	137 400	94 800	80 900	107 500	76 900	72 300	74 300	71 000	61 500	63 200
Meon (dollors)	173 400	120 600	89 200	131 000	80 700	84 500	82 000	82 700	69 200	67 300
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**473**	**192**	**246**	**297**	**982**	**612**	**36**	**363**	**525**	**621**
Medion controct rent (dollors)	387	372	362	401	493	316	479	310	286	292
Meon controct rent (dollors)	415	391	391	401	460	319	455	326	301	298
With meols included in rent	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	2	1
Mean controct rent (dollors)	363	–	–	437	413	313	–	–	732	313
No meols included in rent	453	181	236	282	956	577	35	320	486	575
No cosh rent	19	11	10	14	25	34	1	43	37	45

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County				
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 106	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10
Occupied housing units	**58 483**	**58 483**	**7 099**	**14 088**	**1 868**	**1 863**	**3 183**	**1 733**	**1 713**
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	38 250	38 250	3 617	7 468	1 044	694	1 932	943	1 286
Percent of occupied housing units	65.4	65.4	51.0	53.0	55.9	37.3	60.7	54.4	75.1
Renter-occupied housing units	20 233	20 233	3 482	6 620	824	1 169	1 251	790	427
Percent of occupied housing units	34.6	34.6	49.0	47.0	44.1	62.7	39.3	45.6	24.9
ROOMS									
1 room	810	810	52	382	23	21	10	12	17
2 rooms	2 025	2 025	282	775	69	79	66	66	46
3 rooms	4 801	4 801	802	1 767	223	311	164	105	90
4 rooms	10 843	10 843	1 514	2 795	380	517	499	292	161
5 rooms	12 499	12 499	1 555	2 679	377	473	575	359	311
6 rooms	11 256	11 256	1 339	2 145	338	270	709	370	366
7 rooms	8 208	8 208	895	1 612	237	124	638	303	374
8 or more rooms	8 041	8 041	660	1 933	221	68	522	226	348
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.5	5.9	5.6	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.4	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	36 117	36 117	3 649	8 095	1 274	679	2 283	1 109	1 293
1, attached	1 809	1 809	430	508	51	175	85	88	90
2	2 371	2 371	382	755	89	127	133	69	126
3 or 4	2 337	2 337	559	652	121	157	258	150	68
5 to 9	1 888	1 888	458	873	146	135	158	82	10
10 to 19	1 947	1 947	347	975	47	63	116	63	40
20 to 49	1 501	1 501	361	876	126	196	127	25	–
50 or more	861	861	262	513	–	140	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	9 207	9 207	609	675	3	177	16	141	80
Other	445	445	42	166	11	14	7	6	6
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	14 291	14 291	2 056	4 941	534	802	545	324	272
2 persons	20 693	20 693	2 459	4 870	654	656	1 083	553	612
3 persons	9 914	9 914	1 152	1 994	313	193	649	340	341
4 persons	8 682	8 682	928	1 568	257	136	576	307	315
5 persons	3 339	3 339	353	512	77	53	227	135	120
6 or more persons	1 564	1 564	151	203	33	23	103	74	53
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.11	1.93	2.11	1.70	2.47	2.48	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.29	2.16	2.27	2.02	2.53	2.45	2.51
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.86	1.58	1.88	1.50–	2.36	2.54	2.25
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	56 941	56 941	6 953	13 853	1 826	1 835	3 119	1 668	1 675
1.01 to 1.50	1 095	1 095	103	146	29	21	47	53	23
1.51 or more	447	447	43	89	13	7	17	12	15
Mean	.45	.45	.45	.42	.44	.42	.46	.49	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 656**	**26 656**	**2 766**	**6 171**	**941**	**447**	**1 777**	**818**	**1 119**
Less than $20,000	123	123	8	15	4	2	1	2	2
$20,000 to $39,999	962	962	34	278	44	12	5	5	11
$40,000 to $59,999	4 817	4 817	638	1 274	213	179	285	171	91
$60,000 to $79,999	7 825	7 825	1 200	1 718	275	161	793	386	346
$80,000 to $99,999	5 699	5 699	596	1 298	191	68	473	197	325
$100,000 to $149,999	4 593	4 593	222	1 077	175	21	171	50	224
$150,000 to $199,999	1 572	1 572	46	349	31	3	35	5	79
$200,000 to $249,999	499	499	16	89	5	1	10	1	19
$250,000 to $299,999	270	270	1	40	2	–	1	–	11
$300,000 or more	296	296	5	33	1	–	3	1	11
Median (dollars)	79 000	79 000	71 400	77 500	75 700	63 000	75 300	71 800	85 500
Mean (dollars)	92 800	92 800	76 400	88 600	81 900	67 300	80 400	74 900	99 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**19 669**	**19 669**	**3 382**	**6 573**	**816**	**1 092**	**1 234**	**779**	**419**
Median contract rent (dollars)	383	383	404	386	389	488	417	397	387
Mean contract rent (dollars)	404	404	445	398	371	537	439	405	422
With meals included in rent	367	367	39	183	–	34	1	3	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	965	965	803	1 021	–	832	387	338	717
No meals included in rent	18 771	18 771	3 294	6 297	807	1 048	1 213	767	413
No cash rent	531	531	49	93	9	10	20	9	3

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.		Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.20	Tract 122.10	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**2 502**	**2 588**	**1 810**	**3 086**	**1 865**	**1 733**	**1 558**	**1 879**	**2 833**
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 921	1 489	679	1 851	1 041	943	1 177	1 443	2 001
Percent of occupied housing units	76.8	57.5	37.5	60.0	55.8	54.4	75.5	76.8	70.6
Renter-occupied housing units	581	1 099	1 131	1 235	824	790	381	436	832
Percent of occupied housing units	23.2	42.5	62.5	40.0	44.2	45.6	24.5	23.2	29.4
ROOMS									
1 room	5	85	21	10	23	12	16	4	21
2 rooms	21	126	78	66	69	66	42	16	55
3 rooms	116	305	310	164	222	105	82	90	177
4 rooms	328	493	506	499	380	292	129	201	437
5 rooms	602	481	452	566	377	359	258	407	758
6 rooms	681	434	263	689	338	370	330	526	717
7 rooms	434	323	119	597	235	303	364	356	440
8 or more rooms	315	341	61	495	221	226	337	279	228
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.1	4.5	5.8	5.1	5.6	6.3	5.9	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.1	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.7	6.2	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	3.8	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	1 677	1 344	659	2 190	1 272	1 109	1 255	1 478	1 816
1, attached	91	43	175	84	51	88	26	55	57
2	69	90	127	133	89	69	95	53	52
3 or 4	119	108	126	257	121	150	53	106	54
5 to 9	16	114	135	158	146	82	10	3	44
10 to 19	7	178	61	116	47	63	40	6	37
20 to 49	–	124	196	127	126	25	–	–	–
50 or more	–	176	140	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	515	392	177	14	2	141	75	171	765
Other	8	19	14	7	11	6	4	7	8
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	415	809	793	535	534	324	222	283	390
2 persons	962	825	635	1 057	652	553	532	710	961
3 persons	459	415	181	629	312	340	328	353	621
4 persons	427	359	130	552	257	307	308	331	543
5 persons	189	111	48	217	77	135	117	158	215
6 or more persons	50	69	23	96	33	74	51	44	103
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.09	1.68	2.45	2.11	2.48	2.58	2.42	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.35	2.31	2.01	2.51	2.27	2.45	2.68	2.42	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45	1.60	1.50–	2.35	1.88	2.54	2.29	2.45	2.77
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	2 460	2 521	1 782	3 022	1 823	1 668	1 523	1 844	2 737
1.01 to 1.50	36	42	21	47	29	53	22	29	74
1.51 or more	6	25	7	17	13	12	13	6	22
Mean	.45	.45	.42	.46	.44	.49	.45	.46	.51
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 356**	**972**	**436**	**1 701**	**939**	**818**	**1 042**	**1 204**	**1 294**
Less than $20,000	2	2	2	1	4	2	1	1	1
$20,000 to $39,999	16	21	11	5	44	5	10	15	21
$40,000 to $59,999	241	113	178	285	213	171	75	210	204
$60,000 to $79,999	503	340	159	769	275	386	311	426	456
$80,000 to $99,999	351	281	64	432	191	197	313	320	412
$100,000 to $149,999	197	156	20	160	174	50	219	190	169
$150,000 to $199,999	31	40	2	35	30	5	77	29	21
$200,000 to $249,999	12	8	–	10	5	1	15	10	6
$250,000 to $299,999	2	4	–	1	2	–	11	2	3
$300,000 or more	1	7	–	3	1	1	10	1	1
Median (dollars)	75 800	80 600	62 600	74 700	75 700	71 800	86 500	77 200	78 500
Mean (dollars)	82 700	89 500	66 400	80 100	81 800	74 900	99 900	83 800	82 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**570**	**1 070**	**1 056**	**1 218**	**816**	**779**	**373**	**426**	**808**
Median contract rent (dollars)	422	382	495	416	389	397	389	413	486
Mean contract rent (dollars)	443	410	543	437	371	405	425	434	457
With meals included in rent	2	70	34	1	–	3	1	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	450	930	832	387	–	338	437	450	413
No meals included in rent	560	982	1 012	1 198	807	767	369	418	791
No cash rent	8	18	10	19	9	9	3	6	16

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympio city	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**955**	**955**	**208**	**173**	**228**
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	464	464	81	23	146
Percent of occupied housing units	48.6	48.6	38.9	13.3	64.0
Renter-occupied housing units	491	491	127	150	82
Percent of occupied housing units	51.4	51.4	61.1	86.7	36.0
ROOMS					
1 room	12	12	2	9	–
2 rooms	46	46	11	22	3
3 rooms	93	93	25	33	12
4 rooms	184	184	57	46	28
5 rooms	208	208	34	32	74
6 rooms	198	198	44	20	59
7 rooms	114	114	15	3	35
8 or more rooms	100	100	20	8	17
Median, occupied housing units	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.0	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.8	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	543	543	96	43	183
1, attached	38	38	7	4	16
2	35	35	12	7	4
3 or 4	64	64	24	14	5
5 to 9	96	96	32	37	8
10 to 19	86	86	21	45	2
20 to 49	25	25	8	13	–
50 or more	13	13	5	8	–
Mobile home or trailer	47	47	2	1	8
Other	8	8	1	1	2
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	170	170	45	73	11
2 persons	226	226	47	40	51
3 persons	205	205	52	26	50
4 persons	208	208	43	21	70
5 persons	92	92	17	9	29
6 or more persons	54	54	4	4	17
Median, occupied housing units	2.90	2.90	2.73	1.84	3.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.25	3.25	2.95	2.44	3.65
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.52	2.52	2.58	1.69	3.17
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	896	896	199	163	213
1.01 to 1.50	48	48	5	8	13
1.51 or more	11	11	4	2	2
Mean	.55	.55	.54	.57	.58
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**409**	**409**	**77**	**20**	**133**
Less than $20,000	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	6	6	–	2	–
$40,000 to $59,999	47	47	6	3	18
$60,000 to $79,999	170	170	33	5	56
$80,000 to $99,999	138	138	34	5	54
$100,000 to $149,999	26	26	2	3	5
$150,000 to $199,999	17	17	2	2	–
$200,000 to $249,999	3	3	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	1	1	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	78 300	78 300	79 800	80 000	77 700
Mean (dollars)	84 200	84 200	81 200	87 100	78 200
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**483**	**483**	**126**	**147**	**81**
Median contract rent (dollars)	410	410	380	399	524
Mean contract rent (dollars)	417	417	380	393	524
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	483	483	126	147	81
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Totol	Olympio city	Troct 123
Occupied housing units	**784**	**784**	**138**	**160**
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	463	463	49	128
Percent of occupied housing units	59.1	59.1	35.5	80.0
Renter-occupied housing units	321	321	89	32
Percent of occupied housing units	40.9	40.9	64.5	20.0
ROOMS				
1 room	17	17	8	1
2 rooms	40	40	15	4
3 rooms	79	79	23	16
4 rooms	162	162	24	37
5 rooms	202	202	38	43
6 rooms	142	142	10	33
7 rooms	84	84	12	17
8 or more rooms	58	58	8	9
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	3.6	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	480	480	68	132
1, attached	24	24	6	–
2	14	14	3	–
3 or 4	35	35	10	–
5 to 9	25	25	11	–
10 to 19	31	31	14	2
20 to 49	30	30	18	–
50 or more	3	3	1	–
Mobile home or trailer	129	129	5	24
Other	13	13	2	2
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	141	141	40	15
2 persons	207	207	38	35
3 persons	189	189	27	36
4 persons	125	125	21	25
5 persons	73	73	6	25
6 or more persons	49	49	6	24
Median, occupied housing units	2.73	2.73	2.26	3.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.82	2.82	2.47	3.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.61	2.61	2.10	3.50
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	718	718	130	130
1.01 to 1.50	45	45	4	22
1.51 or more	21	21	4	8
Mean	.62	.62	.63	.72
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**329**	**329**	**41**	**107**
Less than $20,000	1	1	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	15	15	3	1
$40,000 to $59,999	85	85	14	16
$60,000 to $79,999	121	121	13	65
$80,000 to $99,999	69	69	7	20
$100,000 to $149,999	29	29	2	3
$150,000 to $199,999	6	6	2	–
$200,000 to $249,999	1	1	–	1
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1	–	–
$300,000 or more	1	1	–	1
Median (dollars)	68 500	68 500	63 500	68 300
Mean (dollars)	74 900	74 900	70 500	74 200
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**310**	**310**	**89**	**31**
Median contract rent (dollars)	361	361	350	312
Mean contract rent (dollars)	356	356	346	345
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	290	290	84	26
No cash rent	20	20	5	5

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County			Lacey city, Thurston County	Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County	
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 106	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**1 464**	**1 464**	**276**	**458**	**140**	**121**	**139**	**120**	**140**	**139**	**189**
TENURE											
Owner-occupied housing units	829	829	138	202	63	71	67	70	63	67	149
Percent of occupied housing units	56.6	56.6	50.0	44.1	45.0	58.7	48.2	58.3	45.0	48.2	78.8
Renter-occupied housing units	635	635	138	256	77	50	72	50	77	72	40
Percent of occupied housing units	43.4	43.4	50.0	55.9	55.0	41.3	51.8	41.7	55.0	51.8	21.2
ROOMS											
1 room	40	40	7	25	3	1	2	1	3	2	–
2 rooms	138	138	34	51	10	7	21	7	10	21	7
3 rooms	273	273	60	101	40	22	29	22	40	29	26
4 rooms	293	293	52	98	38	27	39	27	38	39	28
5 rooms	238	238	41	65	17	16	18	16	17	18	48
6 rooms	234	234	38	56	23	22	15	22	23	15	47
7 rooms	135	135	25	27	4	18	10	17	4	10	22
8 or more rooms	113	113	19	35	5	8	5	8	5	5	11
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.7	3.9	4.7	3.9	3.9	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.8	4.9	4.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE											
1, detached	879	879	145	228	65	77	60	76	65	60	159
1, attached	44	44	14	16	5	1	3	1	5	3	4
2	65	65	22	25	16	14	3	14	16	3	3
3 or 4	114	114	20	47	19	9	8	9	19	8	2
5 to 9	70	70	18	31	9	5	11	5	9	11	3
10 to 19	102	102	28	50	2	7	11	7	2	11	1
20 to 49	67	67	18	39	15	6	4	6	15	4	–
50 or more	7	7	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	90	90	5	3	–	–	39	–	–	39	17
Other	26	26	5	13	9	2	–	2	9	–	–
PERSONS IN UNIT											
1 person	230	230	31	89	16	12	19	12	16	19	16
2 persons	319	319	68	111	29	31	23	31	29	23	27
3 persons	256	256	48	70	21	23	23	23	21	23	38
4 persons	289	289	51	76	27	22	30	21	27	30	52
5 persons	184	184	37	50	23	19	23	19	23	23	27
6 or more persons	186	186	41	62	24	14	21	14	24	21	29
Median, occupied housing units	3.21	3.21	3.31	2.91	3.65	3.26	3.65	3.24	3.65	3.65	3.76
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.56	3.56	3.64	3.68	4.19	3.39	3.82	3.36	4.19	3.82	3.82
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.69	2.69	2.85	2.32	2.85	3.06	3.50	3.06	2.85	3.50	3.35
PERSONS PER ROOM											
1.00 or less	1 134	1 134	195	346	96	93	94	92	96	94	153
1.01 to 1.50	158	158	35	53	22	14	19	14	22	19	17
1.51 or more	172	172	46	59	22	14	26	14	22	26	19
Mean	.88	.88	.91	.81	.90	.85	1.02	.84	.90	1.02	.99
VALUE											
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**706**	**706**	**120**	**187**	**58**	**66**	**43**	**65**	**58**	**43**	**134**
Less than $20,000	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	17	17	2	4	–	2	–	2	–	–	3
$40,000 to $59,999	113	113	18	27	6	7	10	7	6	10	29
$60,000 to $79,999	254	254	55	59	24	34	20	34	24	20	53
$80,000 to $99,999	180	180	34	46	16	15	11	14	16	11	36
$100,000 to $149,999	104	104	10	36	11	7	2	7	11	2	12
$150,000 to $199,999	18	18	1	7	1	1	–	1	1	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	9	9	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
$300,000 or more	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	77 400	77 400	74 200	80 500	79 000	75 800	69 700	75 600	79 000	69 700	73 800
Mean (dollars)	87 500	87 500	77 000	92 300	84 200	78 800	72 800	78 700	84 200	72 800	77 000
CONTRACT RENT											
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**630**	**630**	**138**	**253**	**75**	**50**	**72**	**50**	**75**	**72**	**40**
Median contract rent (dollars)	359	359	369	338	219	406	360	406	219	360	481
Mean contract rent (dollars)	357	357	377	330	235	424	359	424	235	359	458
With meals included in rent	3	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	321	321	–	363	–	–	287	–	–	287	–
No meals included in rent	618	618	137	251	75	49	69	49	75	69	39
No cash rent	9	9	1	1	–	1	2	1	–	2	1

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**1 400**	**1 400**	**219**	**313**	**137**
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	720	720	98	123	97
Percent of occupied housing units	51.4	51.4	44.7	39.3	70.8
Renter-occupied housing units	680	680	121	190	40
Percent of occupied housing units	48.6	48.6	55.3	60.7	29.2
ROOMS					
1 room	31	31	3	18	–
2 rooms	101	101	18	34	8
3 rooms	162	162	29	45	17
4 rooms	277	277	51	66	19
5 rooms	300	300	44	51	30
6 rooms	244	244	36	37	43
7 rooms	159	159	20	32	13
8 or more rooms	126	126	18	30	7
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	792	792	108	155	105
1, attached	47	47	5	14	7
2	68	68	13	16	1
3 or 4	89	89	21	21	–
5 to 9	71	71	18	30	–
10 to 19	76	76	17	28	2
20 to 49	53	53	13	29	–
50 or more	16	16	5	11	–
Mobile home or trailer	178	178	19	5	20
Other	10	10	–	4	2
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	264	264	49	94	13
2 persons	375	375	54	98	28
3 persons	278	278	55	57	28
4 persons	261	261	30	45	35
5 persons	136	136	14	14	22
6 or mare persons	86	86	17	5	11
Median, occupied housing units	2.72	2.72	2.62	2.14	3.48
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.96	2.96	2.72	2.62	3.22
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.47	2.47	2.55	1.76	3.95
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	1 248	1 248	194	293	115
1.01 to 1.50	91	91	15	8	15
1.51 or more	61	61	10	12	7
Mean	.68	.68	.63	.61	.79
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**563**	**563**	**80**	**114**	**83**
Less than $20,000	2	2	–	–	–
$20,000 to $39,999	13	13	1	3	1
$40,000 to $59,999	104	104	17	27	13
$60,000 to $79,999	211	211	39	34	35
$80,000 to $99,999	131	131	18	25	27
$100,000 to $149,999	74	74	5	21	7
$150,000 to $199,999	18	18	–	1	–
$200,000 to $249,999	5	5	–	3	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	4	4	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	75 300	75 300	68 800	77 500	76 300
Mean (dollars)	84 200	84 200	71 800	83 400	77 300
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**670**	**670**	**121**	**188**	**39**
Median contract rent (dollars)	370	370	385	371	502
Mean contract rent (dollars)	378	378	399	380	476
With meals included in rent	2	2	–	2	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 250	1 250	–	1 250	–
No meals included in rent	652	652	119	185	35
No cash rent	16	16	2	1	4

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**57 667**	**57 667**	**6 974**	**13 893**	**2 782**
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	37 814	37 814	3 563	7 391	1 966
Percent of occupied housing units	65.6	65.6	51.1	53.2	70.7
Renter-occupied housing units	19 853	19 853	3 411	6 502	816
Percent of occupied housing units	34.4	34.4	48.9	46.8	29.3
ROOMS					
1 room	796	796	51	373	21
2 rooms	1 976	1 976	274	756	53
3 rooms	4 719	4 719	786	1 739	176
4 rooms	10 681	10 681	1 480	2 750	430
5 rooms	12 318	12 318	1 531	2 648	746
6 rooms	11 117	11 117	1 318	2 126	698
7 rooms	8 111	8 111	883	1 590	436
8 or more rooms	7 949	7 949	651	1 911	222
Median, occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.2	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	35 650	35 650	3 590	7 999	1 774
1, attached	1 778	1 778	425	497	54
2	2 328	2 328	374	745	51
3 or 4	2 282	2 282	545	640	54
5 to 9	1 850	1 850	447	855	44
10 to 19	1 905	1 905	338	952	36
20 to 49	1 480	1 480	356	863	–
50 or more	853	853	260	507	–
Mobile home or trailer	9 099	9 099	597	671	761
Other	442	442	42	164	8
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	14 113	14 113	2 023	4 874	383
2 persons	20 475	20 475	2 429	4 815	949
3 persons	9 755	9 755	1 120	1 958	609
4 persons	8 523	8 523	908	1 541	532
5 persons	3 278	3 278	348	505	210
6 or more persons	1 523	1 523	146	200	99
Median, occupied housing units	2.22	2.22	2.10	1.93	2.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.29	2.16	2.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	1.95	1.85	1.58	2.75
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	56 191	56 191	6 839	13 665	2 690
1.01 to 1.50	1 050	1 050	95	144	70
1.51 or more	426	426	40	84	22
Mean	.45	.45	.45	.41	.50
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 325**	**26 325**	**2 723**	**6 100**	**1 264**
Less than $20,000	121	121	8	15	1
$20,000 to $39,999	955	955	33	278	21
$40,000 to $59,999	4 766	4 766	629	1 259	199
$60,000 to $79,999	7 708	7 708	1 181	1 698	448
$80,000 to $99,999	5 613	5 613	585	1 280	397
$100,000 to $149,999	4 544	4 544	219	1 061	167
$150,000 to $199,999	1 561	1 561	46	348	21
$200,000 to $249,999	496	496	16	88	6
$250,000 to $299,999	269	269	1	40	3
$300,000 or more	292	292	5	33	1
Median (dollars)	79 000	79 000	71 500	77 400	78 400
Mean (dollars)	92 900	92 900	76 500	88 600	82 100
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**19 296**	**19 296**	**3 311**	**6 456**	**793**
Median contract rent (dollars)	384	384	404	386	486
Mean contract rent (dollars)	405	405	445	398	456
With meals included in rent	366	366	39	182	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	964	964	803	1 020	413
No meals included in rent	18 405	18 405	3 224	6 181	777
No cash rent	525	525	48	93	15

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County									
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 081**	**4 820**	**3 447**	**5 106**	**5 066**	**3 099**	**5 934**	**6 985**	**1 029**	**2 433**
Ancestry specified	146 935	146 935	17 753	31 146	3 714	4 111	3 257	4 691	4 733	2 793	5 383	6 307	974	2 218
Single ancestry	78 860	78 860	10 575	16 744	2 093	2 169	1 561	2 683	2 664	1 183	2 898	3 058	498	1 071
Multiple ancestry	68 075	68 075	7 178	14 402	1 621	1 942	1 696	2 008	2 069	1 610	2 485	3 249	476	1 147
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	14 303	14 303	1 526	2 694	367	709	190	415	333	306	551	678	55	215
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**322 476**	**322 476**	**38 558**	**67 680**	**8 162**	**9 640**	**6 894**	**10 212**	**10 132**	**6 198**	**11 868**	**13 970**	**2 058**	**4 866**
Arab	207	207	40	42	–	–	20	22	–	–	–	67	–	–
Austrian	588	588	55	96	25	10	14	8	–	27	–	36	–	14
Belgian	279	279	48	77	15	–	–	19	36	–	–	16	–	–
Canadian	707	707	110	206	37	10	5	–	71	23	–	34	–	14
Czech	686	686	49	178	11	–	19	46	47	12	17	38	10	–
Danish	2 488	2 488	214	510	71	20	78	29	72	54	73	189	64	44
Dutch	5 765	5 765	462	1 347	119	210	166	161	251	134	129	318	14	177
English	32 003	32 003	3 595	7 221	788	773	1 001	1 138	884	834	1 064	1 614	255	746
Finnish	1 498	1 498	38	362	38	18	57	65	60	42	59	41	33	11
French (except Basque)	8 869	8 869	1 138	1 658	171	353	133	360	95	94	480	369	49	69
French Canadian	1 929	1 929	283	450	24	65	41	54	63	99	97	49	–	22
German	49 192	49 192	5 653	9 627	1 085	1 560	1 028	1 291	1 377	999	1 871	2 306	235	653
Greek	752	752	88	211	6	30	–	–	72	38	7	47	–	31
Hungarian	503	503	70	156	–	7	–	20	41	7	22	37	–	–
Irish	28 286	28 286	3 020	5 968	751	857	635	882	790	538	968	1 381	185	435
Italian	4 615	4 615	501	964	79	126	85	144	168	14	241	211	36	42
Lithuanian	255	255	38	41	–	–	–	14	–	4	14	6	–	19
Norwegian	9 586	9 586	946	2 083	183	192	262	300	327	230	553	385	73	250
Polish	3 774	3 774	379	726	69	125	73	146	95	42	156	137	107	42
Portuguese	477	477	44	128	16	–	–	61	5	12	17	23	–	6
Romanian	104	104	8	20	–	10	–	7	–	3	7	–	–	–
Russian	1 161	1 161	87	370	27	53	56	57	74	29	53	49	–	18
Scotch-Irish	5 150	5 150	662	1 292	121	132	77	126	180	193	130	222	26	144
Scottish	6 085	6 085	567	1 450	154	217	184	307	131	172	325	348	33	64
Slovak	643	643	77	129	49	27	34	16	12	10	–	49	–	–
Subsaharan African	96	96	8	52	11	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	8 328	8 328	945	1 671	187	212	247	232	213	216	241	334	79	112
Swiss	1 371	1 371	60	276	25	42	18	21	60	48	28	83	27	–
Ukrainian	176	176	13	43	5	9	–	21	–	–	–	13	–	14
United States or American	6 951	6 951	1 235	1 379	253	158	167	293	264	75	408	170	–	7
Welsh	2 643	2 643	315	590	55	97	45	82	106	34	69	148	18	73
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	110	110	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	324	324	28	80	9	–	–	9	38	15	–	4	–	–
Other ancestries	130 261	130 261	17 006	26 736	3 548	4 158	2 278	4 069	4 310	2 057	4 648	4 976	778	1 757
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	33	33	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Central American	256	256	80	86	20	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	20	6
Costa Rican	17	17	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	27	27	21	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	36	36	–	20	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	117	117	59	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	59	59	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	136	136	–	53	17	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	29
Argentinean	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	35	35	–	20	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Ecuadorian	26	26	–	26	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
Peruvian	17	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	11	11	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
Other South American	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.											Lacey city, Thurston County		
	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons	**3 589**	**4 247**	**9 934**	**5 979**	**5 195**	**7 168**	**6 161**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**6 983**	**4 644**	**2 606**	**4 114**	**9 552**
Ancestry specified	3 219	3 880	9 163	5 645	4 758	6 863	5 730	4 389	3 025	6 463	4 209	2 300	3 747	8 801
Single ancestry	2 078	2 437	5 141	3 406	2 684	4 158	2 672	1 954	1 685	3 790	2 156	1 413	2 342	4 884
Multiple ancestry	1 141	1 443	4 022	2 239	2 074	2 705	3 058	2 435	1 340	2 673	2 053	887	1 405	3 917
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	370	367	771	334	437	305	431	324	411	520	435	306	367	751
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	**7 178**	**8 494**	**19 868**	**11 958**	**10 390**	**14 336**	**12 322**	**9 426**	**6 872**	**13 966**	**9 288**	**5 212**	**8 228**	**19 104**
Arab	31	9	–	14	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	31	9	–
Austrian	–	7	43	–	20	6	76	26	5	64	43	–	7	43
Belgian	7	–	20	–	19	–	16	15	–	58	12	–	–	20
Canadian	7	61	49	–	21	46	52	6	–	42	12	–	61	49
Czech	6	14	23	17	5	25	49	29	–	28	25	6	14	23
Danish	20	48	136	54	47	116	88	56	40	107	75	14	48	136
Dutch	79	114	262	105	286	186	202	93	104	233	126	40	114	262
English	580	923	1 864	1 016	942	1 426	1 375	1 143	800	1 369	831	446	915	1 829
Finnish	–	20	18	48	47	89	41	81	41	31	62	–	20	18
French (except Basque)	215	251	499	290	297	317	321	251	167	422	235	182	245	499
French Canadian	32	54	137	47	92	95	102	31	53	120	36	32	54	137
German	1 031	928	3 219	1 740	1 718	1 854	2 096	1 487	833	2 025	1 615	748	928	3 063
Greek	7	40	47	8	23	13	6	45	–	18	34	7	34	47
Hungarian	–	15	55	16	–	–	17	7	–	23	60	–	15	55
Irish	557	582	1 758	1 206	837	1 166	1 225	835	632	1 207	779	415	546	1 660
Italian	114	89	273	103	150	249	223	116	136	156	193	98	71	254
Lithuanian	11	–	32	18	6	–	51	11	–	–	–	6	–	32
Norwegian	262	205	468	168	194	475	500	396	137	293	279	175	205	433
Polish	79	141	150	160	117	273	129	169	38	110	162	53	141	140
Portuguese	14	–	44	15	–	9	29	–	–	6	42	–	–	44
Romanian	8	–	–	6	23	8	–	16	–	–	6	8	–	–
Russian	11	39	10	24	81	25	8	78	48	9	44	11	39	10
Scotch-Irish	212	164	270	120	141	172	183	87	171	204	117	169	164	239
Scottish	137	164	218	150	260	221	191	265	190	267	164	87	151	218
Slovak	–	7	62	–	50	8	–	4	6	19	39	–	7	62
Subsaharan African	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	16	–	8	–	–
Swedish	186	292	424	263	243	357	437	347	196	246	263	141	285	416
Swiss	6	16	38	70	–	127	45	61	52	105	13	6	16	38
Ukrainian	6	–	–	6	12	17	–	–	–	14	–	6	–	–
United States or American	51	115	720	191	196	825	198	144	108	220	116	21	94	670
Welsh	101	110	94	55	45	137	104	133	26	110	75	50	110	85
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	34
Yugoslavian	15	–	11	–	9	15	10	72	6	9	6	8	–	11
Other ancestries	3 237	3 977	8 459	5 857	4 319	5 745	4 229	3 097	2 852	6 051	3 572	2 370	3 826	8 162
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	4	27	6	16	–	–	–	–	53	12	–	–	27
Costa Rican	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	6
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	8	6	–	27	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	23	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.					Olympia city, Thurston County							
	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	–	**397**	**1 532**	**1 057**	**21**	**2 520**	**3 513**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 954**	**418**
Ancestry specified	–	369	1 498	1 017	21	2 376	3 192	3 988	2 922	4 533	4 733	2 665	395
Single ancestry	–	235	1 050	641	10	1 155	1 858	2 076	1 453	2 556	2 664	1 083	129
Multiple ancestry	–	134	448	376	11	1 221	1 334	1 912	1 469	1 977	2 069	1 582	266
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	–	28	34	40	–	144	321	581	163	397	333	289	23
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	–	**794**	**3 064**	**2 114**	**42**	**5 040**	**7 026**	**9 138**	**6 170**	**9 860**	**10 132**	**5 908**	**836**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	22	–	–	–
Austrian	–	5	–	–	–	5	19	10	14	8	–	27	–
Belgian	–	–	–	28	–	–	15	–	–	19	36	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	41	37	10	5	–	71	15	–
Czech	–	–	6	–	–	27	11	–	19	46	47	12	–
Danish	–	–	7	9	–	42	39	9	72	29	72	54	46
Dutch	–	13	18	15	–	61	105	201	152	154	251	134	25
English	–	66	236	103	–	577	706	743	849	1 116	884	800	108
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	42	38	18	57	65	60	42	–
French (except Basque)	–	43	89	80	–	182	125	342	106	360	95	94	15
French Canadian	–	–	14	46	–	47	24	56	41	54	63	99	5
German	–	150	438	326	–	680	949	1 542	934	1 273	1 377	970	127
Greek	–	–	–	–	–	41	6	30	–	–	72	38	–
Hungarian	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	7	–	20	41	7	8
Irish	–	101	168	115	15	429	649	846	615	833	790	532	99
Italian	–	13	50	15	–	154	65	115	71	144	168	14	18
Lithuanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	4	–
Norwegian	–	5	69	42	17	127	166	184	178	291	327	222	99
Polish	–	5	25	15	–	49	50	125	54	146	95	42	13
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	19	16	–	–	61	5	6	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	7	–	3	–
Russian	–	–	18	9	–	56	27	53	56	57	74	29	–
Scotch-Irish	–	10	28	52	–	155	101	132	77	126	180	183	10
Scottish	–	28	42	41	–	116	107	217	151	290	131	165	15
Slovak	–	8	–	–	–	7	28	27	29	16	12	10	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	25	–	–
Swedish	–	7	73	23	–	147	141	212	211	232	213	216	30
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	27	18	42	18	21	60	48	–
Ukrainian	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	9	–	21	–	–	–
United States or American	–	–	427	23	–	55	231	158	161	263	264	59	–
Welsh	–	5	43	22	–	26	55	97	37	82	106	34	7
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	9	–	7	4	–	–	9	38	15	–
Other ancestries	–	315	1 250	1 073	10	1 770	3 089	3 774	2 079	3 879	4 310	1 908	211
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	53	–	27	20	–	–	–	–	9	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	7	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.										Remainder of Thurston County		
	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**242**	**911**	**1 397**	**865**	**133**	**61**	**820**	–	–	**2 356**	**568**	**251**	**362**
Ancestry specified	238	873	1 266	809	133	61	791	–	–	2 171	522	123	335
Single ancestry	137	468	604	637	95	61	352	–	–	1 416	235	93	108
Multiple ancestry	101	405	662	172	38	–	439	–	–	755	287	30	227
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	4	38	131	56	–	–	29	–	–	185	46	128	27
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**484**	**1 822**	**2 794**	**1 730**	**266**	**122**	**1 640**	–	–	**4 712**	**1 136**	**502**	**724**
Arab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Czech	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Danish	32	64	30	6	–	–	–	–	–	15	32	11	6
Dutch	31	14	100	27	–	–	30	–	–	62	14	9	14
English	–	255	331	120	8	18	218	–	–	488	82	30	152
Finnish	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	–	39	49	28	6	–	81	–	–	136	46	11	27
French Canadian	–	–	9	–	–	–	8	–	–	44	–	9	–
German	50	211	336	241	–	–	270	–	–	667	136	18	94
Greek	–	–	18	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hungarian	12	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	16	–	–	–
Irish	86	99	273	100	36	25	152	–	–	404	102	11	20
Italian	14	36	42	16	18	–	44	–	–	45	14	11	14
Lithuanian	–	–	–	5	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	–	68	153	80	–	–	104	–	–	84	17	8	84
Polish	–	74	31	22	–	–	–	–	–	25	19	–	19
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scotch-Irish	–	26	137	43	–	–	9	–	–	113	20	–	–
Scottish	–	33	56	36	13	–	32	–	–	88	47	–	33
Slovak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	5
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–
Swedish	8	79	48	40	7	–	29	–	–	58	46	–	36
Swiss	–	22	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	8	7	–	–
Ukrainian	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	–	–	7	30	21	–	45	–	–	85	22	–	6
Welsh	8	18	40	51	–	–	9	–	–	20	–	–	8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
Other ancestries	243	705	1 033	803	151	79	508	–	–	2 194	459	384	199
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Daminican Republic)	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	20	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample ond subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.												
	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**176**	–	**145**	**5 516**	**6 743**	**118**	**1 036**	**118**	**382**	**5 979**	**4 798**	**5 575**	**5 341**
Ancestry specified	158	–	128	4 988	6 069	101	952	110	362	5 645	4 389	5 304	4 939
Single ancestry	127	–	100	2 769	2 921	30	467	28	257	3 406	2 449	3 047	2 320
Multiple ancestry	31	–	28	2 219	3 148	71	485	82	105	2 239	1 940	2 257	2 619
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	18	–	17	528	674	17	84	8	20	334	409	271	402
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**352**	–	**290**	**11 032**	**13 486**	**236**	**2 072**	**236**	**764**	**11 958**	**9 596**	**11 150**	**10 682**
Arob	–	–	–	–	67	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	–
Austrian	–	–	–	–	36	–	7	–	–	–	15	6	76
Belgian	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	16
Canadian	–	–	8	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	21	46	52
Czech	–	–	–	17	38	–	–	–	–	17	5	19	49
Danish	–	–	–	27	157	–	14	–	–	54	47	109	88
Dutch	7	–	–	104	287	–	77	12	–	105	273	168	172
English	22	–	34	956	1 614	–	415	14	35	1 016	876	1 172	1 157
Finnish	–	–	–	59	41	–	11	–	–	48	47	89	41
French (except Basque)	–	–	–	465	369	10	20	5	–	290	254	228	240
French Canadian	–	–	–	92	49	–	13	–	–	47	92	81	94
German	18	–	29	1 744	2 256	24	317	42	156	1 740	1 568	1 416	1 826
Greek	–	–	–	7	47	–	13	–	–	8	23	13	6
Hungarian	–	–	–	14	25	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	8
Irish	49	–	6	869	1 295	86	162	42	98	1 206	736	973	1 073
Italian	–	–	–	223	197	–	–	–	19	103	137	199	179
Lithuanian	–	–	–	14	6	–	19	–	–	18	6	–	33
Norwegian	9	–	8	454	385	5	97	7	35	168	189	406	396
Polish	–	–	–	143	137	33	11	4	10	160	112	248	129
Portuguese	–	–	6	17	23	–	6	14	–	15	–	9	8
Romanian	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	6	23	8	–
Russian	–	–	–	53	49	–	–	–	–	24	81	7	8
Scotch-Irish	–	–	10	120	222	–	7	–	31	120	131	144	174
Scottish	17	–	7	310	348	–	8	14	–	150	232	179	159
Slovak	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	42	8	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	–	–	–	211	326	–	64	5	8	263	236	284	408
Swiss	–	–	–	28	83	5	–	–	–	70	–	127	33
Ukroinian	–	–	–	–	13	–	6	–	–	6	12	17	–
United States or American	30	–	16	408	170	–	–	–	50	191	196	398	153
Welsh	–	–	–	62	140	–	33	–	9	55	40	94	95
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	9	15	10
Other ancestries	190	–	149	4 437	4 733	73	724	64	297	5 857	4 004	4 416	3 721
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	16	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.											
	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**10 158**	**4 845**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 139**	**1 044**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
Ancestry specified	9 352	4 450	4 389	3 025	3 275	4 188	9 590	6 190	947	5 467	6 135	6 903
Single ancestry	4 688	1 996	1 954	1 685	1 733	2 146	5 811	2 988	525	2 817	3 038	3 803
Multiple ancestry	4 664	2 454	2 435	1 340	1 542	2 042	3 779	3 202	422	2 650	3 097	3 100
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	806	395	324	411	295	435	889	949	97	723	833	943
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**20 316**	**9 690**	**9 426**	**6 872**	**7 140**	**9 246**	**20 958**	**14 278**	**2 088**	**12 380**	**13 936**	**15 692**
Arab	29	–	–	13	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Austrian	28	43	26	5	58	43	50	9	–	2	20	7
Belgian	17	8	15	–	30	12	–	–	–	6	7	8
Canadian	19	29	6	–	36	12	64	31	10	–	4	19
Czech	23	18	29	–	22	25	20	28	–	57	20	72
Danish	145	82	56	40	83	75	167	144	27	79	110	211
Dutch	445	230	93	104	156	126	255	241	40	302	337	385
English	1 929	1 216	1 143	800	778	831	1 430	1 474	218	1 073	1 267	1 453
Finnish	110	44	81	41	24	62	31	102	–	62	77	128
French (except Basque)	603	367	251	167	206	235	376	565	36	499	389	414
French Canadian	105	59	31	53	30	36	91	71	11	106	61	65
German	3 738	1 554	1 487	833	1 032	1 615	3 030	2 116	389	1 890	2 346	2 498
Greek	170	–	45	–	18	34	53	6	–	10	–	–
Hungarian	19	17	7	–	7	60	83	8	–	4	–	9
Irish	1 725	873	835	632	688	764	1 383	1 527	190	1 315	1 501	1 137
Italian	317	61	116	136	96	193	359	225	40	153	157	201
Lithuanian	–	–	11	–	–	–	10	–	7	40	12	–
Norwegian	816	475	396	137	167	262	511	334	76	258	347	510
Polish	249	123	169	38	70	162	209	173	13	184	114	140
Portuguese	13	–	–	–	6	42	57	64	–	10	15	–
Romanian	–	–	16	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	10	–
Russian	63	8	78	48	–	44	34	50	–	54	51	52
Scotch-Irish	315	177	87	171	39	117	271	227	–	244	320	249
Scottish	306	236	265	190	138	164	324	160	31	112	381	257
Slovak	52	30	4	6	19	39	50	43	–	24	19	26
Subsaharan African	–	–	5	–	–	–	29	2	–	–	–	–
Swedish	594	292	347	196	165	263	436	283	77	306	320	546
Swiss	183	16	61	52	97	13	82	64	6	32	15	61
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	7	–	7	5	–	47	–	–
United States or American	522	160	144	108	112	116	252	211	60	280	204	528
Welsh	134	174	133	26	68	75	159	88	30	46	132	137
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	4	60	12	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	20	–	72	6	–	6	19	12	–	16	22	–
Other ancestries	7 176	3 100	3 097	2 852	2 784	3 562	10 716	5 686	816	5 093	5 437	6 493
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	12	49	–	–	–	7	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	9	–	8	6	–	27	7	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	8	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**161 238**	**161 238**	**19 279**	**33 840**	**4 081**	**4 820**	**3 447**	**5 106**	**5 066**	**3 099**
Native	153 432	153 432	18 056	31 771	3 770	4 609	3 350	4 825	4 499	2 972
Foreign born	7 806	7 806	1 223	2 069	311	211	97	281	567	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	591	591	104	169	28	35	–	26	53	7
Persons 5 years and over	**149 859**	**149 859**	**17 896**	**31 717**	**3 769**	**4 465**	**3 265**	**4 794**	**4 722**	**2 895**
In linguistically isolated households	1 381	1 381	263	416	57	85	–	58	216	7
Speak a language other than English	9 817	9 817	1 586	2 348	356	202	159	298	681	107
Do not speak English "very well"	3 268	3 268	591	791	160	95	4	117	283	30
Speak Spanish	2 610	2 610	315	453	105	27	56	34	68	12
Do not speak English "very well"	713	713	80	133	53	–	–	17	8	–
Linguistically isolated	169	169	9	14	–	–	–	7	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	3 575	3 575	759	1 020	157	95	28	104	400	59
Do not speak English "very well"	1 780	1 780	395	524	78	70	–	64	245	30
Linguistically isolated	924	924	196	367	34	64	–	51	216	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**43 319**	**43 319**	**4 766**	**8 339**	**1 094**	**1 146**	**871**	**1 002**	**1 549**	**745**
Preprimary school	3 354	3 354	406	643	120	97	75	73	80	63
Public school	2 182	2 182	343	345	64	48	38	41	65	28
Elementary or high school	29 105	29 105	3 171	4 901	633	571	609	561	919	533
Public school	27 661	27 661	3 027	4 664	584	528	560	533	913	495
College	10 860	10 860	1 189	2 795	341	478	187	368	550	149
Public college	9 171	9 171	856	2 405	294	417	162	337	472	141
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**103 094**	**103 094**	**12 303**	**22 743**	**2 664**	**3 128**	**2 363**	**3 633**	**3 197**	**2 117**
Less than 9th grade	3 946	3 946	405	741	126	94	60	210	129	52
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	10 010	10 010	1 040	1 780	260	412	84	283	207	102
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	28 080	28 080	3 442	5 058	725	869	399	936	682	489
Some college, no degree	26 772	26 772	3 362	5 949	664	914	672	891	848	584
Associate degree	8 772	8 772	1 091	1 677	221	221	157	260	220	154
Bachelor's degree	16 632	16 632	2 039	4 742	416	457	500	626	763	491
Graduate or professional degree	8 882	8 882	924	2 796	252	161	491	427	348	245
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.5	86.5	88.3	88.9	85.5	83.8	93.9	86.4	89.5	92.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.7	24.7	24.1	33.1	25.1	19.8	41.9	29.0	34.8	34.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	324	324	386	255	371	379	177	265	221	124
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 329	1 329	1 221	1 057	1 158	969	1 470	998	1 008	1 247
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 913	1 913	1 981	1 643	1 823	1 563	1 678	1 629	1 776	1 610
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**149 859**	**149 859**	**17 896**	**31 717**	**3 769**	**4 465**	**3 265**	**4 794**	**4 722**	**2 895**
Same house	66 453	66 453	7 016	11 984	1 788	1 830	1 685	1 279	1 702	1 111
Different house in United States	79 333	79 333	10 193	19 256	1 836	2 627	1 566	3 452	2 938	1 784
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 599	13 599	1 165	5 556	677	783	595	755	885	582
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23 730	23 730	3 441	3 987	390	552	402	714	497	453
Different MSA/PMSA	28 697	28 697	4 057	6 519	475	749	423	1 317	946	534
Not in an MSA/PMSA	13 307	13 307	1 530	3 194	294	543	146	666	610	215
Abroad	4 073	4 073	687	477	145	8	14	63	82	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	95 464	95 464	19 279	33 840	3 677	4 820	3 447	4 930	5 066	3 099
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 263	66 263	13 119	22 478	2 901	3 519	3 130	2 108	3 459	2 452
Rural population	65 774	65 774	–	–	404	–	–	176	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	28 768	28 768	–	–	194	–	–	134	–	–
On farms	1 865	1 865	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**75 364**	**75 364**	**8 724**	**16 363**	**1 940**	**2 366**	**1 546**	**2 293**	**2 510**	**1 504**
Car, truck, or van	68 453	68 453	7 934	14 189	1 735	2 007	1 332	2 007	2 186	1 394
Drove alone	59 337	59 337	6 800	12 184	1 527	1 713	1 155	1 783	1 732	1 210
Carpooled	9 116	9 116	1 134	2 005	208	294	177	224	454	184
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 089	1 089	199	522	35	68	47	114	75	30
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 060	1 060	199	522	35	68	47	114	75	30
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	2 025	2 025	214	871	41	168	27	96	106	27
Other means	1 169	1 169	160	341	48	49	59	22	94	6
Worked at home	2 628	2 628	217	440	81	74	81	54	49	47
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.7	19.6	16.9	19.5	18.4	15.2	18.6	16.5	16.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	5 336	5 336	749	792	89	97	40	123	88	85
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12 742	12 742	1 388	2 153	247	312	214	381	252	198
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	27 367	27 367	3 226	6 382	809	788	723	888	1 101	570
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 839	10 839	1 257	2 970	302	398	283	353	455	305
All other times	16 452	16 452	1 887	3 626	412	697	205	494	565	299
Worked in MSA of residence	59 069	59 069	6 854	14 123	1 680	2 037	1 404	1 867	2 233	1 348
Olympia city	32 637	32 637	3 536	10 150	1 209	1 433	888	1 278	1 612	1 010
Lacey city	8 535	8 535	2 113	1 413	206	207	160	224	216	100
Tumwater city	6 101	6 101	525	1 258	119	167	212	197	170	129
Remainder of Thurston County	11 796	11 796	680	1 302	146	230	144	168	235	109
Worked outside MSA of residence	16 295	16 295	1 870	2 240	260	329	142	426	277	156
Fort Lewis COP	3 418	3 418	712	374	6	30	–	49	46	23
Tacoma city	2 605	2 605	385	426	74	63	42	46	52	20
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	2 503	2 503	205	240	20	52	34	52	18	32
Seattle city	884	884	116	146	27	58	7	15	11	28
Renton city	174	174	13	34	–	10	–	–	–	17
Remainder of King County	1 006	1 006	89	173	13	27	12	22	35	5
Snohomish County	172	172	16	18	–	6	12	–	–	–
Centralia city	1 061	1 061	28	105	20	29	9	31	6	–
Remainder of Lewis County	1 549	1 549	87	157	14	–	–	22	34	9
Mason County	1 086	1 086	112	271	40	32	–	74	35	22
Grays Harbor County	683	683	21	119	19	–	7	32	35	–
Worked elsewhere	1 154	1 154	86	177	27	22	19	83	5	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**5 934**	**6 985**	**1 029**	**2 433**	**3 589**	**4 247**	**9 934**	**5 979**	**5 195**	**7 168**
Native	5 774	6 734	981	2 348	3 422	3 833	9 341	5 387	4 940	6 860
Foreign born	160	251	48	85	167	414	593	592	255	308
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	24	11	–	–	14	48	23	80	–	35
Persons 5 years and over	**5 441**	**6 572**	**994**	**2 306**	**3 341**	**4 005**	**9 195**	**5 420**	**4 839**	**6 621**
In linguistically isolated households	49	11	–	–	21	130	83	158	–	70
Speak a language other than English	158	364	57	131	214	364	771	805	374	372
Do not speak English "very well"	95	71	–	16	47	216	251	274	81	134
Speak Spanish	33	67	34	73	21	9	161	164	101	35
Do not speak English "very well"	18	15	–	16	7	9	18	6	13	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	55	60	5	17	86	280	372	481	119	148
Do not speak English "very well"	48	20	–	–	23	193	168	254	51	72
Linguistically isolated	34	–	–	–	14	116	66	134	–	38
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 532**	**1 770**	**318**	**581**	**625**	**762**	**2 970**	**1 672**	**1 492**	**1 749**
Preprimary school	165	97	12	39	56	70	253	134	107	89
Public school	107	70	12	20	49	70	190	65	79	74
Elementary or high school	913	1 184	241	271	322	558	2 021	1 273	1 039	1 345
Public school	888	1 161	218	266	312	518	1 956	1 203	1 028	1 287
College	454	489	65	271	247	134	696	265	346	315
Public college	390	418	41	243	109	118	525	249	261	283
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 709**	**4 688**	**675**	**1 721**	**2 356**	**3 010**	**6 022**	**3 459**	**3 320**	**4 560**
Less than 9th grade	83	228	–	43	61	160	161	149	66	74
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	407	479	13	39	295	266	408	322	190	472
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	887	1 222	119	266	744	857	1 624	978	780	1 341
Some college, no degree	1 076	1 205	129	313	709	684	1 715	1 151	989	1 359
Associate degree	381	374	39	162	153	208	617	274	361	417
Bachelor's degree	621	707	220	455	270	561	1 013	380	561	671
Graduate or professional degree	254	473	155	443	124	274	484	205	373	226
Percent high school graduate or higher	86.8	84.9	98.1	95.2	84.9	85.8	90.6	86.4	92.3	88.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.6	25.2	55.6	52.2	16.7	27.7	24.9	16.9	28.1	19.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	522	251	–	356	106	553	389	408	266	349
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 480	1 277	2 278	918	930	1 071	1 325	1 881	1 323	1 431
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 827	1 939	1 486	1 181	1 610	2 452	1 979	2 308	1 936	1 861
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**5 441**	**6 572**	**994**	**2 306**	**3 341**	**4 005**	**9 195**	**5 420**	**4 839**	**6 621**
Same house	1 920	2 491	684	936	1 007	1 823	3 804	2 215	2 110	2 704
Different house in United States	3 482	4 052	303	1 311	2 158	2 022	5 194	2 759	2 558	3 596
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	574	845	47	360	316	283	496	229	371	679
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 346	1 362	56	239	697	665	1 816	786	805	1 196
Different MSA/PMSA	859	1 222	139	523	807	773	2 112	1 273	1 050	1 256
Not in an MSA/PMSA	703	623	61	189	338	301	770	471	332	465
Abroad	39	29	7	59	176	160	197	446	171	321
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 501	6 753	911	2 253	3 589	4 247	9 934	5 979	5 195	6 124
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 537	4 372	890	1 455	1 853	2 271	7 691	4 599	4 375	5 165
Rural population	433	232	118	180	–	–	–	–	–	1 044
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	207	75	10	95	–	–	–	–	–	577
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**2 980**	**3 171**	**495**	**1 388**	**1 794**	**1 465**	**4 662**	**2 862**	**2 619**	**3 526**
Car, truck, or van	2 793	2 978	472	1 259	1 582	1 318	4 284	2 637	2 499	3 284
Drove alone	2 436	2 674	406	1 120	1 377	1 113	3 680	2 187	2 245	2 842
Carpooled	357	304	66	139	205	205	604	450	254	442
Public transportation (including taxicab)	36	23	–	36	43	44	82	62	13	44
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	36	23	–	36	43	44	82	62	13	38
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Walked	25	80	23	6	116	11	67	23	24	49
Other means	47	21	–	24	12	39	96	66	27	58
Worked at home	79	69	–	63	41	53	133	74	56	91
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.10	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.2	15.9	13.8	18.7	18.0	20.1	20.0	21.0	21.0	21.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	245	164	5	46	136	152	350	248	175	248
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	382	642	41	167	258	243	724	488	488	619
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 113	1 136	231	588	751	422	1 739	881	956	1 301
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	503	417	106	296	196	213	769	416	295	496
All other times	658	743	112	228	412	382	947	755	649	771
Worked in MSA of residence	2 582	2 758	432	1 208	1 385	1 184	3 676	1 885	1 945	2 854
Olympia city	1 391	1 486	358	866	717	553	2 009	812	1 071	1 438
Lacey city	222	241	19	60	435	357	1 045	467	513	608
Tumwater city	635	666	21	92	89	147	286	117	80	262
Remainder of Thurston County	334	365	34	190	144	127	336	489	281	546
Worked outside MSA of residence	398	413	63	180	409	281	986	977	674	672
Fort Lewis CDP	34	39	–	31	116	121	333	319	170	207
Tacoma city	79	56	19	18	104	52	184	202	167	128
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	78	79	–	29	7	16	192	176	145	73
Seattle city	16	40	–	7	35	32	39	62	41	23
Renton city	4	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	16	7
Remainder of King County	–	36	–	23	33	6	56	46	39	56
Snohomish County	–	–	–	5	–	–	16	10	7	7
Centralia city	8	16	–	–	13	–	7	12	12	7
Remainder of Lewis County	31	17	15	8	81	10	25	33	7	22
Mason County	72	83	23	32	–	36	62	35	12	21
Grays Harbor County	34	20	6	14	8	–	7	9	23	67
Worked elsewhere	42	27	–	13	6	8	65	73	35	54

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Locey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**6 161**	**4 713**	**3 436**	**6 983**	**4 644**	**2 606**	**4 114**	**9 552**	–	**397**
Notive	5 963	4 603	3 242	6 673	4 365	2 473	3 721	8 959	–	397
Foreign born	198	110	194	310	279	133	393	593	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isoloted households	10	6	7	21	31	14	48	23	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**5 650**	**4 506**	**3 239**	**6 534**	**4 303**	**2 395**	**3 885**	**8 835**	–	**362**
In linguistically isoloted households	28	6	39	35	72	21	130	83	–	–
Speok o longuoge other than English	332	323	201	528	275	208	343	771	–	7
Do not speok English "very well"	97	72	108	174	89	47	207	251	–	–
Speok Sponish	73	77	82	205	95	21	9	161	–	7
Do not speak English "very well"	–	18	36	96	17	7	9	18	–	–
Linguistically isoloted	–	–	–	16	7	–	–	–	–	–
Speok on Asion or Pocific Islond longuoge	148	76	10	167	75	86	259	372	–	–
Do not speok English "very well"	76	13	10	59	50	23	184	168	–	–
Linguistically isoloted	19	–	–	19	58	14	116	66	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 686**	**2 144**	**823**	**1 768**	**1 231**	**481**	**716**	**2 822**	–	**99**
Preprimory school	191	85	125	108	101	56	60	220	–	15
Public school	176	40	85	85	42	49	60	164	–	15
Elementary or high school	1 131	686	542	1 317	876	217	527	1 924	–	36
Public school	1 047	632	484	1 218	809	207	487	1 859	–	36
College	364	1 373	156	343	254	208	129	678	–	48
Public college	322	1 310	145	293	167	81	113	507	–	48
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 874**	**2 517**	**2 448**	**4 528**	**3 067**	**1 648**	**2 962**	**5 785**	–	**291**
Less thon 9th grade	89	35	94	226	90	48	149	161	–	7
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	232	136	250	499	223	220	254	408	–	42
High school groduate (includes equivolency)	796	358	575	1 235	728	462	843	1 590	–	92
Some college, no degree	1 115	540	561	1 228	763	504	678	1 618	–	72
Associote degree	401	114	206	448	325	128	208	573	–	32
Bochelor's degree	750	766	568	635	538	195	561	979	–	26
Groduote or professionol degree	491	568	194	257	400	91	269	456	–	20
Percent high school groduote or higher	91.7	93.2	85.9	84.0	89.8	83.7	86.4	90.2	–	83.2
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	32.0	53.0	31.1	19.7	30.6	17.4	28.0	24.8	–	15.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	580	54	118	278	323	138	571	389	–	700
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 yeors	1 466	996	1 295	1 363	1 459	946	1 071	1 323	–	2 000
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 763	1 607	1 538	1 914	1 703	1 583	2 421	1 969	–	3 500
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**5 650**	**4 506**	**3 239**	**6 534**	**4 303**	**2 395**	**3 885**	**8 835**	–	**362**
Some house	2 626	1 668	1 793	2 786	2 241	741	1 763	3 606	–	168
Different house in United Stotes	2 924	2 788	1 376	3 543	1 958	1 478	1 962	5 032	–	194
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	849	243	240	783	340	199	261	496	–	21
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	752	579	464	1 105	588	499	656	1 779	–	46
Different MSA/PMSA	954	1 546	413	1 126	718	530	744	2 020	–	88
Not in on MSA/PMSA	369	420	259	529	312	250	301	737	–	39
Abrood	100	50	70	205	104	176	160	197	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urbon populotion	3 894	2 100	–	3 436	21	2 606	4 114	9 552	–	397
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	2 622	566	–	1 593	–	1 299	2 271	7 398	–	276
Rurol populotion	2 267	2 613	3 436	3 547	4 623	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	1 116	1 193	1 112	1 604	2 153	–	–	–	–	–
On forms	147	36	62	141	70	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**3 128**	**2 223**	**1 693**	**3 303**	**2 320**	**1 373**	**1 407**	**4 467**	–	**142**
Cor, truck, or von	2 946	1 778	1 555	3 020	2 211	1 204	1 268	4 109	–	135
Drove olone	2 641	1 596	1 417	2 688	1 875	1 041	1 072	3 512	–	128
Corpooled	305	182	138	332	336	163	196	597	–	7
Public tronsportotion (including toxicob)	–	41	20	19	4	24	44	82	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley car	–	41	20	19	–	24	44	82	–	–
Subwoy or elevoted, roilrood, or ferryboot	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Wolked	35	275	7	88	21	108	11	67	–	7
Other meons	24	46	21	44	25	12	39	96	–	–
Worked ot home	123	83	90	132	59	25	45	113	–	–
Persons per cor, truck, or von	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.08	1.09	1.09	–	1.03
Meon travel time to work (minutes)	19.1	19.8	22.5	19.7	21.9	18.0	19.7	19.9	–	15.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	167	75	71	327	200	119	152	350	–	14
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	598	257	213	546	469	196	230	682	–	13
7:00 o.m. to 7:59 o.m.	1 270	729	722	1 185	751	605	405	1 694	–	45
8:00 o.m. to 8:59 o.m.	416	509	229	434	384	143	204	732	–	21
All other times	554	57D	368	679	457	285	371	896	–	49
Worked in MSA of residence	2 721	1 878	1 494	2 567	1 763	1 055	1 132	3 531	–	110
Olympio city	1 522	1 085	906	1 694	880	526	528	1 918	–	54
Locey city	303	115	194	404	459	377	357	1 027	–	34
Tumwoter city	462	118	96	1D8	96	63	134	278	–	–
Remoinder of Thurston County	434	560	298	361	328	89	113	308	–	22
Worked outside MSA of residence	407	345	199	736	557	318	275	936	–	32
Fort Lewis CDP	62	14	6	244	215	108	121	326	–	13
Tocomo city	74	68	47	118	85	78	52	184	–	12
Remainder of Tocomo, WA PMSA	86	54	32	78	80	7	16	159	–	–
Seottle city	24	12	1D	22	34	27	32	39	–	7
Renton city	6	–	4	7	7	6	–	–	–	–
Remoinder of King County	16	3D	21	94	30	13	–	56	–	–
Snohomish County	19	–	–	8	11	–	–	16	–	–
Centrolio city	12	26	13	8	13	13	–	7	–	–
Remoinder of Lewis County	17	22	8	32	12	52	10	25	–	–
Moson County	16	57	19	60	18	–	36	52	–	–
Groys Horbor County	24	44	–	27	6	8	–	7	–	–
Worked elsewhere	51	18	39	38	46	6	B	65	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**1 532**	**1 057**	**21**	**2 520**	**3 513**	**4 569**	**3 085**	**4 930**	**5 066**	**2 954**
Native	1 507	978	21	2 388	3 222	4 379	2 988	4 649	4 499	2 842
Foreign born	25	79	–	132	291	190	97	281	567	112
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	10	9	–	28	18	25	–	26	53	7
Persons 5 years and over	**1 431**	**967**	**21**	**2 406**	**3 275**	**4 242**	**2 916**	**4 633**	**4 722**	**2 750**
In linguistically isolated households	20	9	–	28	31	50	–	58	216	7
Speak a language other than English	87	170	–	140	324	181	153	292	681	92
Do not speak English "very well"	20	66	–	70	134	74	4	117	283	30
Speak Spanish	17	100	–	65	99	27	50	28	68	12
Do not speak English "very well"	–	46	–	42	53	–	–	17	8	–
Linguistically isolated	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	42	–	23	131	74	28	104	400	44
Do not speak English "very well"	–	20	–	23	52	49	–	64	245	30
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	23	8	43	–	51	216	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**268**	**369**	**11**	**559**	**948**	**1 105**	**753**	**949**	**1 549**	**715**
Preprimary school	15	40	–	46	100	97	71	73	80	63
Public school	15	40	–	5	52	48	34	41	65	28
Elementary or high school	221	235	11	207	540	530	531	534	919	503
Public school	216	211	11	201	505	487	506	506	913	465
College	32	94	–	306	308	478	151	342	550	149
Public college	24	83	–	268	261	417	126	311	472	141
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**1 002**	**605**	**10**	**1 809**	**2 350**	**2 962**	**2 121**	**3 533**	**3 197**	**1 993**
Less than 9th grade	15	25	–	23	100	84	42	189	129	35
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	85	31	–	147	204	361	72	283	207	102
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	311	134	10	180	645	839	353	908	682	433
Some college, no degree	307	183	–	440	585	870	608	859	848	547
Associate degree	79	71	–	118	202	204	139	260	220	154
Bachelor's degree	152	126	–	639	380	443	461	617	763	485
Graduate or professional degree	53	35	–	262	234	161	446	417	348	237
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.0	90.7	100.0	90.6	87.1	85.0	94.6	86.6	89.5	93.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.5	26.6	–	49.8	26.1	20.4	42.8	29.3	34.8	36.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	345	573	–	129	436	371	133	265	221	130
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 151	1 584	–	615	1 175	895	1 571	929	1 008	1 293
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 904	1 563	2 000	1 306	1 682	1 542	1 657	1 627	1 776	1 682
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 431**	**967**	**21**	**2 406**	**3 275**	**4 242**	**2 916**	**4 633**	**4 722**	**2 750**
Same house	321	396	21	844	1 504	1 707	1 484	1 233	1 702	1 038
Different house in United States	1 036	491	–	1 528	1 626	2 527	1 418	3 343	2 938	1 712
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	118	70	–	310	610	748	563	701	885	567
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	371	90	–	329	347	532	365	689	497	423
Different MSA/PMSA	408	267	–	665	394	740	385	1 311	946	519
Not in an MSA/PMSA	139	64	–	224	275	507	105	642	610	203
Abroad	74	80	–	34	145	8	14	57	82	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 532	1 057	21	2 520	3 513	4 569	3 085	4 930	5 066	2 954
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 313	562	–	1 108	2 836	3 377	2 813	2 108	3 459	2 402
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**839**	**486**	**10**	**1 423**	**1 676**	**2 248**	**1 412**	**2 226**	**2 510**	**1 411**
Car, truck, or van	763	445	10	884	1 491	1 900	1 245	1 966	2 186	1 315
Drove alone	656	381	10	776	1 298	1 618	1 095	1 742	1 732	1 140
Carpooled	107	64	–	108	193	282	150	224	454	175
Public transportation (including taxicab)	30	19	–	144	35	68	33	88	75	30
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	30	19	–	144	35	68	33	88	75	30
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	13	8	–	342	26	168	27	96	106	19
Other means	6	7	–	35	48	49	48	22	94	6
Worked at home	27	7	–	18	76	63	59	54	49	41
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.09	1.00	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	21.0	5.0	13.6	19.3	18.3	14.7	18.2	16.5	16.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	65	49	–	68	63	97	40	123	88	70
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	134	133	–	179	198	254	186	381	252	182
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	322	149	6	509	695	754	685	872	1 101	551
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	113	40	4	341	275	389	257	329	455	291
All other times	178	108	–	308	369	691	185	467	565	276
Worked in MSA of residence	703	313	10	1 313	1 445	1 930	1 291	1 800	2 233	1 285
Olympia city	322	182	6	1 009	1 097	1 367	828	1 254	1 612	979
Lacey city	228	86	4	109	172	187	140	224	216	100
Tumwater city	43	7	–	89	82	157	184	183	170	113
Remainder of Thurston County	110	38	–	106	94	219	139	139	235	93
Worked outside MSA of residence	136	173	–	110	231	318	121	426	277	126
Fort Lewis COP	69	75	–	28	6	30	–	49	46	23
Tacoma city	24	35	–	37	53	63	36	46	52	13
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	9	14	–	7	20	52	24	52	18	24
Seattle city	11	–	–	7	19	47	7	15	11	13
Renton city	7	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	17
Remainder of King County	–	20	–	–	13	27	7	22	35	5
Snohomish County	–	–	–	–	–	6	12	–	–	–
Centralia city	–	8	–	10	20	29	9	31	6	–
Remainder of Lewis County	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	22	34	9
Mason County	9	15	–	14	40	32	–	74	35	22
Grays Harbor County	–	6	–	–	19	–	7	32	35	–
Worked elsewhere	7	–	–	7	27	22	19	83	5	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**418**	**242**	**911**	**1 397**	**865**	**133**	**61**	**820**	–
Native	418	198	863	1 337	831	112	61	811	–
Foreign born	–	44	48	60	34	21	–	9	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**388**	**223**	**883**	**1 329**	**828**	**120**	**61**	**713**	–
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak a language other than English	5	35	57	57	6	21	18	31	–
Do not speak English "very well"	5	8	–	–	–	9	–	5	–
Speak Spanish	–	–	34	25	–	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	35	5	–	–	21	18	12	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	8	–	–	–	9	–	5	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**165**	**95**	**282**	**344**	**116**	**46**	**19**	**180**	–
Preprimary school	30	–	8	23	–	10	–	24	–
Public school	10	–	8	9	–	10	–	24	–
Elementary or high school	94	60	219	137	91	31	19	117	–
Public school	94	60	196	137	91	31	19	112	–
College	41	35	55	184	25	5	–	39	–
Public college	29	35	31	168	14	5	–	39	–
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**267**	**119**	**600**	**991**	**617**	**48**	**42**	**507**	–
Less than 9th grade	–	–	–	19	13	11	–	–	–
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7	9	13	15	75	12	18	44	–
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	13	29	74	147	247	14	–	107	–
Some college, no degree	47	22	116	199	178	6	12	114	–
Associate degree	17	22	22	95	19	–	6	36	–
Bachelor's degree	132	28	220	262	52	–	6	106	–
Graduate or professional degree	51	9	155	254	33	5	–	100	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.4	92.4	97.8	96.6	85.7	52.1	57.1	91.3	–
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	68.5	31.1	62.5	52.1	13.8	10.4	14.3	40.6	–
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	167	–	–	354	–	406	–	545	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 800	2 000	2 100	974	1 060	–	–	1 585	–
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 729	2 448	1 485	976	1 750	3 200	4 000	2 043	–
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**388**	**223**	**883**	**1 329**	**828**	**120**	**61**	**713**	–
Same house	208	46	611	417	234	60	–	338	–
Different house in United States	180	155	265	894	594	60	61	375	–
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	47	28	40	335	111	22	31	157	–
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	53	9	25	128	160	9	–	54	–
Different MSA/PMSA	80	88	139	301	249	29	30	105	–
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	30	61	130	74	–	–	59	–
Abroad	–	22	7	18	–	–	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	418	242	911	1 397	865	133	61	820	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	402	46	890	937	522	–	30	540	–
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**193**	**151**	**434**	**797**	**351**	**58**	**12**	**382**	–
Car, truck, or van	186	151	419	735	316	50	12	362	–
Drove alone	177	113	364	642	274	41	12	304	–
Carpooled	9	38	55	93	42	9	–	58	–
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	30	19	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	30	19	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	–	15	–	8	–	–	–	–
Other means	7	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Worked at home	–	–	–	16	8	8	–	20	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.02	1.14	1.08	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.00	1.09	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.6	12.3	13.5	17.8	17.5	31.1	10.0	17.3	–
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	10	11	5	40	17	–	–	18	–
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	44	19	29	95	49	13	–	82	–
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	69	47	198	324	131	17	–	118	–
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	46	31	95	190	40	9	6	90	–
All other times	24	43	107	132	106	11	6	54	–
Worked in MSA of residence	182	151	371	692	285	52	12	331	–
Olympia city	123	105	305	516	179	25	12	183	–
Lacey city	20	–	19	37	51	–	–	31	–
Tumwater city	8	9	21	75	21	13	–	78	–
Remainder of Thurston County	31	37	26	64	34	14	–	39	–
Worked outside MSA of residence	11	–	63	105	66	6	–	51	–
Fort Lewis COP	–	–	–	24	8	–	–	8	–
Tacoma city	–	–	19	12	12	–	–	29	–
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	8	–
Seattle city	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6	–
Renton city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of King County	–	–	–	16	9	6	–	–	–
Snohomish County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centralia city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Lewis County	11	–	15	8	29	–	–	–	–
Mason County	–	–	23	15	–	–	–	–	–
Grays Harbor County	–	–	6	7	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurston County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	–	**2 356**	**568**	**251**	**362**	**176**	–	**145**	**5 516**	**6 743**
Native	–	2 173	548	230	362	176	–	130	5 356	6 536
Foreign born	–	183	20	21	–	–	–	15	160	207
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	12	10	10	–	–	–	–	24	11
Persons 5 years and over	–	**2 228**	**494**	**223**	**349**	**161**	–	**145**	**5 053**	**6 349**
In linguistically isolated households	–	26	26	35	–	–	–	–	49	11
Speak a language other than English	–	255	32	21	6	6	–	15	153	329
Do not speak English "very well"	–	52	26	21	–	–	–	–	90	63
Speak Spanish	–	45	6	–	6	6	–	–	33	67
Do not speak English "very well"	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	15
Linguistically isolated	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	125	26	21	–	–	–	15	55	25
Do not speak English "very well"	–	39	26	21	–	–	–	–	48	12
Linguistically isolated	–	19	26	21	–	–	–	–	34	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	–	**514**	**146**	**41**	**118**	**53**	–	**30**	**1 367**	**1 675**
Preprimary school	–	18	20	–	4	–	–	–	135	97
Public school	–	11	12	–	4	–	–	–	97	70
Elementary or high school	–	369	93	41	78	27	–	30	819	1 124
Public school	–	341	79	41	54	27	–	30	794	1 101
College	–	127	33	–	36	26	–	–	413	454
Public college	–	88	33	–	36	26	–	–	361	383
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	–	**1 587**	**314**	**166**	**242**	**100**	–	**124**	**3 442**	**4 569**
Less than 9th grade	–	96	26	10	18	21	–	17	83	228
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	–	211	56	51	12	–	–	–	400	470
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	–	387	80	30	46	28	–	56	874	1 193
Some college, no degree	–	498	79	44	64	32	–	37	1 029	1 183
Associate degree	–	163	19	17	18	–	–	–	364	352
Bachelor's degree	–	148	36	14	39	9	–	6	489	679
Graduate or professional degree	–	84	18	–	45	10	–	8	203	464
Percent high school graduate or higher	–	80.7	73.9	63.3	87.6	79.0	–	86.3	86.0	84.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	–	14.6	17.2	8.4	34.7	19.0	–	11.3	20.1	25.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	410	113	563	387	269	–	–	536	263
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	–	918	968	2 435	–	2 500	–	429	1 467	1 252
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	–	1 880	2 571	3 000	1 879	1 688	–	871	1 839	1 916
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	–	**2 228**	**494**	**223**	**349**	**161**	–	**145**	**5 053**	**6 349**
Same house	–	558	284	123	201	46	–	73	1 712	2 445
Different house in United States	–	1 580	210	100	148	109	–	72	3 302	3 897
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	–	401	67	35	32	54	–	15	527	817
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	–	367	43	20	37	25	–	30	1 293	1 353
Different MSA/PMSA	–	538	81	9	38	6	–	15	779	1 134
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	274	19	36	41	24	–	12	703	593
Abroad	–	90	–	–	–	6	–	–	39	7
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	–	2 356	164	251	362	–	–	145	5 083	6 511
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	1 008	65	142	317	–	–	50	3 135	4 326
Rural population	–	–	404	–	–	176	–	–	433	232
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	194	–	–	134	–	–	207	75
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	–	**1 079**	**264**	**118**	**134**	**67**	–	**93**	**2 787**	**3 020**
Car, truck, or van	–	971	244	107	87	41	–	79	2 607	2 827
Drove alone	–	856	229	95	60	41	–	70	2 259	2 561
Carpooled	–	115	15	12	27	–	–	9	348	266
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	14	26	–	–	36	23
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	14	26	–	–	36	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	64	15	–	–	–	–	8	25	80
Other means	–	16	–	–	11	–	–	–	40	21
Worked at home	–	28	5	11	22	–	–	6	79	69
Persons per car, truck, or van	–	1.06	1.03	1.06	1.18	1.00	–	1.06	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	–	18.1	20.4	20.8	20.7	29.8	–	25.9	16.4	16.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	142	26	–	–	–	–	15	235	153
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	–	190	49	58	28	–	–	16	338	623
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	–	311	114	34	38	16	–	19	1 044	1 089
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	–	126	27	9	26	24	–	14	457	386
All other times	–	282	43	6	20	27	–	23	634	700
Worked in MSA of residence	–	750	235	107	113	67	–	63	2 400	2 607
Olympia city	–	556	112	66	60	24	–	31	1 268	1 381
Lacey city	–	107	34	20	20	–	–	–	202	241
Tumwater city	–	55	37	10	28	14	–	16	627	657
Remainder of Thurston County	–	32	52	11	5	29	–	16	303	328
Worked outside MSA of residence	–	329	29	11	21	–	–	30	387	413
Fort Lewis COP	–	152	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	39
Tacoma city	–	54	21	–	6	–	–	7	79	56
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	–	19	–	–	10	–	–	8	78	79
Seattle city	–	13	8	11	–	–	–	15	16	40
Renton city	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Remainder of King County	–	33	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	36
Snohomish County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Centralia city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	16
Remainder of Lewis County	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	17
Mason County	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	72	83
Grays Harbor County	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	20
Worked elsewhere	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	27

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**118**	**1 036**	**118**	**382**	**5 979**	**4 798**	**5 575**	**5 341**	**10 158**	**4 845**
Native	118	1 011	118	382	5 387	4 543	5 292	5 152	9 960	4 670
Foreign born	–	25	–	–	592	255	283	189	198	175
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	80	–	25	10	–	8
Persons 5 years and over	**111**	**977**	**118**	**360**	**5 420**	**4 477**	**5 129**	**4 937**	**9 403**	**4 578**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	158	–	50	28	–	8
Speak a language other than English	–	74	–	–	805	367	267	301	316	143
Do not speak English "very well"	–	16	–	–	274	81	114	92	63	35
Speak Spanish	–	48	–	–	164	94	18	73	73	57
Do not speak English "very well"	–	16	–	–	6	13	–	–	15	8
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	17	–	–	481	119	130	136	45	19
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	254	51	72	71	23	19
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	134	–	38	19	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**36**	**237**	**28**	**148**	**1 672**	**1 393**	**1 462**	**1 506**	**2 930**	**1 157**
Preprimary school	4	16	–	33	134	92	74	167	259	117
Public school	4	11	–	26	65	64	59	152	151	29
Elementary or high school	22	134	14	97	1 273	1 003	1 105	1 014	2 093	780
Public school	22	129	14	97	1 203	992	1 052	935	1 984	734
College	10	87	14	18	265	298	283	325	578	260
Public college	10	75	14	18	249	213	259	283	516	189
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**75**	**730**	**91**	**237**	**3 459**	**3 029**	**3 516**	**3 367**	**6 463**	**3 371**
Less than 9th grade	–	24	–	–	149	59	59	89	267	120
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	–	24	–	–	322	148	369	188	746	163
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	45	119	35	34	978	688	1 030	689	1 788	880
Some college, no degree	13	114	27	97	1 151	917	1 040	1 001	1 576	757
Associate degree	17	67	6	44	274	329	332	365	669	324
Bachelor's degree	–	193	23	34	380	535	513	644	965	655
Graduate or professional degree	–	189	–	28	205	353	173	391	452	472
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	93.4	100.0	100.0	86.4	93.2	87.8	91.8	84.3	91.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	–	52.3	25.3	26.2	16.9	29.3	19.5	30.7	21.9	33.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	–	359	–	–	408	231	351	583	370	75
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 500	862	471	1 348	1 881	1 310	1 508	1 451	1 276	1 226
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 500	1 827	–	2 588	2 308	1 883	1 829	1 713	2 323	1 617
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**111**	**977**	**118**	**360**	**5 420**	**4 477**	**5 129**	**4 937**	**9 403**	**4 578**
Same house	73	519	32	198	2 215	1 942	2 383	2 288	5 264	2 527
Different house in United States	38	417	86	162	2 759	2 364	2 499	2 549	4 114	1 986
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	7	25	6	–	229	350	530	692	717	297
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31	111	38	37	786	759	825	698	1 564	838
Different MSA/PMSA	–	222	28	92	1 273	962	818	849	1 175	490
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	59	14	33	471	293	326	310	658	361
Abroad	–	41	–	–	446	171	247	100	25	65
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	–	856	118	382	5 979	4 798	4 531	3 074	334	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	518	32	293	4 599	4 099	3 822	2 082	116	–
Rural population	118	180	–	–	–	–	1 044	2 267	9 824	4 845
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	10	95	–	–	–	–	577	1 116	4 254	1 772
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	147	272	188
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**61**	**591**	**70**	**195**	**2 862**	**2 477**	**2 675**	**2 746**	**4 901**	**2 454**
Car, truck, or van	53	524	62	175	2 637	2 364	2 509	2 584	4 541	2 228
Drove alone	42	478	62	168	2 187	2 117	2 174	2 337	3 958	1 873
Carpooled	11	46	–	7	450	247	335	247	583	355
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	6	–	–	62	13	14	–	19	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	6	–	–	62	13	8	–	–	22
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Walked	8	6	–	–	23	17	36	35	66	8
Other means	–	8	–	–	66	27	52	24	81	36
Worked at home	–	47	8	20	74	56	64	103	194	160
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.05	1.00	1.02	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	20.0	21.6	20.7	21.0	21.3	21.6	19.3	21.5	25.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	–	6	–	–	248	161	183	149	386	116
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12	72	13	42	488	475	485	516	816	439
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	33	264	15	45	881	911	979	1 152	2 046	1 129
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	11	106	13	37	416	274	377	326	572	238
All other times	5	96	21	51	755	600	587	500	887	372
Worked in MSA of residence	61	516	45	145	1 885	1 835	2 139	2 390	4 203	2 061
Olympia city	53	350	12	91	812	1 017	1 104	1 339	2 347	1 184
Lacey city	–	23	7	18	467	479	380	272	430	203
Tumwater city	–	17	5	8	117	80	219	384	628	180
Remainder of Thurston County	8	126	21	28	489	259	436	395	798	494
Worked outside MSA of residence	–	75	25	50	977	642	536	356	698	393
Fort Lewis COP	–	7	–	7	319	157	138	54	8	–
Tacoma city	–	6	14	–	202	155	104	45	88	35
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	–	13	–	33	176	145	64	78	97	56
Seattle city	–	7	–	–	62	34	12	18	53	63
Renton city	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	6	–	11
Remainder of King County	–	7	11	–	46	39	56	16	103	23
Snohomish County	–	5	–	–	10	7	7	19	14	–
Centralia city	–	–	–	–	12	12	7	12	81	14
Remainder of Lewis County	–	–	–	–	33	7	22	17	68	–
Mason County	–	17	–	10	35	12	12	16	69	96
Grays Harbor County	–	7	–	–	9	23	67	24	66	56
Worked elsewhere	–	6	–	–	73	35	47	51	51	39

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**4 713**	**3 436**	**3 570**	**4 623**	**10 479**	**7 139**	**1 044**	**6 190**	**6 968**	**7 846**
Native	4 603	3 242	3 522	4 344	9 460	6 980	989	6 047	6 883	7 564
Foreign born	110	194	48	279	1 019	159	55	143	85	282
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	7	–	31	46	15	–	–	7	28
Persons 5 years and over	**4 506**	**3 239**	**3 339**	**4 282**	**9 581**	**6 578**	**944**	**5 772**	**6 500**	**7 221**
In linguistically isolated households	6	39	–	72	112	15	–	–	21	72
Speak a language other than English	323	201	103	275	1 007	325	47	163	181	423
Do not speak English "very well"	72	108	56	89	281	97	7	30	43	228
Speak Spanish	77	82	60	95	319	86	8	58	88	324
Do not speak English "very well"	18	36	37	17	61	8	–	11	25	196
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	7	38	–	–	–	21	72
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	76	10	–	75	446	55	22	23	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	13	10	–	50	161	23	7	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	58	31	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**2 144**	**823**	**885**	**1 220**	**3 194**	**1 916**	**355**	**1 706**	**1 822**	**2 150**
Preprimary school	85	125	50	101	241	145	35	120	132	119
Public school	40	85	34	42	190	98	12	96	81	72
Elementary or high school	686	542	713	865	2 331	1 522	245	1 371	1 392	1 619
Public school	632	484	666	798	2 246	1 460	231	1 309	1 354	1 502
College	1 373	156	122	254	622	249	75	215	298	412
Public college	1 310	145	122	167	428	214	54	173	256	376
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 517**	**2 448**	**2 336**	**3 057**	**6 232**	**4 409**	**644**	**3 873**	**4 368**	**4 869**
Less than 9th grade	35	94	105	90	310	174	20	162	281	359
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	136	250	257	223	581	675	45	731	665	678
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	358	575	714	718	2 030	1 637	212	1 464	1 573	1 706
Some college, no degree	540	561	547	763	1 552	1 078	170	891	952	1 246
Associate degree	114	206	214	325	666	249	50	201	390	392
Bachelor's degree	766	568	361	538	796	494	119	337	330	328
Graduate or professional degree	568	194	138	400	297	102	28	87	177	160
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.2	85.9	84.5	89.8	85.7	80.7	89.9	76.9	78.3	78.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	53.0	31.1	21.4	30.7	17.5	13.5	22.8	10.9	11.6	10.0
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	54	118	71	323	429	401	420	416	264	553
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	996	1 295	1 550	1 459	1 390	1 437	1 306	1 597	1 629	1 618
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 607	1 538	2 056	1 700	2 120	2 220	1 302	2 334	2 356	2 008
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 506**	**3 239**	**3 339**	**4 282**	**9 581**	**6 578**	**944**	**5 772**	**6 500**	**7 221**
Same house	1 668	1 793	1 832	2 220	3 185	3 444	426	3 053	3 501	4 006
Different house in United States	2 788	1 376	1 472	1 958	5 211	3 080	461	2 598	2 938	3 190
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	243	240	312	340	516	175	61	79	330	182
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	579	464	648	588	1 134	1 131	173	979	1 207	911
Different MSA/PMSA	1 546	413	321	718	2 797	1 315	175	1 256	686	923
Not in an MSA/PMSA	420	259	191	312	764	459	52	284	715	1 174
Abroad	50	70	35	104	1 185	54	57	121	61	25
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 100	–	23	–	7 634	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	566	–	23	–	6 481	–	–	–	–	–
Rural population	2 613	3 436	3 547	4 623	2 845	7 139	1 044	6 190	6 968	7 846
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 193	1 112	1 604	2 153	1 903	3 788	723	2 139	2 881	2 838
On farms	36	62	141	70	–	160	17	348	347	77
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**2 223**	**1 693**	**1 738**	**2 310**	**4 708**	**2 842**	**536**	**2 540**	**3 042**	**3 130**
Car, truck, or van	1 778	1 555	1 604	2 201	4 476	2 548	522	2 346	2 767	2 864
Drove alone	1 596	1 417	1 451	1 865	4 068	2 087	390	1 916	2 342	2 510
Carpooled	182	138	153	336	408	461	132	430	425	354
Public transportation (including taxicab)	41	20	–	4	63	–	–	5	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	41	20	–	–	63	–	–	5	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	275	7	16	21	26	85	–	36	71	76
Other means	46	21	21	25	49	46	7	14	27	46
Worked at home	83	90	97	59	94	163	7	139	177	144
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.06	1.09	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.09	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	22.5	20.3	21.9	22.0	28.9	24.8	32.3	25.9	22.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	75	71	136	200	527	240	41	340	225	262
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	257	213	223	469	1 120	643	85	535	564	622
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	729	722	725	745	1 361	779	249	641	874	1 125
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	509	229	268	380	533	374	83	249	299	375
All other times	570	368	289	457	1 073	643	71	636	903	602
Worked in MSA of residence	1 878	1 494	1 504	1 753	2 756	1 852	450	1 644	2 272	1 617
Olympia city	1 085	906	956	874	1 398	501	206	461	959	354
Lacey city	115	194	211	455	562	215	81	115	172	93
Tumwater city	118	96	46	96	127	145	73	72	235	283
Remainder of Thurston County	560	298	291	328	669	991	90	996	906	887
Worked outside MSA of residence	345	199	234	557	1 952	990	86	896	770	1 513
Fort Lewis COP	14	6	17	215	920	209	28	91	28	41
Tacoma city	68	47	29	85	258	246	–	175	39	29
Remainder of Tacoma, WA PMSA	54	32	45	80	372	274	–	295	49	20
Seattle city	12	10	9	34	79	72	12	38	17	–
Renton city	–	4	–	7	19	17	–	31	12	–
Remainder of King County	30	21	41	30	92	56	13	103	9	7
Snohomish County	–	–	8	11	19	7	–	29	2	–
Centralia city	26	13	–	13	20	8	–	18	184	484
Remainder of Lewis County	22	8	17	12	22	33	8	18	265	716
Mason County	57	19	29	18	44	12	12	41	31	18
Grays Harbor County	44	–	8	6	27	–	–	1	56	95
Worked elsewhere	18	39	31	46	80	56	13	56	78	103

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**122 564**	**122 564**	**14 898**	**27 025**	**3 129**	**3 872**	**2 677**	**4 277**	**3 866**	**2 363**
In labor force	82 210	82 210	9 457	17 827	2 104	2 647	1 608	2 508	2 772	1 585
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.1	67.1	63.5	66.0	67.2	68.4	60.1	58.6	71.7	67.1
Civilian labor force	80 063	80 063	8 899	17 607	2 088	2 626	1 608	2 493	2 754	1 585
Employed	74 539	74 539	8 315	16 415	1 935	2 390	1 554	2 309	2 547	1 523
Unemployed	5 524	5 524	584	1 192	153	236	54	184	207	62
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.8	7.3	9.0	3.4	7.4	7.5	3.9
Not in labor force	40 354	40 354	5 441	9 198	1 025	1 225	1 069	1 769	1 094	778
Institutionalized persons	1 264	1 264	251	528	34	31	23	261	–	–
Enrolled in school	6 072	6 072	667	1 235	128	145	167	159	282	116
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16 381	16 381	2 596	4 314	431	593	546	927	380	359
Females 16 years and over	**63 913**	**63 913**	**8 034**	**14 425**	**1 641**	**1 983**	**1 444**	**2 407**	**2 033**	**1 315**
In labor force	38 331	38 331	4 411	8 597	981	1 261	774	1 268	1 387	781
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.0	60.0	54.9	59.6	59.8	63.6	53.6	52.7	68.2	59.4
Civilian labor force	38 188	38 188	4 395	8 581	975	1 261	774	1 268	1 377	781
Employed	35 765	35 765	4 165	8 073	891	1 167	761	1 204	1 275	749
Unemployed	2 423	2 423	230	508	84	94	13	64	102	32
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3	5.2	5.9	8.6	7.5	1.7	5.0	7.4	4.1
With own children under 6 years	9 958	9 958	1 270	1 841	318	276	189	219	316	162
In labor force	6 175	6 175	797	1 199	214	191	112	117	213	76
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 696	11 696	1 301	2 161	231	238	281	236	363	277
In labor force	9 627	9 627	1 037	1 861	181	210	225	223	284	244
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**13 497**	**13 497**	**1 619**	**2 528**	**388**	**399**	**250**	**339**	**409**	**240**
All parents present in household in labor force	7 859	7 859	988	1 562	229	280	149	202	263	85
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**27 794**	**27 794**	**3 143**	**4 725**	**585**	**600**	**563**	**505**	**918**	**548**
All parents present in household in labor force	20 838	20 838	2 281	3 715	438	507	404	408	649	429
Persons 16 to 19 years	**9 066**	**9 066**	**1 146**	**1 527**	**189**	**211**	**194**	**187**	**251**	**126**
Not enrolled in school	1 720	1 720	267	370	71	101	31	30	40	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	720	720	66	142	42	25	8	18	17	12
Not high school graduate	755	755	84	172	34	45	11	18	14	7
Employed	274	274	38	68	–	27	9	–	5	–
Unemployed	156	156	14	23	15	7	–	18	–	–
Not in labor force	325	325	32	81	19	11	2	–	9	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**74 539**	**74 539**	**8 315**	**16 415**	**1 935**	**2 390**	**1 554**	**2 309**	**2 547**	**1 523**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11 402	11 402	1 182	2 948	324	355	275	424	454	255
Professional specialty occupations	12 162	12 162	1 245	3 303	256	276	475	519	551	351
Technicians and related support occupations	3 555	3 555	310	857	112	141	78	89	170	66
Sales occupations	7 583	7 583	895	1 748	261	252	128	229	253	228
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	13 289	13 289	1 716	2 878	291	421	249	413	406	270
Private household occupations	303	303	19	93	22	19	–	20	28	4
Protective service occupations	1 222	1 222	160	263	15	50	33	40	6	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 446	7 446	1 047	1 569	184	323	93	217	254	104
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 162	2 162	125	270	30	46	37	20	60	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 137	7 137	885	1 138	237	248	51	175	181	136
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 716	2 716	201	577	93	103	80	52	107	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 098	3 098	255	323	48	49	13	42	33	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 464	2 464	275	448	62	107	42	69	44	12
Construction	4 781	4 781	536	887	125	178	82	150	184	72
Manufacturing	6 795	6 795	610	1 296	221	240	53	198	170	108
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	4 011	4 011	406	555	70	37	24	86	105	47
Wholesale and retail trade	14 445	14 445	1 815	3 110	347	458	285	428	417	298
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 659	3 659	464	868	95	62	32	148	95	121
Business and repair services	2 818	2 818	289	647	105	198	57	63	80	65
Professional and related services	17 586	17 586	1 953	4 139	395	535	448	619	600	398
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**74 539**	**74 539**	**8 315**	**16 415**	**1 935**	**2 390**	**1 554**	**2 309**	**2 547**	**1 523**
Private wage and salary workers	42 593	42 593	5 087	8 555	1 079	1 417	685	1 326	1 165	736
Government workers	26 359	26 359	2 803	6 625	631	790	720	880	1 176	662
Local government workers	4 917	4 917	512	1 251	99	165	151	178	274	99
Self-employed workers	5 302	5 302	400	1 141	220	168	149	91	167	102
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**89 204**	**89 204**	**10 165**	**19 611**	**2 334**	**2 865**	**1 826**	**2 885**	**2 978**	**1 704**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	68 116	68 116	7 871	14 927	1 792	2 090	1 408	2 322	2 192	1 294
50 to 52 weeks	46 266	46 266	5 448	9 790	1 183	1 261	897	1 403	1 527	971
40 to 49 weeks	9 108	9 108	1 028	2 041	327	337	209	309	303	139
27 to 39 weeks	4 515	4 515	572	1 290	105	216	124	206	185	76
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	9 786	9 786	1 155	2 060	271	327	176	256	265	217
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**101 015**	**101 015**	**11 283**	**21 628**	**2 587**	**3 180**	**2 066**	**3 020**	**3 403**	**1 965**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 168	3 168	370	666	77	114	48	123	127	34
With a mobility limitation	1 921	1 921	229	428	48	60	31	81	100	34
In labor force	510	510	70	112	12	36	21	15	9	7
With a self-care limitation	2 000	2 000	258	399	41	70	31	56	83	6
With a work disability	10 257	10 257	945	2 254	263	412	144	320	320	251
In labor force	5 125	5 125	478	1 203	163	244	88	171	130	142
Prevented from working	3 917	3 917	365	760	86	119	39	93	155	74
No work disability	90 758	90 758	10 338	19 374	2 324	2 768	1 922	2 700	3 083	1 714
In labor force	73 305	73 305	8 211	16 101	1 873	2 343	1 483	2 278	2 559	1 404
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**18 138**	**18 138**	**2 806**	**4 649**	**492**	**640**	**588**	**981**	**445**	**398**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 066	3 066	446	937	74	184	77	251	84	27
With a mobility limitation	2 473	2 473	401	781	40	138	65	202	84	17
With a self-care limitation	1 737	1 737	231	462	55	123	35	106	19	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	5 655	5 655	806	1 263	135	173	159	209	183	150
Mean family income (dollars)	25 807	25 807	29 559	27 655	21 912	16 866	40 547	22 570	26 548	24 725
1 worker	12 097	12 097	1 331	2 294	347	338	297	293	388	258
Mean family income (dollars)	30 432	30 432	28 613	31 958	23 732	24 284	32 863	36 105	28 558	41 108
2 or more workers	25 676	25 676	2 958	4 985	624	577	535	622	722	499
Mean family income (dollars)	48 657	48 657	44 166	52 743	49 336	35 696	56 003	65 174	47 580	52 001

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**4 572**	**5 502**	**814**	**2 044**	**2 990**	**3 518**	**7 244**	**4 149**	**3 887**	**5 304**
In labor force	3 292	3 424	557	1 507	1 893	1 590	5 092	3 116	2 772	3 817
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.0	62.2	68.4	73.7	63.3	45.2	70.3	75.1	71.3	72.0
Civilian labor force	3 270	3 411	557	1 492	1 771	1 503	4 807	2 941	2 694	3 700
Employed	3 015	3 207	516	1 416	1 678	1 412	4 457	2 699	2 569	3 471
Unemployed	255	204	41	76	93	91	350	242	125	229
Percent of civilian labor force	7.8	6.0	7.4	5.1	5.3	6.1	7.3	8.2	4.6	6.2
Not in labor force	1 280	2 078	257	537	1 097	1 928	2 152	1 033	1 115	1 487
Institutionalized persons	–	209	–	–	–	148	103	–	8	–
Enrolled in school	110	223	36	134	93	86	423	122	191	137
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	665	980	114	181	630	1 302	639	327	417	652
Females 16 years and over	**2 479**	**2 859**	**480**	**1 094**	**1 593**	**2 062**	**3 771**	**2 146**	**1 980**	**2 780**
In labor force	1 603	1 557	318	779	864	723	2 367	1 428	1 301	1 837
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.7	54.5	66.3	71.2	54.2	35.1	62.8	66.5	65.7	66.1
Civilian labor force	1 603	1 557	318	779	857	723	2 350	1 428	1 294	1 837
Employed	1 519	1 466	291	738	803	685	2 226	1 309	1 222	1 729
Unemployed	84	91	27	41	54	38	124	119	72	108
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.8	8.5	5.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	8.3	5.6	5.9
With own children under 6 years	493	328	33	115	207	195	702	475	342	525
In labor force	315	229	19	87	133	110	454	365	223	351
With own children 6 to 17 years only	324	508	103	180	108	207	893	448	440	476
In labor force	300	411	92	140	87	169	684	380	386	416
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**605**	**464**	**39**	**143**	**267**	**292**	**877**	**622**	**412**	**650**
All parents present in household in labor force	366	340	12	99	140	156	580	478	256	406
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**831**	**1 132**	**251**	**277**	**303**	**492**	**2 084**	**1 257**	**1 032**	**1 355**
All parents present in household in labor force	699	850	190	202	212	391	1 502	1 015	829	1 011
Persons 16 to 19 years	**308**	**390**	**114**	**72**	**161**	**220**	**607**	**287**	**348**	**380**
Not enrolled in school	81	39	15	15	67	72	101	75	93	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	59	4	7	10	10	27	27	37	27	38
Not high school graduate	35	20	7	10	12	22	39	47	37	47
Employed	–	16	–	5	7	10	12	24	15	9
Unemployed	21	4	–	5	–	8	–	–	–	21
Not in labor force	14	–	7	–	5	4	27	23	22	17
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**3 015**	**3 207**	**516**	**1 416**	**1 678**	**1 412**	**4 457**	**2 699**	**2 569**	**3 471**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	389	591	160	308	192	92	778	403	435	509
Professional specialty occupations	394	561	105	385	182	104	884	355	480	458
Technicians and related support occupations	236	175	17	50	85	18	199	89	80	181
Sales occupations	324	346	25	150	177	138	486	299	322	393
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	761	472	74	260	387	345	846	462	438	625
Private household occupations	–	7	10	–	–	8	11	–	–	18
Protective service occupations	12	35	7	15	14	–	105	72	73	97
Service occupations, except protective and household	288	249	42	86	217	243	503	428	277	348
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	61	66	7	20	28	21	54	42	47	67
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	242	252	18	67	160	195	356	251	191	392
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	93	189	14	27	82	73	57	119	56	146
Transportation and material moving occupations	138	180	7	22	70	102	81	80	55	130
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	84	30	26	84	73	97	99	115	107
Construction	167	236	18	92	90	124	192	125	104	281
Manufacturing	251	341	57	70	190	116	283	207	185	298
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	186	139	12	41	107	124	156	87	126	231
Wholesale and retail trade	669	664	67	195	380	402	925	589	570	600
Finance, insurance, and real estate	237	120	28	88	68	76	271	229	110	187
Business and repair services	92	86	17	44	100	55	106	97	96	96
Professional and related services	654	716	145	472	339	208	1 226	746	709	721
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**3 015**	**3 207**	**516**	**1 416**	**1 678**	**1 412**	**4 457**	**2 699**	**2 569**	**3 471**
Private wage and salary workers	1 806	1 857	225	656	1 178	979	2 473	1 602	1 414	2 162
Government workers	1 054	1 145	233	643	445	323	1 749	1 024	963	1 181
Local government workers	171	160	68	120	98	71	278	223	176	247
Self-employed workers	155	205	58	113	49	104	228	68	186	122
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**3 507**	**3 798**	**589**	**1 687**	**2 058**	**1 682**	**5 505**	**3 172**	**2 909**	**4 015**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 668	2 977	449	1 271	1 697	1 282	4 225	2 585	2 297	3 085
50 to 52 weeks	1 909	2 003	335	887	1 036	831	3 044	1 755	1 626	2 304
40 to 49 weeks	243	530	38	104	331	109	514	299	296	276
27 to 39 weeks	222	114	37	119	123	91	303	196	149	188
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	444	336	66	175	200	195	641	298	335	569
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 805**	**4 258**	**700**	**1 811**	**2 217**	**1 941**	**6 127**	**3 565**	**3 334**	**4 459**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	109	107	11	9	99	67	151	178	104	118
With a mobility limitation	84	77	–	5	85	41	79	68	68	95
In labor force	8	19	–	–	20	–	43	3	24	24
With a self-care limitation	50	46	11	9	71	48	95	153	77	60
With a work disability	430	428	36	109	220	188	500	342	194	448
In labor force	254	244	21	52	112	75	266	164	91	238
Prevented from working	133	154	15	24	86	91	163	132	85	192
No work disability	3 375	3 830	664	1 702	1 997	1 753	5 627	3 223	3 140	4 011
In labor force	2 953	3 125	536	1 412	1 638	1 388	4 451	2 695	2 558	3 398
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**745**	**1 022**	**114**	**218**	**651**	**1 342**	**729**	**409**	**467**	**728**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	129	216	–	18	76	262	87	27	60	85
With a mobility limitation	104	194	–	18	69	224	87	8	60	59
With a self-care limitation	95	92	–	12	35	143	69	27	29	55
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	250	282	56	51	175	377	246	155	193	263
Mean family income (dollars)	20 294	23 838	46 896	42 966	27 940	32 428	27 389	21 182	29 910	29 741
1 worker	454	464	50	173	283	262	709	448	359	573
Mean family income (dollars)	29 840	37 555	57 345	33 987	26 830	23 516	30 080	23 577	42 323	27 801
2 or more workers	968	1 013	199	533	426	470	1 758	993	934	1 227
Mean family income (dollars)	44 225	51 593	70 773	55 341	38 398	43 222	46 072	42 839	52 999	46 901

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Lacey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**4 547**	**3 853**	**2 694**	**5 399**	**3 442**	**2 140**	**3 426**	**6 980**	**–**	**325**
In labor force	3 351	2 490	1 810	3 516	2 459	1 458	1 532	4 876	–	156
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.7	64.6	67.2	65.1	71.4	68.1	44.7	69.9	–	48.0
Civilian labor force	3 311	2 490	1 799	3 331	2 356	1 351	1 445	4 607	–	149
Employed	3 132	2 257	1 693	3 146	2 239	1 272	1 354	4 278	–	141
Unemployed	179	233	106	185	117	79	91	329	–	8
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	9.4	5.9	5.6	5.0	5.8	6.3	7.1	–	5.4
Not in labor force	1 196	1 363	884	1 883	983	682	1 894	2 104	–	169
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	179	–	–	148	103	–	–
Enrolled in school	202	729	74	259	174	70	72	409	–	7
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	439	328	425	818	385	341	1 302	605	–	109
Females 16 years and over	**2 386**	**1 994**	**1 379**	**2 901**	**1 747**	**1 120**	**2 006**	**3 657**	**–**	**191**
In labor force	1 620	1 201	841	1 623	1 178	652	690	2 269	–	85
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.9	60.2	61.0	55.9	67.4	58.2	34.4	62.0	–	44.5
Civilian labor force	1 620	1 201	841	1 615	1 173	645	690	2 260	–	85
Employed	1 542	1 124	797	1 548	1 082	605	652	2 136	–	77
Unemployed	78	77	44	67	91	40	38	124	–	8
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	6.4	5.2	4.1	7.8	6.2	5.5	5.5	–	9.4
With own children under 6 years	542	226	137	410	264	181	182	684	–	30
In labor force	352	122	100	208	164	125	101	436	–	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	502	259	249	452	417	70	197	848	–	8
In labor force	427	216	195	405	386	56	163	639	–	8
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**654**	**273**	**216**	**557**	**405**	**230**	**269**	**855**	**–**	**35**
All parents present in household in labor force	389	129	164	285	224	132	146	558	–	7
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**1 136**	**648**	**540**	**1 128**	**898**	**203**	**474**	**1 974**	**–**	**37**
All parents present in household in labor force	937	519	440	850	737	144	381	1 392	–	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	**385**	**517**	**137**	**393**	**227**	**152**	**198**	**580**	**–**	**7**
Not enrolled in school	104	24	29	70	31	67	68	101	–	–
Unemployed or not in labor force	39	–	4	22	16	10	23	27	–	–
Not high school graduate	34	9	4	44	5	12	18	39	–	–
Employed	25	9	–	26	–	7	10	12	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	18	–	–	8	–	–	–
Not in labor force	9	–	4	–	5	5	–	27	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**3 132**	**2 257**	**1 693**	**3 146**	**2 239**	**1 272**	**1 354**	**4 278**	**–**	**141**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	604	407	261	489	434	150	92	741	–	21
Professional specialty occupations	614	603	343	502	441	132	104	827	–	14
Technicians and related support occupations	133	94	78	143	108	65	18	175	–	6
Sales occupations	333	196	147	311	236	140	132	460	–	24
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	506	450	276	718	358	300	311	836	–	16
Private household occupations	–	–	18	–	9	–	8	11	–	–
Protective service occupations	62	41	26	78	54	7	–	105	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	270	137	89	258	124	147	238	486	–	28
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83	43	38	68	34	20	21	54	–	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	278	156	188	282	217	152	195	356	–	18
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	103	61	44	57	51	46	73	49	–	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	54	46	110	104	115	50	89	81	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	92	23	75	136	58	63	73	97	–	–
Construction	188	88	94	322	187	81	124	182	–	6
Manufacturing	286	114	122	214	126	119	116	275	–	6
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	99	82	92	152	161	68	111	156	–	6
Wholesale and retail trade	644	321	303	622	387	279	367	883	–	41
Finance, insurance, and real estate	188	78	102	171	101	43	76	262	–	12
Business and repair services	132	93	101	158	105	94	55	106	–	14
Professional and related services	792	824	335	620	616	298	208	1 171	–	27
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**3 132**	**2 257**	**1 693**	**3 146**	**2 239**	**1 272**	**1 354**	**4 278**	**–**	**141**
Private wage and salary workers	1 798	1 050	912	1 577	1 202	886	946	2 385	–	92
Government workers	1 087	1 014	655	1 284	860	347	313	1 676	–	27
Local government workers	248	179	139	241	179	85	71	259	–	13
Self-employed workers	239	183	126	285	177	33	89	210	–	22
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**3 508**	**3 165**	**1 940**	**3 744**	**2 723**	**1 559**	**1 611**	**5 302**	**–**	**153**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 649	1 972	1 446	3 000	2 087	1 270	1 229	4 066	–	100
50 to 52 weeks	1 866	1 129	961	2 158	1 474	788	790	2 895	–	87
40 to 49 weeks	338	234	215	393	254	236	109	504	–	7
27 to 39 weeks	176	127	81	153	136	102	91	303	–	–
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	381	406	251	338	313	166	191	605	–	34
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 993**	**3 449**	**2 189**	**4 168**	**2 928**	**1 671**	**1 849**	**5 913**	**–**	**191**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	24	57	160	74	85	67	151	–	6
With a mobility limitation	39	24	28	92	30	71	41	79	–	6
In labor force	33	4	6	23	5	13	–	43	–	–
With a self-care limitation	59	10	36	120	70	57	48	95	–	6
With a work disability	250	214	213	347	258	150	174	490	–	20
In labor force	160	137	130	116	150	70	75	256	–	6
Prevented from working	74	50	56	196	85	65	83	163	–	14
No work disability	3 743	3 235	1 976	3 821	2 670	1 521	1 675	5 423	–	171
In labor force	3 076	2 277	1 600	3 166	2 187	1 260	1 330	4 261	–	125
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**514**	**404**	**494**	**867**	**411**	**362**	**1 342**	**695**	**–**	**127**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	35	54	271	49	47	262	78	–	18
With a mobility limitation	35	30	33	223	37	47	224	78	–	18
With a self-care limitation	29	21	34	117	19	6	143	60	–	–
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	187	101	116	240	142	70	371	228	–	56
Mean family income (dollars)	28 722	41 017	27 720	23 959	31 796	23 433	32 875	27 527	–	33 432
1 worker	501	295	284	395	282	193	238	709	–	40
Mean family income (dollars)	36 019	55 982	41 345	29 986	35 647	25 203	24 914	30 080	–	34 168
2 or more workers	1 106	705	618	1 147	925	322	456	1 663	–	38
Mean family income (dollars)	59 198	66 171	48 915	50 510	53 862	37 063	41 779	45 767	–	53 356

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 228**	**789**	**10**	**2 242**	**2 720**	**3 690**	**2 396**	**4 141**	**3 866**	**2 230**
In labor force	904	521	10	1 617	1 822	2 522	1 467	2 421	2 772	1 492
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.6	66.0	100.0	72.1	67.0	68.3	61.2	58.5	71.7	66.9
Civilian labor force	865	472	10	1 601	1 806	2 501	1 467	2 406	2 754	1 492
Employed	823	437	10	1 442	1 671	2 272	1 420	2 242	2 547	1 430
Unemployed	42	35	–	159	135	229	47	164	207	62
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	7.4	–	9.9	7.5	9.2	3.2	6.8	7.5	4.2
Not in labor force	324	268	–	625	898	1 168	929	1 720	1 094	738
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	34	31	23	261	–	–
Enrolled in school	19	90	–	112	110	145	124	149	282	98
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	212	27	–	267	410	553	471	898	380	337
Females 16 years and over	**626**	**428**	**6**	**1 126**	**1 441**	**1 896**	**1 265**	**2 319**	**2 033**	**1 237**
In labor force	428	281	6	744	871	1 194	692	1 209	1 387	737
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.4	65.7	100.0	66.1	60.4	63.0	54.7	52.1	68.2	59.6
Civilian labor force	428	281	6	744	865	1 194	692	1 209	1 377	737
Employed	420	269	6	683	781	1 107	679	1 145	1 275	705
Unemployed	8	12	–	61	84	87	13	64	102	32
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	4.3	–	8.2	9.7	7.3	1.9	5.3	7.4	4.3
With own children under 6 years	94	99	–	110	250	249	170	199	316	162
In labor force	75	44	–	89	178	173	93	117	213	76
With own children 6 to 17 years only	112	60	6	99	205	227	255	236	363	262
In labor force	105	60	6	99	167	199	206	223	284	238
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**119**	**111**	**–**	**140**	**308**	**361**	**228**	**324**	**409**	**240**
All parents present in household in labor force	92	53	–	109	202	250	127	202	263	85
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**230**	**214**	**11**	**178**	**488**	**562**	**496**	**480**	**918**	**536**
All parents present in household in labor force	189	143	11	161	388	469	345	408	649	423
Persons 16 to 19 years	**90**	**119**	**–**	**117**	**142**	**204**	**163**	**170**	**251**	**126**
Not enrolled in school	24	7	–	39	42	94	31	20	40	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	–	–	22	25	18	8	8	17	12
Not high school graduate	15	–	–	22	25	38	11	8	14	7
Employed	9	–	–	–	–	27	9	–	5	–
Unemployed	6	–	–	–	15	–	–	8	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	–	22	10	11	2	–	9	7
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**823**	**437**	**10**	**1 442**	**1 671**	**2 272**	**1 420**	**2 242**	**2 547**	**1 430**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	118	54	6	312	284	321	263	406	454	247
Professional specialty occupations	106	62	–	340	209	249	450	512	551	335
Technicians and related support occupations	17	29	–	93	101	141	64	80	170	47
Sales occupations	103	32	4	135	246	252	115	229	253	220
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	115	138	–	249	266	412	207	407	406	257
Private household occupations	–	–	–	9	16	19	–	7	28	4
Protective service occupations	48	–	–	13	15	50	33	40	6	20
Service occupations, except protective and household	93	55	–	126	170	317	80	210	254	91
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	7	–	21	30	46	32	20	60	22
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	110	54	–	84	158	237	41	168	181	128
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	–	–	23	83	92	80	52	107	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	35	–	–	24	38	39	13	42	33	25
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	6	–	13	55	97	42	69	44	12
Construction	91	52	–	58	80	155	72	150	184	55
Manufacturing	73	21	–	95	179	219	53	198	170	100
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	33	32	–	34	64	37	24	86	105	47
Wholesale and retail trade	158	83	4	208	328	447	265	421	417	283
Finance, insurance, and real estate	47	24	–	119	95	62	26	148	95	121
Business and repair services	20	–	–	25	86	198	48	63	80	65
Professional and related services	147	102	–	398	363	496	429	597	600	382
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**823**	**437**	**10**	**1 442**	**1 671**	**2 272**	**1 420**	**2 242**	**2 547**	**1 430**
Private wage and salary workers	569	205	4	647	919	1 356	630	1 299	1 165	706
Government workers	234	200	6	684	557	744	654	840	1 176	613
Local government workers	38	46	–	109	88	139	145	170	274	99
Self-employed workers	14	32	–	111	190	157	136	91	167	88
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**948**	**582**	**10**	**1 765**	**2 051**	**2 728**	**1 646**	**2 786**	**2 978**	**1 611**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	730	466	10	1 269	1 574	1 983	1 284	2 278	2 192	1 217
50 to 52 weeks	540	338	10	767	1 043	1 231	821	1 376	1 527	901
40 to 49 weeks	79	93	–	190	267	290	198	292	303	139
27 to 39 weeks	69	7	–	122	98	216	100	206	185	69
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	100	59	–	202	234	316	161	237	265	209
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**944**	**705**	**10**	**1 926**	**2 206**	**3 049**	**1 865**	**2 913**	**3 403**	**1 862**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	56	–	89	72	114	48	116	127	25
With a mobility limitation	5	27	–	50	43	60	31	74	100	25
In labor force	5	9	–	10	7	36	21	8	9	7
With a self-care limitation	5	47	–	49	41	70	31	49	83	6
With a work disability	52	59	–	276	237	412	138	304	320	224
In labor force	44	27	–	145	152	244	82	155	130	133
Prevented from working	8	32	–	108	71	119	39	93	155	56
No work disability	892	646	10	1 650	1 969	2 637	1 727	2 609	3 083	1 638
In labor force	788	437	10	1 428	1 609	2 229	1 348	2 207	2 559	1 328
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**245**	**35**	**–**	**300**	**464**	**589**	**508**	**952**	**445**	**368**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	13	–	69	67	165	57	251	84	27
With a mobility limitation	21	13	–	62	40	130	52	202	84	17
With a self-care limitation	22	–	–	32	48	112	22	106	19	27
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	57	24	–	30	120	164	147	199	183	135
Mean family income (dollars)	24 855	17 608	–	42 214	21 826	17 530	41 466	23 302	26 548	25 753
1 worker	87	64	–	141	295	303	263	277	388	244
Mean family income (dollars)	31 977	28 350	–	39 513	23 710	23 160	30 079	37 359	28 558	42 782
2 or more workers	321	154	4	315	563	548	489	604	722	474
Mean family income (dollars)	42 506	49 556	60 700	52 437	49 409	35 718	57 416	66 047	47 580	52 952

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**301**	**168**	**725**	**1 193**	**746**	**92**	**42**	**568**	–
In labor force	197	151	486	856	358	58	24	434	–
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	89.9	67.0	71.8	48.0	63.0	57.1	76.4	–
Civilian labor force	197	151	486	848	350	58	24	434	–
Employed	193	151	455	810	343	58	12	400	–
Unemployed	4	–	31	38	7	–	12	34	–
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	–	6.4	4.5	2.0	–	50.0	7.8	–
Not in labor force	104	17	239	337	388	34	18	134	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	7	5	32	89	23	14	–	9	–
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	67	8	114	89	274	–	9	60	–
Females 16 years and over	**172**	**59**	**412**	**620**	**400**	**56**	**24**	**291**	–
In labor force	98	50	268	430	166	33	6	203	–
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.0	84.7	65.0	69.4	41.5	58.9	25.0	69.8	–
Civilian labor force	98	50	268	430	166	33	6	203	–
Employed	98	50	251	422	159	33	6	193	–
Unemployed	–	–	17	8	7	–	–	10	–
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–	6.3	1.9	4.2	–	–	4.9	–
With own children under 6 years	39	17	28	70	26	13	–	77	–
In labor force	21	17	19	62	8	9	–	58	–
With own children 6 to 17 years only	29	25	98	107	30	10	6	84	–
In labor force	29	21	87	73	23	6	6	75	–
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**45**	**31**	**32**	**83**	**37**	**23**	–	**110**	–
All parents present in household in labor force	24	31	12	66	8	10	–	79	–
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**79**	**48**	**225**	**144**	**86**	**18**	**19**	**148**	–
All parents present in household in labor force	51	40	185	89	54	10	19	140	–
Persons 16 to 19 years	**25**	**13**	**105**	**28**	**9**	**22**	–	**61**	–
Not enrolled in school	3	–	15	5	–	4	–	31	–
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	–	7	5	–	4	–	9	–
Not high school graduate	–	–	7	–	–	4	–	23	–
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	7	–	–	4	–	9	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**193**	**151**	**455**	**810**	**343**	**58**	**12**	**400**	–
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	17	42	151	190	24	–	6	77	–
Professional specialty occupations	55	26	100	198	37	–	–	136	–
Technicians and related support occupations	20	–	17	22	16	–	–	31	–
Sales occupations	20	–	25	90	37	6	–	17	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	54	35	57	156	81	34	6	25	–
Private household occupations	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–	7	15	7	–	–	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	6	8	25	58	62	5	–	56	–
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	9	7	6	8	–	–	9	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	–	–	5	26	8	–	–	25	–
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	17	14	27	29	–	–	–	–
Transportation and material moving occupations	9	14	7	22	13	13	–	9	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	–	30	–	21	–	–	15	–
Construction	19	–	5	38	9	–	6	26	–
Manufacturing	–	17	57	42	58	–	–	17	–
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	9	11	12	36	34	13	–	6	–
Wholesale and retail trade	23	54	67	114	87	35	–	84	–
Finance, insurance, and real estate	22	–	28	54	25	–	6	9	–
Business and repair services	–	–	12	8	–	–	–	8	–
Professional and related services	81	19	135	245	22	–	–	202	–
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**193**	**151**	**455**	**810**	**343**	**58**	**12**	**400**	–
Private wage and salary workers	74	81	208	388	243	33	12	245	–
Government workers	112	61	202	386	92	10	–	135	–
Local government workers	18	–	49	60	7	–	–	35	–
Self-employed workers	7	9	45	36	8	15	–	20	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**219**	**159**	**523**	**979**	**408**	**71**	**24**	**470**	–
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	180	143	383	738	369	53	18	301	–
50 to 52 weeks	99	116	290	484	224	41	6	189	–
40 to 49 weeks	9	8	38	53	82	–	–	63	–
27 to 39 weeks	59	–	21	87	14	–	12	29	–
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	20	16	66	112	16	4	–	89	–
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**231**	**160**	**611**	**1 082**	**464**	**92**	**33**	**500**	–
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–	11	5	7	–	–	9	–
With a mobility limitation	–	–	–	5	7	–	–	9	–
In labor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	11	5	7	–	–	9	–
With a work disability	19	–	27	69	48	14	9	25	–
In labor force	19	–	21	25	20	–	–	25	–
Prevented from working	–	–	6	18	21	8	–	–	–
No work disability	212	160	584	1 013	416	78	24	475	–
In labor force	175	151	465	809	330	58	24	401	–
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**70**	**8**	**114**	**103**	**274**	–	**9**	**68**	–
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2	–	–	11	29	–	–	13	–
With a mobility limitation	2	–	–	11	22	–	–	13	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–	5	29	–	–	–	–
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	13	–	56	14	105	6	–	34	–
Mean family income (dollars)	40 716	–	46 896	33 153	30 945	4 800	–	21 838	–
1 worker	16	4	45	115	70	24	–	23	–
Mean family income (dollars)	68 768	30 206	63 161	39 199	31 220	9 648	–	32 103	–
2 or more workers	87	46	179	332	83	14	6	188	–
Mean family income (dollars)	57 780	26 951	74 862	51 172	48 256	90 207	107 000	82 553	–

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurstan County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and aver	–	**1 905**	**409**	**182**	**281**	**136**	–	**133**	**4 271**	**5 334**
In labor force	–	1 150	282	125	141	87	–	93	3 095	3 273
Percent of persons 16 years and aver	–	60.4	68.9	68.7	50.2	64.0	–	69.9	72.5	61.4
Civilian labar force	–	1 032	282	125	141	87	–	93	3 073	3 260
Emplayed	–	969	264	118	134	67	–	93	2 822	3 056
Unemplayed	–	63	18	7	7	20	–	–	251	204
Percent af civilian labar force	–	6.1	6.4	5.6	5.0	23.0	–	–	8.2	6.3
Nat in labar force	–	755	127	57	140	49	–	40	1 176	2 061
Institutianalized persans	–	179	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	209
Enralled in schaal	–	36	18	–	43	10	–	18	103	218
Naninstitutianalized persans 65 years and aver, nat enralled in schaal	–	377	21	40	75	29	–	22	598	972
Females 16 years and aver	–	**1 074**	**200**	**87**	**179**	**88**	–	**78**	**2 307**	**2 800**
In labar farce	–	509	110	67	82	59	–	44	1 505	1 507
Percent af females 16 years and aver	–	47.4	55.0	77.0	45.8	67.0	–	56.4	65.2	53.8
Civilian labar farce	–	509	110	67	82	59	–	44	1 505	1 507
Emplayed	–	486	110	60	82	59	–	44	1 421	1 416
Unemplayed	–	23	–	7	–	–	–	–	84	91
Percent af civilian labar farce	–	4.5	–	10.4	–	–	–	–	5.6	6.0
With awn children under 6 years	–	115	68	27	19	20	–	–	454	311
In labar farce	–	66	36	18	19	–	–	–	294	212
With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly	–	125	26	11	26	–	–	15	295	483
In labar farce	–	125	14	11	19	–	–	6	271	390
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	–	**157**	**80**	**38**	**22**	**15**	–	–	**560**	**433**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	–	94	27	30	22	–	–	–	342	309
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	–	**300**	**97**	**38**	**67**	**25**	–	**12**	**752**	**1 084**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	–	284	50	38	59	–	–	6	648	810
Persons 16 to 19 years	–	**91**	**47**	**7**	**31**	**17**	–	–	**283**	**377**
Nat enralled in schaal	–	24	29	7	–	10	–	–	78	39
Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce	–	4	17	7	–	10	–	–	56	4
Nat high schaal graduate	–	13	9	7	–	10	–	–	35	20
Emplayed	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Unemplayed	–	–	–	7	–	10	–	–	21	4
Nat in labar farce	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	14	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	–	**969**	**264**	**118**	**134**	**67**	–	**93**	**2 822**	**3 056**
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupatians	–	154	40	34	12	18	–	8	372	549
Prafessianal specialty accupatians	–	105	47	27	25	7	–	16	339	535
Technicians and related suppart accupatians	–	55	11	–	14	9	–	19	216	175
Sales accupatians	–	103	15	–	13	–	–	8	304	346
Administrative suppart accupatians, including clerical	–	226	25	9	42	6	–	13	707	437
Private hausehald accupatians	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	–	–	7
Protective service accupatians	–	57	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	35
Service accupatians, except protective and household	–	101	14	6	13	7	–	13	282	241
Farming, farestry, and fishing accupatians	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	61	57
Precisian praductian, craft, and repair occupations	–	77	79	11	10	7	–	8	242	252
Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectars	–	23	10	11	–	–	–	–	85	172
Transpartatian and material maving accupatians	–	22	10	10	–	–	–	8	129	166
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	46	7	10	–	–	–	–	73	84
Construction	–	30	45	23	10	–	–	17	148	236
Manufacturing	–	91	42	21	–	–	–	8	251	324
Transpartatian, cammunicatians, and ather utilities	–	37	6	–	–	–	–	–	177	128
Wholesale and retail trade	–	277	19	11	20	7	–	15	646	610
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	58	–	–	6	–	–	–	215	120
Business and repair services	–	54	19	–	9	–	–	–	92	86
Prafessianal and related services	–	170	32	39	19	22	–	16	573	697
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	–	**969**	**264**	**118**	**134**	**67**	–	**93**	**2 822**	**3 056**
Private wage and salary workers	–	549	160	61	55	27	–	30	1 732	1 776
Gavernment workers	–	359	74	46	66	40	–	49	942	1 084
Local gavernment workers	–	58	11	26	6	8	–	–	153	160
Self-emplayed workers	–	61	30	11	13	–	–	14	148	196
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	–	**1 193**	**283**	**137**	**180**	**99**	–	**93**	**3 288**	**3 639**
Usually worked 35 ar mare haurs per week	–	945	218	107	124	44	–	77	2 488	2 834
50 ta 52 weeks	–	675	140	30	76	27	–	70	1 810	1 887
40 ta 49 weeks	–	109	60	47	11	17	–	–	234	522
27 to 39 weeks	–	72	7	–	24	–	–	7	163	114
Usually worked 1 ta 34 haurs per week, 40 ta 52 weeks	–	113	37	11	15	19	–	8	424	320
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	–	**1 231**	**381**	**131**	**201**	**107**	–	**103**	**3 574**	**4 098**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	–	43	5	–	–	7	–	9	109	107
With a mability limitatian	–	24	5	–	–	7	–	9	84	77
In labar farce	–	5	5	–	–	7	–	–	8	19
With a self-care limitatian	–	38	–	–	–	7	–	–	50	46
With a wark disability	–	132	26	–	6	16	–	27	411	428
In labar farce	–	52	11	–	6	16	–	9	235	244
Prevented fram warking	–	66	15	–	–	–	–	18	133	154
Na wark disability	–	1 099	355	131	195	91	–	76	3 163	3 670
In labar farce	–	980	264	114	135	71	–	76	2 778	2 974
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	–	**377**	**28**	**51**	**80**	**29**	–	**30**	**675**	**1 014**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	–	162	7	19	20	–	–	–	127	216
With a mability limitatian	–	146	–	8	13	–	–	–	102	194
With a self-care limitatian	–	62	7	11	13	–	–	–	95	92
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na workers	–	57	15	9	12	10	–	15	237	282
Mean family incame (dallars)	–	25 609	22 600	4 764	29 284	7 992	–	15 474	19 174	23 838
1 warker	–	86	52	35	34	16	–	14	438	460
Mean family incame (dallars)	–	25 848	23 860	34 020	54 404	14 392	–	11 934	28 418	37 619
2 ar mare warkers	–	335	61	29	46	18	–	25	881	967
Mean family incame (dallars)	–	40 330	48 665	35 277	40 981	35 889	–	33 973	42 886	52 765

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. Far definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurstan Cauntу—Can.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 yeors ond over	**89**	**851**	**104**	**264**	**4 149**	**3 562**	**4 034**	**3 979**	**7 461**	**3 797**
In labar farce	71	651	77	216	3 116	2 616	2 889	2 917	5 245	2 665
Percent af persans 16 years and aver	79.8	76.5	74.0	81.8	75.1	73.4	71.6	73.3	70.3	70.2
Civilian labar farce	71	644	70	200	2 941	2 545	2 811	2 877	5 230	2 665
Emplayed	61	606	63	179	2 699	2 428	2 636	2 732	4 948	2 477
Unemplayed	10	38	7	21	242	117	175	145	282	188
Percent af civilian labar farce	14.1	5.9	10.0	10.5	8.2	4.6	6.2	5.0	5.4	7.1
Nat in labor force	18	200	27	48	1 033	946	1 145	1 062	2 216	1 132
Institutianalized persans	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	4	45	–	14	122	184	118	193	344	115
Naninstitutianalized persons 65 years and aver, nat enralled in schaal	–	92	15	34	327	308	431	379	820	505
Females 16 years and over	**68**	**474**	**73**	**114**	**2 146**	**1 789**	**2 130**	**2 095**	**3 832**	**1 895**
In labar farce	50	349	46	98	1 428	1 216	1 403	1 417	2 421	1 197
Percent af females 16 years and over	73.5	73.6	63.0	86.0	66.5	68.0	65.9	67.6	63.2	63.2
Civilian labar farce	50	349	46	90	1 428	1 209	1 403	1 417	2 421	1 197
Emplayed	40	316	39	90	1 309	1 145	1 303	1 349	2 294	1 153
Unemplayed	10	33	7	–	119	64	100	68	127	44
Percent af civilian labar farce	20.0	9.5	15.2	–	8.3	5.3	7.1	4.8	5.2	3.7
With awn children under 6 yeors	5	45	–	18	475	312	431	465	659	239
In labar farce	–	25	–	18	365	207	276	294	357	160
With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly	5	73	8	45	448	432	358	418	812	322
In labar farce	5	67	8	45	380	378	305	352	723	254
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**7**	**60**	**–**	**22**	**622**	**377**	**531**	**544**	**939**	**345**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	–	33	–	22	478	249	314	310	445	191
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**26**	**133**	**14**	**110**	**1 257**	**995**	**1 106**	**988**	**1 973**	**758**
All parents present in hausehald in labar farce	5	113	14	110	1 015	808	803	797	1 483	575
Persons 16 to 19 years	**9**	**44**	**–**	**27**	**287**	**341**	**290**	**324**	**545**	**219**
Not enrolled in schaal	–	10	–	–	75	93	32	73	63	38
Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce	–	5	–	–	37	27	32	30	25	21
Not high school graduate	–	10	–	–	47	37	32	11	21	21
Emplayed	–	5	–	–	24	15	–	11	21	–
Unemplayed	–	5	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	9
Not in labar farce	–	–	–	–	23	22	17	–	–	12
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**61**	**606**	**63**	**179**	**2 699**	**2 428**	**2 636**	**2 732**	**4 948**	**2 477**
Executive, administrative, and managerial accupations	9	118	18	37	403	414	385	527	778	461
Professional specialty occupations	5	187	13	57	355	466	352	478	728	485
Technicians and related suppart accupatians	–	28	4	24	89	74	164	102	238	107
Sales accupations	–	60	–	26	299	298	290	316	433	244
Administrative suppart accupatians, including clerical	17	104	6	10	462	422	504	481	958	333
Private hausehald accupatians	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	37	–
Protective service occupations	–	–	–	–	72	73	49	62	54	8
Service occupations, except pratective and hausehold	17	28	8	17	428	249	255	214	462	183
Farming, farestry, and fishing accupatians	–	14	–	–	42	40	51	74	178	134
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13	41	–	–	251	173	282	253	406	274
Machine aperatars, assemblers, and inspectars	–	–	7	8	119	49	120	103	235	40
Transpartatian and material maving accupatians	–	–	7	–	80	55	95	45	272	91
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	26	–	–	99	115	71	77	169	117
Canstructian	13	54	–	10	125	98	184	162	309	183
Manufacturing	–	28	13	8	207	179	225	269	609	241
Transpartatian, cammunicatians, and ather utilities	–	5	5	–	87	120	198	93	268	154
Wholesale and retail trade	–	81	14	42	589	529	442	560	826	474
Finance, insurance, and real estate	–	34	–	9	229	98	134	179	176	92
Business and repair services	5	36	6	–	97	82	76	124	162	78
Prafessional and related services	10	227	19	55	746	682	574	590	1 073	611
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**61**	**606**	**63**	**179**	**2 699**	**2 428**	**2 636**	**2 732**	**4 948**	**2 477**
Private wage and salary workers	17	268	49	88	1 602	1 322	1 581	1 553	2 798	1 366
Government workers	31	257	6	73	1 024	936	947	952	1 739	825
Local government workers	19	60	6	19	223	163	209	213	301	174
Self-emplayed workers	13	77	8	18	68	164	108	219	404	267
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 yeors ond over who worked in 1989	**66**	**708**	**91**	**203**	**3 172**	**2 756**	**3 043**	**3 038**	**5 572**	**2 892**
Usually worked 35 or more haurs per week	66	533	58	159	2 585	2 197	2 337	2 348	4 261	2 247
50 to 52 weeks	45	403	24	149	1 755	1 539	1 758	1 677	3 054	1 561
40 to 49 weeks	–	51	13	10	299	289	197	275	568	340
27 to 39 weeks	16	32	7	–	196	149	107	147	232	98
Usually warked 1 to 34 haurs per week, 40 to 52 weeks	–	63	18	36	298	301	469	292	625	343
DISABILITY										
Civilion noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	**89**	**729**	**82**	**214**	**3 565**	**3 143**	**3 482**	**3 493**	**6 509**	**3 182**
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	–	4	7	–	178	98	113	74	270	107
With a mobility limitatian	–	–	7	–	68	62	90	30	175	71
In labor force	–	–	7	–	3	24	19	24	38	23
With a self-care limitatian	–	4	7	–	153	71	55	50	183	62
With a work disability	9	40	22	10	342	174	387	225	641	295
In labar farce	–	27	22	10	164	85	194	135	325	126
Prevented from warking	9	6	–	–	132	71	184	74	269	122
Na wark disability	80	689	60	204	3 223	2 969	3 095	3 268	5 868	2 887
In labar farce	71	603	48	190	2 695	2 433	2 586	2 675	4 788	2 429
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**–**	**115**	**15**	**34**	**409**	**340**	**474**	**446**	**937**	**615**
With a mobility ar self-care limitatian	–	7	–	9	27	42	57	37	108	57
With a mobility limitatian	–	7	–	9	8	42	38	22	60	38
With a self-care limitatian	–	7	–	9	27	29	33	29	89	43
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
Na warkers	–	37	–	18	155	137	206	153	339	174
Mean family incame (dallars)	–	46 679	–	25 647	21 182	28 470	31 093	30 251	23 894	24 970
1 worker	5	58	20	–	448	319	486	478	810	355
Mean family incame (dallars)	5 000	23 653	27 165	–	23 577	43 346	27 053	36 207	27 641	35 686
2 ar mare workers	20	201	21	95	993	896	900	918	1 744	872
Mean family income (dallars)	34 173	62 229	19 908	51 401	42 839	52 983	48 068	54 416	49 661	52 395

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 853**	**2 694**	**2 705**	**3 432**	**7 371**	**5 243**	**723**	**4 602**	**5 148**	**5 834**
In labor force	2 490	1 810	1 845	2 449	5 176	3 136	569	2 838	3 395	3 659
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.6	67.2	68.2	71.4	70.2	59.8	78.7	61.7	65.9	62.7
Civilian labor force	2 490	1 799	1 827	2 346	4 499	3 083	562	2 804	3 388	3 644
Employed	2 257	1 693	1 740	2 229	4 097	2 894	529	2 643	3 098	3 246
Unemployed	233	106	87	117	402	189	33	161	290	398
Percent of civilian labor force	9.4	5.9	4.8	5.0	8.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	8.6	10.9
Not in labor force	1 363	884	860	983	2 195	2 107	154	1 764	1 753	2 175
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	259
Enrolled in school	729	74	133	174	372	269	45	320	260	245
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	328	425	414	385	668	726	40	492	605	720
Females 16 years and over	**1 994**	**1 379**	**1 399**	**1 741**	**3 698**	**2 712**	**351**	**2 405**	**2 611**	**2 809**
In labor force	1 201	841	833	1 172	2 258	1 400	283	1 200	1 529	1 607
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.2	61.0	59.5	67.3	61.1	51.6	80.6	49.9	58.6	57.2
Civilian labor force	1 201	841	825	1 167	2 190	1 385	283	1 200	1 529	1 607
Employed	1 124	797	793	1 076	1 966	1 281	266	1 141	1 396	1 457
Unemployed	77	44	32	91	224	104	17	59	133	150
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	5.2	3.9	7.8	10.2	7.5	6.0	4.9	8.7	9.3
With own children under 6 years	226	137	196	264	750	438	85	340	388	475
In labor force	122	100	98	164	436	217	75	144	233	309
With own children 6 to 17 years only	259	249	267	411	902	584	96	502	533	654
In labor force	216	195	220	380	720	396	76	384	398	516
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**273**	**216**	**289**	**405**	**1 073**	**631**	**121**	**475**	**572**	**700**
All parents present in household in labor force	129	164	138	224	560	310	104	209	289	410
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**648**	**540**	**614**	**887**	**2 228**	**1 366**	**225**	**1 202**	**1 344**	**1 437**
All parents present in household in labor force	519	440	423	726	1 668	836	167	797	912	1 020
Persons 16 to 19 years	**517**	**137**	**183**	**227**	**623**	**425**	**52**	**430**	**422**	**529**
Not enrolled in school	24	29	39	31	108	63	7	55	74	106
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	4	18	16	40	25	7	25	17	89
Not high school graduate	9	4	31	5	26	35	–	27	43	59
Employed	9	–	13	–	–	13	–	13	28	–
Unemployed	–	–	18	–	16	2	–	3	2	7
Not in labor force	–	4	–	5	10	20	–	11	13	52
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 257**	**1 693**	**1 740**	**2 229**	**4 097**	**2 894**	**529**	**2 643**	**3 098**	**3 246**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	407	261	281	428	471	226	30	273	307	405
Professional specialty occupations	603	343	335	441	491	354	111	157	359	298
Technicians and related support occupations	94	78	59	108	271	131	42	93	125	113
Sales occupations	196	147	176	232	452	269	50	216	276	274
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	450	276	354	358	812	571	125	340	470	403
Private household occupations	–	18	–	9	20	2	–	14	27	20
Protective service occupations	41	26	21	54	124	42	12	46	33	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	137	89	102	124	547	298	46	315	353	382
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	43	38	61	34	113	133	10	236	188	255
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	156	188	151	217	361	386	66	413	434	440
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	61	44	34	51	129	143	13	148	146	210
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	110	82	115	150	190	12	261	266	320
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	75	84	58	156	149	12	131	114	91
Construction	88	94	240	187	188	322	26	222	192	182
Manufacturing	114	122	102	126	325	317	37	429	410	482
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	82	92	83	161	331	163	57	221	280	339
Wholesale and retail trade	321	303	262	383	858	527	109	488	649	735
Finance, insurance, and real estate	78	102	89	101	213	181	28	32	101	110
Business and repair services	93	101	104	105	128	105	37	113	93	131
Professional and related services	824	335	348	616	1 025	588	135	573	553	512
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 257**	**1 693**	**1 740**	**2 229**	**4 097**	**2 894**	**529**	**2 643**	**3 098**	**3 246**
Private wage and salary workers	1 050	912	823	1 198	2 382	1 760	269	1 675	2 007	2 390
Government workers	1 014	655	725	854	1 516	861	203	644	766	602
Local government workers	179	139	137	179	155	179	72	176	111	76
Self-employed workers	183	126	192	177	192	254	50	297	297	235
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**3 165**	**1 940**	**1 969**	**2 713**	**5 440**	**3 501**	**590**	**3 079**	**3 597**	**4 174**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 972	1 446	1 589	2 077	4 350	2 681	483	2 286	2 745	3 006
50 to 52 weeks	1 129	961	1 145	1 464	3 123	1 729	293	1 515	1 811	1 853
40 to 49 weeks	234	215	191	254	560	425	113	321	375	418
27 to 39 weeks	127	81	74	136	205	215	28	122	220	146
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	406	251	166	313	496	295	45	341	365	614
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 449**	**2 189**	**2 232**	**2 918**	**5 973**	**4 385**	**676**	**3 995**	**4 455**	**4 749**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	24	57	61	74	221	131	24	148	147	157
With a mobility limitation	24	28	41	30	94	88	12	88	87	87
In labor force	4	6	9	5	52	7	–	20	15	33
With a self-care limitation	10	36	35	70	151	65	12	79	99	98
With a work disability	214	213	156	258	745	568	43	578	568	656
In labor force	137	130	37	150	322	214	11	286	254	294
Prevented from working	50	56	98	85	248	270	32	264	239	263
No work disability	3 235	1 976	2 076	2 660	5 228	3 817	633	3 417	3 887	4 093
In labor force	2 277	1 600	1 749	2 177	4 124	2 812	551	2 446	3 061	3 266
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**404**	**494**	**455**	**411**	**721**	**796**	**40**	**573**	**686**	**811**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	35	54	96	49	143	202	9	92	137	133
With a mobility limitation	30	33	64	37	118	164	9	73	110	112
With a self-care limitation	21	34	55	19	59	97	9	73	99	94
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	101	116	159	142	301	271	19	213	213	252
Mean family income (dollars)	41 017	27 720	24 326	31 796	24 014	21 949	35 281	18 320	21 076	16 041
1 worker	295	284	245	282	864	594	67	588	580	645
Mean family income (dollars)	55 982	41 345	31 866	35 647	24 568	23 373	23 447	28 075	25 998	24 931
2 or more workers	705	618	658	921	1 719	1 030	209	855	1 043	1 288
Mean family income (dollars)	66 171	48 915	55 915	53 833	42 777	44 003	41 536	41 858	42 342	42 557

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**62 047**	**62 047**	**7 674**	**14 958**	**1 614**	**2 196**	**1 386**	**2 583**	**2 070**	**1 220**
Less than $5,000	2 474	2 474	209	872	77	158	43	144	105	40
$5,000 to $9,999	4 760	4 760	492	1 576	113	274	81	381	265	57
$10,000 to $14,999	5 156	5 156	738	1 335	122	283	85	278	168	91
$15,000 to $24,999	11 900	11 900	1 704	2 804	353	541	168	582	428	141
$25,000 to $34,999	11 118	11 118	1 504	2 483	340	413	262	375	224	214
$35,000 to $49,999	12 914	12 914	1 667	2 927	339	350	374	514	391	348
$50,000 to $74,999	9 759	9 759	1 033	2 003	192	155	229	205	385	223
$75,000 to $99,999	2 588	2 588	222	604	41	22	87	49	80	72
$100,000 or more	1 378	1 378	105	354	37	–	57	55	24	34
Median (dollars)	30 976	30 976	29 426	27 785	27 465	22 768	37 890	23 625	27 430	37 577
Mean (dollars)	35 772	35 772	32 932	34 580	34 423	24 671	40 822	34 414	33 349	40 746
Families	**43 428**	**43 428**	**5 095**	**8 542**	**1 106**	**1 088**	**991**	**1 124**	**1 293**	**907**
Median income (dollars)	35 859	35 859	34 883	36 784	30 615	26 134	41 801	31 167	38 104	41 383
Males 15 years and over, with income	56 445	56 445	6 506	12 261	1 425	1 840	1 208	1 793	1 780	1 040
Median income (dollars)	22 171	22 171	22 686	21 176	20 456	15 295	29 318	19 610	18 730	26 747
Percent year-round full-time workers	48.9	48.9	49.3	45.2	46.9	40.5	41.6	40.7	44.7	52.6
Median income (dollars)	30 438	30 438	29 120	31 359	30 350	23 828	32 734	31 281	32 137	36 179
Females 15 years and over, with income	55 416	55 416	6 930	13 162	1 467	1 853	1 251	2 246	1 892	1 151
Median income (dollars)	11 428	11 428	11 684	11 989	11 457	10 474	14 043	12 234	12 703	11 811
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.6	33.6	32.2	32.2	35.1	27.5	31.5	29.7	38.6	36.8
Median income (dollars)	20 792	20 792	20 056	21 354	20 428	20 335	22 800	21 205	20 224	22 908
Per capita income (dollars)	13 901	13 901	13 233	15 502	13 914	11 450	16 671	17 737	13 691	16 079
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**62 047**	**62 047**	**7 674**	**14 958**	**1 614**	**2 196**	**1 386**	**2 583**	**2 070**	**1 220**
With earnings	50 467	50 467	5 806	11 741	1 360	1 700	1 119	1 809	1 716	1 016
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 631	34 631	31 702	34 102	33 676	24 235	34 658	37 175	32 504	39 497
With Social Security income	14 955	14 955	2 142	3 889	382	551	441	810	389	279
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 290	8 290	8 682	7 903	7 954	8 385	9 216	7 379	7 203	8 731
With public assistance income	4 046	4 046	448	1 029	160	206	39	206	161	56
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 494	4 494	4 565	4 228	5 352	4 082	5 290	4 828	3 843	5 723
With retirement income	13 140	13 140	1 897	2 978	256	420	372	613	273	277
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 768	10 768	11 903	10 671	10 150	8 239	14 049	8 284	10 863	11 506
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**40 605**	**40 605**	**37 792**	**43 452**	**37 956**	**29 157**	**46 588**	**49 675**	**38 895**	**44 391**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 789	38 789	35 259	42 938	32 484	24 284	43 946	61 727	35 079	44 426
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 508	42 508	40 297	43 943	44 397	34 048	49 011	40 427	43 616	44 362
Married-couple families (dollars)	**44 208**	**44 208**	**40 753**	**48 720**	**41 915**	**33 416**	**49 780**	**58 566**	**45 417**	**48 393**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 674	44 674	39 692	52 299	37 795	29 421	49 235	87 971	45 070	50 457
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 787	43 787	41 660	45 959	46 317	36 362	50 221	42 528	45 710	46 744
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**21 468**	**21 468**	**19 932**	**23 046**	**22 704**	**17 042**	**24 860**	**23 741**	**18 301**	**24 517**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 050	18 050	17 463	20 457	14 460	14 136	22 234	22 938	18 087	19 829
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 814	30 814	26 597	29 694	40 136	23 688	33 192	25 408	19 891	30 632
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**43 428**	**43 428**	**5 095**	**8 542**	**1 106**	**1 088**	**991**	**1 124**	**1 293**	**907**
Householder worked in 1989	34 796	34 796	3 931	6 718	892	843	757	843	979	705
With related children under 18 years	23 052	23 052	2 638	4 276	610	554	492	488	728	434
With related children under 5 years	9 046	9 046	1 150	1 683	266	264	151	219	277	148
Married-couple families	**35 965**	**35 965**	**4 241**	**6 747**	**850**	**794**	**854**	**833**	**960**	**761**
Householder worked in 1989	28 781	28 781	3 321	5 246	678	621	639	637	718	590
With related children under 18 years	17 559	17 559	2 025	3 002	442	346	400	294	452	341
With related children under 5 years	7 252	7 252	912	1 257	211	183	146	146	176	134
Female householder, no husband present	**5 497**	**5 497**	**640**	**1 402**	**190**	**240**	**96**	**240**	**279**	**106**
Householder worked in 1989	4 316	4 316	450	1 136	158	168	87	174	212	80
With related children under 18 years	4 263	4 263	501	1 025	129	167	73	162	246	72
With related children under 5 years	1 412	1 412	199	307	46	73	–	47	92	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**25 648**	**25 648**	**3 300**	**8 449**	**804**	**1 539**	**523**	**1 750**	**1 131**	**411**
Nonfamily householder	18 619	18 619	2 579	6 416	508	1 108	395	1 459	777	313
65 years and over	5 801	5 801	1 140	1 870	147	249	142	584	157	68
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**158 107**	**158 107**	**18 852**	**33 164**	**4 027**	**4 766**	**3 415**	**4 795**	**5 060**	**3 087**
Persons under 18 years	42 279	42 279	4 832	7 459	1 048	1 031	840	856	1 338	797
Related children under 18 years	41 976	41 976	4 817	7 384	1 016	1 031	837	856	1 327	792
Related children 5 to 17 years	30 866	30 866	3 453	5 320	704	693	655	568	983	596
Persons 65 years and over	18 138	18 138	2 806	4 649	492	640	588	981	445	398
Persons 75 years and over	7 134	7 134	1 483	1 978	186	256	281	498	171	119
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**3 086**	**3 086**	**318**	**714**	**115**	**130**	**32**	**100**	**202**	**33**
Percent below poverty level	7.1	7.1	6.2	8.4	10.4	11.9	3.2	8.9	15.6	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 898	1 898	188	428	77	73	28	36	105	14
With related children under 18 years	2 635	2 635	266	599	99	116	32	84	158	33
With related children under 5 years	1 480	1 480	181	327	43	65	9	51	88	10
Married-couple families	**1 319**	**1 319**	**150**	**258**	**51**	**33**	**16**	**32**	**89**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	857	857	103	151	25	18	16	23	38	–
With related children under 18 years	937	937	108	182	35	26	16	16	65	–
With related children under 5 years	581	581	84	105	18	7	9	9	48	–
Female householder, no husband present	**1 528**	**1 528**	**150**	**372**	**64**	**90**	**16**	**49**	**98**	**26**
Householder worked in 1989	851	851	67	218	52	48	12	13	52	7
With related children under 18 years	1 485	1 485	140	346	64	90	16	49	84	26
With related children under 5 years	770	770	79	158	25	58	–	23	31	10
Unrelated individuals	**5 721**	**5 721**	**465**	**2 083**	**201**	**388**	**117**	**325**	**305**	**82**
Nonfamily householder	2 888	2 888	230	1 234	66	207	51	243	148	42
65 years and over	987	987	133	366	13	40	17	103	33	15
Persons	**15 907**	**15 907**	**1 492**	**4 316**	**559**	**845**	**220**	**616**	**977**	**174**
Percent below poverty level	10.1	10.1	7.9	13.0	13.9	17.7	6.4	12.8	19.3	5.6
Persons under 18 years	5 645	5 645	543	1 217	209	284	60	143	338	60
Related children under 18 years	5 366	5 366	528	1 157	187	284	57	143	332	55
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 488	3 488	317	761	116	214	40	87	232	39
Persons 65 years and over	1 285	1 285	162	460	45	54	17	121	59	19
Persons 75 years and over	729	729	138	260	21	27	12	94	26	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 533	5 533	360	1 511	287	249	127	178	262	62
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 996	21 996	2 075	5 601	681	1 193	304	905	1 139	198
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	42 161	42 161	4 752	9 208	1 143	1 953	511	1 679	1 799	459

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**2 557**	**2 868**	**363**	**1 056**	**1 773**	**1 920**	**3 480**	**2 055**	**1 843**	**2 616**
Less than $5,000	82	71	–	50	115	62	42	71	62	65
$5,000 to $9,999	242	268	5	47	174	205	98	141	43	145
$10,000 to $14,999	210	214	–	44	178	228	267	149	82	212
$15,000 to $24,999	560	520	30	138	539	413	698	410	272	448
$25,000 to $34,999	463	541	40	168	328	416	643	433	272	533
$35,000 to $49,999	558	607	69	241	301	348	915	397	488	589
$50,000 to $74,999	314	455	114	201	105	161	621	414	434	464
$75,000 to $99,999	82	112	48	121	22	59	130	27	130	124
$100,000 or more	46	80	57	46	11	28	66	13	60	36
Median (dollars)	28 854	31 438	57 514	40 156	22 038	26 121	34 890	31 302	39 128	33 534
Mean (dollars)	32 913	35 912	62 506	44 801	25 908	29 780	37 501	33 910	43 721	36 703
Families	**1 672**	**1 759**	**305**	**757**	**884**	**1 109**	**2 713**	**1 596**	**1 486**	**2 063**
Median income (dollars)	33 088	38 705	58 662	45 865	30 843	30 472	38 466	33 101	43 000	35 370
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 076	2 530	327	901	1 358	1 384	3 282	1 939	1 832	2 456
Median income (dollars)	20 789	23 200	46 998	29 271	20 750	20 349	26 092	21 188	28 564	21 910
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.8	49.1	55.4	52.5	46.9	34.5	55.5	54.6	54.9	55.3
Median income (dollars)	30 202	31 442	51 555	36 133	24 792	25 595	31 453	27 500	35 391	29 855
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 292	2 469	407	1 013	1 442	1 803	3 226	1 830	1 639	2 358
Median income (dollars)	12 162	12 684	14 519	12 865	11 067	11 090	11 460	11 224	15 362	13 314
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.3	30.6	37.8	40.9	27.3	19.6	37.8	38.1	37.5	40.1
Median income (dollars)	20 736	22 310	23 864	21 935	17 131	17 802	20 710	17 732	20 271	20 376
Per capita income (dollars)	14 289	15 052	22 345	19 386	13 174	13 594	13 204	11 577	15 580	13 427
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**2 557**	**2 868**	**363**	**1 056**	**1 773**	**1 920**	**3 480**	**2 055**	**1 843**	**2 616**
With earnings	2 071	2 181	294	949	1 309	958	3 064	1 744	1 580	2 218
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 224	36 698	54 345	41 038	24 662	28 161	35 090	31 324	40 752	34 700
With Social Security income	618	897	84	202	547	962	576	336	411	552
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 842	7 655	10 308	7 732	8 108	8 833	8 679	7 550	9 603	9 383
With public assistance income	264	179	–	31	153	116	204	179	89	111
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 151	4 518	–	3 294	3 842	5 671	4 642	5 441	3 879	4 631
With retirement income	437	648	121	157	414	707	750	577	456	590
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 073	10 045	19 341	14 977	9 813	12 639	12 035	11 063	12 794	9 668
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**36 741**	**43 440**	**64 187**	**49 628**	**32 625**	**34 897**	**40 198**	**35 329**	**47 421**	**39 408**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 676	43 133	63 977	42 821	25 703	29 324	38 610	30 542	41 539	38 027
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 912	43 744	64 364	54 071	36 788	38 294	42 357	42 461	53 561	40 777
Married-couple families (dollars)	**42 494**	**44 917**	**69 115**	**55 064**	**36 820**	**38 557**	**42 304**	**39 548**	**50 537**	**42 691**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 562	45 887	69 221	51 702	34 439	35 800	41 267	35 837	46 117	43 589
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 983	44 102	69 039	56 926	37 758	39 749	43 580	44 337	54 690	41 921
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**21 087**	**35 624**	**39 958**	**16 263**	**14 077**	**17 487**	**20 760**	**19 158**	**27 360**	**22 494**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 193	31 114	47 436	15 328	11 779	15 692	19 869	14 835	17 541	17 922
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 632	51 216	30 237	19 368	27 409	21 386	23 779	34 248	44 034	31 159
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 672**	**1 759**	**305**	**757**	**884**	**1 109**	**2 713**	**1 596**	**1 486**	**2 063**
Householder worked in 1989	1 391	1 369	243	659	612	683	2 255	1 364	1 225	1 665
With related children under 18 years	883	908	139	306	339	443	1 631	990	811	1 060
With related children under 5 years	458	306	34	122	210	195	628	432	322	462
Married-couple families	**1 220**	**1 492**	**252**	**634**	**697**	**855**	**2 385**	**1 237**	**1 282**	**1 733**
Householder worked in 1989	998	1 120	190	565	476	506	2 011	1 065	1 070	1 387
With related children under 18 years	567	703	106	226	197	258	1 384	719	664	816
With related children under 5 years	336	272	29	90	137	134	531	333	261	380
Female householder, no husband present	**357**	**156**	**46**	**95**	**136**	**165**	**259**	**247**	**143**	**249**
Householder worked in 1989	298	143	46	72	103	124	181	200	100	207
With related children under 18 years	252	133	26	80	123	136	200	192	99	180
With related children under 5 years	113	10	5	32	54	43	88	88	51	65
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**1 226**	**1 415**	**83**	**430**	**1 113**	**971**	**1 057**	**709**	**509**	**762**
Nonfamily householder	885	1 109	58	299	889	811	767	459	357	553
65 years and over	246	450	6	80	264	636	192	106	72	134
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**5 929**	**6 712**	**1 029**	**2 426**	**3 458**	**4 086**	**9 801**	**5 919**	**5 166**	**7 148**
Persons under 18 years	1 488	1 621	290	430	595	793	2 997	1 888	1 473	2 022
Related children under 18 years	1 467	1 608	290	425	590	784	2 992	1 879	1 461	2 017
Related children 5 to 17 years	979	1 232	255	298	349	542	2 258	1 343	1 115	1 470
Persons 65 years and over	745	1 022	114	218	651	1 342	729	409	467	728
Persons 75 years and over	325	508	17	54	297	920	246	105	150	184
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**168**	**51**	**5**	**40**	**79**	**107**	**115**	**185**	**82**	**123**
Percent below poverty level	10.0	2.9	1.6	5.3	8.9	9.6	4.2	11.6	5.5	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	109	36	5	18	60	49	56	102	49	98
With related children under 18 years	168	28	5	33	66	78	105	178	82	105
With related children under 5 years	108	11	5	23	43	30	76	119	56	70
Married-couple families	**46**	**44**	**5**	**11**	**13**	**57**	**61**	**73**	**40**	**45**
Householder worked in 1989	33	29	5	–	13	23	43	50	29	36
With related children under 18 years	46	21	5	11	–	28	61	66	40	27
With related children under 5 years	26	11	5	6	–	15	52	49	18	20
Female householder, no husband present	**115**	**7**	**–**	**29**	**57**	**44**	**54**	**87**	**32**	**59**
Householder worked in 1989	69	7	–	18	38	26	13	40	10	43
With related children under 18 years	115	7	–	22	57	44	44	87	32	59
With related children under 5 years	82	–	–	17	34	9	24	70	28	41
Unrelated individuals	**202**	**233**	**–**	**138**	**172**	**123**	**130**	**157**	**138**	**121**
Nonfamily householder	122	140	–	63	117	61	64	56	41	48
65 years and over	43	38	–	31	68	33	14	24	20	18
Persons	**691**	**352**	**38**	**259**	**357**	**430**	**522**	**851**	**486**	**577**
Percent below poverty level	11.7	5.2	3.7	10.7	10.3	10.5	5.3	14.4	9.4	8.1
Persons under 18 years	296	43	28	62	100	140	210	435	199	274
Related children under 18 years	275	30	28	57	95	131	205	426	187	269
Related children 5 to 17 years	146	22	21	29	43	95	122	285	128	177
Persons 65 years and over	43	45	–	31	68	62	14	40	28	35
Persons 75 years and over	16	31	–	11	61	45	14	31	20	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	102	111	38	139	136	80	95	238	251	105
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 161	594	38	380	602	588	721	989	632	737
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 670	1 387	65	532	1 171	1 204	1 972	1 928	875	1 816

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Lacey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**2 260**	**1 510**	**1 382**	**2 776**	**1 661**	**1 280**	**1 867**	**3 357**	–	**167**
Less than $5,000	29	67	40	131	13	87	47	42	–	8
$5,000 to $9,999	98	76	96	252	96	153	191	98	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	124	126	127	261	60	165	218	267	–	21
$15,000 to $24,999	389	208	227	561	211	389	413	689	–	40
$25,000 to $34,999	339	157	235	459	261	178	416	626	–	19
$35,000 to $49,999	477	247	297	472	396	210	348	878	–	29
$50,000 to $74,999	525	311	192	464	444	76	161	571	–	37
$75,000 to $99,999	217	188	82	83	123	22	51	120	–	13
$100,000 or more	62	130	86	93	57	–	22	66	–	–
Median (dollars)	38 104	40 096	33 651	28 289	41 362	20 184	26 390	34 371	–	30 625
Mean (dollars)	44 918	51 719	40 150	34 549	45 886	24 476	29 773	37 172	–	34 866
Families	**1 794**	**1 101**	**1 018**	**1 782**	**1 349**	**585**	**1 065**	**2 600**	–	**134**
Median income (dollars)	42 168	50 578	36 895	36 617	45 792	30 085	30 676	38 321	–	38 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 088	1 809	1 291	2 408	1 663	988	1 348	3 159	–	127
Median income (dollars)	30 422	17 994	22 185	21 532	28 222	18 682	20 494	25 589	–	24 276
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.4	35.3	42.5	50.5	55.0	49.2	34.0	55.0	–	35.4
Median income (dollars)	36 299	39 219	34 904	30 860	32 628	25 301	25 417	31 238	–	28 681
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 055	1 808	1 188	2 505	1 565	1 000	1 753	3 112	–	139
Median income (dollars)	14 063	7 835	12 550	11 746	13 057	11 053	11 207	11 410	–	16 830
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.5	26.9	34.7	37.6	35.8	29.6	18.9	37.2	–	30.2
Median income (dollars)	21 812	23 765	25 167	21 036	22 344	17 240	18 707	20 813	–	16 522
Per capita income (dollars)	16 646	17 145	16 015	13 947	16 438	12 477	13 655	13 127	–	14 652
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**2 260**	**1 510**	**1 382**	**2 776**	**1 661**	**1 280**	**1 867**	**3 357**	–	**167**
With earnings	1 964	1 319	1 164	2 136	1 447	979	911	2 959	–	99
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 120	48 106	36 988	36 393	42 493	24 344	28 269	34 641	–	25 905
With Social Security income	405	316	373	768	331	339	962	558	–	91
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 949	9 887	7 841	7 150	9 078	7 279	8 833	8 652	–	10 611
With public assistance income	118	26	41	100	55	108	105	204	–	–
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 297	6 107	2 053	6 726	5 449	3 580	5 648	4 642	–	–
With retirement income	466	246	348	540	392	246	703	724	–	56
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 604	12 101	12 667	11 292	14 085	9 736	12 700	11 886	–	20 843
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**49 548**	**61 133**	**44 388**	**42 384**	**47 732**	**31 519**	**34 908**	**39 890**	–	**39 302**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 252	64 650	47 906	41 627	46 806	26 386	30 912	38 142	–	10 754
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 894	57 986	41 948	43 200	48 640	35 541	37 217	42 274	–	45 531
Married-couple families (dollars)	**54 175**	**64 745**	**47 032**	**45 870**	**49 635**	**35 944**	**37 864**	**42 055**	–	**43 248**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 019	73 908	52 794	46 662	50 591	33 759	36 314	40 839	–	12 112
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 305	57 566	43 101	45 083	48 765	37 253	38 537	43 550	–	45 870
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**24 602**	**35 243**	**25 837**	**22 445**	**21 564**	**13 776**	**18 512**	**20 760**	–	**26 191**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 042	19 834	16 593	20 566	17 139	12 765	16 923	19 869	–	10 075
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 554	64 348	32 109	28 518	38 281	19 480	21 386	23 779	–	43 381
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 794**	**1 101**	**1 018**	**1 782**	**1 349**	**585**	**1 065**	**2 600**	–	**134**
Householder worked in 1989	1 505	924	763	1 451	1 146	456	650	2 160	–	65
With related children under 18 years	1 006	536	446	982	679	264	413	1 559	–	36
With related children under 5 years	408	202	160	390	219	174	185	610	–	28
Married-couple families	**1 477**	**972**	**895**	**1 485**	**1 247**	**451**	**836**	**2 272**	–	**103**
Householder worked in 1989	1 243	816	655	1 185	1 049	360	492	1 916	–	57
With related children under 18 years	754	443	380	780	605	169	253	1 312	–	20
With related children under 5 years	292	172	143	293	204	124	134	513	–	20
Female householder, no husband present	**239**	**104**	**94**	**182**	**86**	**93**	**146**	**259**	–	**31**
Householder worked in 1989	184	83	79	151	81	73	105	181	–	8
With related children under 18 years	191	68	50	145	68	86	117	200	–	16
With related children under 5 years	98	22	12	54	9	41	39	88	–	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**628**	**661**	**476**	**1 267**	**422**	**862**	**956**	**1 047**	–	**33**
Nonfamily householder	466	409	364	994	312	695	802	757	–	33
65 years and over	92	87	119	401	81	213	636	192	–	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**6 154**	**3 835**	**3 402**	**6 767**	**4 635**	**2 480**	**3 953**	**9 419**	–	**397**
Persons under 18 years	1 801	952	779	1 776	1 318	458	743	2 852	–	72
Related children under 18 years	1 797	946	771	1 759	1 318	453	743	2 847	–	72
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 286	739	598	1 321	986	249	514	2 135	–	37
Persons 65 years and over	514	404	494	867	411	362	1 342	695	–	127
Persons 75 years and over	148	100	178	395	114	184	920	237	–	46
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**104**	**40**	**45**	**97**	**57**	**50**	**87**	**115**	–	**16**
Percent below poverty level	5.8	3.6	4.4	5.4	4.2	8.5	8.2	4.4	–	11.9
Householder worked in 1989	76	24	32	69	52	44	40	56	–	8
With related children under 18 years	104	30	39	90	51	37	58	105	–	16
With related children under 5 years	90	9	14	71	32	30	24	76	–	16
Married-couple families	**37**	**20**	**28**	**38**	**27**	**13**	**52**	**61**	–	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	31	20	15	31	27	13	23	43	–	8
With related children under 18 years	37	10	22	31	21	–	23	61	–	8
With related children under 5 years	31	–	14	24	17	–	15	52	–	8
Female householder, no husband present	**58**	**20**	**6**	**53**	**24**	**28**	**35**	**54**	–	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	36	4	6	32	19	22	17	13	–	–
With related children under 18 years	58	20	6	53	24	28	35	44	–	8
With related children under 5 years	50	9	–	41	9	21	9	24	–	8
Unrelated individuals	**83**	**262**	**57**	**284**	**32**	**153**	**114**	**130**	–	–
Nonfamily householder	33	96	33	170	26	104	52	64	–	–
65 years and over	8	–	7	109	8	62	33	14	–	–
Persons	**412**	**380**	**203**	**663**	**217**	**259**	**368**	**522**	–	**76**
Percent below poverty level	6.7	9.9	6.0	9.8	4.7	10.4	9.3	5.5	–	19.1
Persons under 18 years	170	66	76	238	100	50	106	210	–	45
Related children under 18 years	166	60	68	221	100	45	106	205	–	45
Related children 5 to 17 years	33	50	52	150	60	12	77	122	–	23
Persons 65 years and over	8	–	21	109	8	62	62	14	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	8	–	21	63	–	55	45	14	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	137	141	131	204	42	82	71	95	–	22
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	507	438	392	1 049	372	472	516	721	–	76
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	866	785	695	1 792	715	963	1 110	1 942	–	89

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based an sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurstan County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurstan County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**632**	**367**	**4**	**1 509**	**1 431**	**2 075**	**1 224**	**2 503**	**2 070**	**1 134**
Less than $5,000	18	7	–	190	77	143	31	144	105	40
$5,000 to $9,999	32	18	–	223	104	264	61	355	265	40
$10,000 to $14,999	50	17	–	180	108	283	71	267	168	78
$15,000 to $24,999	120	53	–	228	299	510	131	557	428	125
$25,000 to $34,999	129	136	–	247	297	375	251	375	224	192
$35,000 to $49,999	158	44	–	189	308	350	333	504	391	330
$50,000 to $74,999	106	78	4	148	168	128	216	197	385	223
$75,000 to $99,999	10	6	–	74	36	22	81	49	80	72
$100,000 or more	9	8	–	30	34	–	49	55	24	34
Median (dollars)	32 770	29 531	61 359	21 623	27 917	22 370	38 556	23 910	27 430	38 538
Mean (dollars)	34 787	35 333	60 700	28 499	34 603	24 433	41 915	34 861	33 349	42 015
Families	**465**	**242**	**4**	**486**	**978**	**1 015**	**899**	**1 080**	**1 293**	**853**
Median income (dollars)	34 088	34 750	61 359	43 654	30 533	26 250	42 139	31 556	38 104	41 961
Males 15 years and over, with income	583	297	4	1 110	1 225	1 745	1 100	1 745	1 780	985
Median income (dollars)	19 158	26 250	31 250	17 895	21 221	14 906	29 570	20 034	18 730	27 321
Percent year-raund full-time workers	53.3	57.2	100.0	40.8	48.9	42.1	41.9	41.8	44.7	52.1
Median income (dollars)	29 042	28 971	31 250	35 033	30 250	24 089	32 891	31 281	32 137	37 393
Females 15 years and over, with income	585	335	6	1 057	1 309	1 773	1 084	2 167	1 892	1 073
Median income (dollars)	14 031	12 240	28 750	12 906	11 450	10 282	14 643	12 538	12 703	11 829
Percent year-raund full-time workers	39.1	50.1	100.0	29.7	33.9	27.6	33.2	29.5	38.6	36.2
Median income (dollars)	19 648	21 488	28 750	28 125	20 395	19 809	24 500	21 364	20 224	23 827
Per capita income (dollars)	14 413	12 156	14 324	17 178	14 356	11 294	16 876	18 035	13 691	16 185
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**632**	**367**	**4**	**1 509**	**1 431**	**2 075**	**1 224**	**2 503**	**2 070**	**1 134**
With earnings	501	353	4	1 233	1 201	1 598	1 000	1 750	1 716	945
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 111	32 827	58 000	26 982	33 862	24 229	36 109	37 674	32 504	40 830
With Social Security income	173	19	–	320	357	522	376	799	389	265
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 115	4 644	–	7 463	7 998	8 164	9 253	7 390	7 203	8 704
With public assistance income	14	17	–	132	133	197	33	189	161	47
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 038	4 482	–	3 491	4 392	4 050	6 161	4 663	3 843	5 808
With retirement income	132	36	–	225	245	393	324	602	273	263
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 014	19 163	–	10 403	9 422	8 462	14 654	8 371	10 863	11 538
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**38 373**	**40 779**	**60 700**	**48 056**	**38 273**	**29 031**	**46 810**	**50 813**	**38 895**	**45 738**
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	36 743	34 223	60 700	48 310	32 797	25 054	44 952	63 874	35 079	45 735
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	39 625	52 672	–	47 821	44 024	32 876	48 530	40 825	43 616	45 741
Married-couple families (dollars)	**41 583**	**45 659**	**60 700**	**55 778**	**42 640**	**32 820**	**49 923**	**59 526**	**45 417**	**49 468**
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	43 375	39 807	60 700	63 423	39 289	29 717	50 240	90 540	45 070	50 457
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	40 432	54 548	–	50 873	45 648	35 101	49 666	42 652	45 710	48 598
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**26 488**	**18 197**	**–**	**33 665**	**21 740**	**17 918**	**26 406**	**24 886**	**18 301**	**27 047**
With awn children under 18 years (dallars)	20 450	15 610	–	32 426	13 848	15 147	24 041	23 922	18 087	23 383
Na awn children under 18 years (dallars)	36 242	31 500	–	36 662	41 550	23 688	33 192	26 952	19 891	30 632
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**465**	**242**	**4**	**486**	**978**	**1 015**	**899**	**1 080**	**1 293**	**853**
Householder worked in 1989	387	209	4	438	794	787	677	816	979	666
With related children under 18 years	206	156	4	241	510	508	450	468	728	419
With related children under 5 years	76	77	–	108	203	238	136	199	277	148
Married-couple families	**376**	**199**	**4**	**348**	**744**	**746**	**775**	**806**	**960**	**722**
Householder worked in 1989	316	176	4	300	593	581	572	610	718	557
With related children under 18 years	147	120	4	143	352	325	365	284	452	341
With related children under 5 years	61	60	–	78	148	172	131	136	176	134
Female householder, no husband present	**68**	**43**	**–**	**106**	**172**	**225**	**89**	**223**	**279**	**91**
Householder worked in 1989	50	33	–	106	145	162	80	174	212	74
With related children under 18 years	46	36	–	75	123	152	66	152	246	57
With related children under 5 years	6	17	–	15	46	58	–	37	92	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**226**	**176**	**–**	**1 244**	**703**	**1 491**	**441**	**1 694**	**1 131**	**379**
Nonfamily householder	167	125	–	1 023	453	1 060	325	1 423	777	281
65 years and over	65	22	–	176	131	239	111	573	157	68
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 532**	**1 050**	**21**	**2 507**	**3 459**	**4 515**	**3 053**	**4 619**	**5 060**	**2 942**
Persons under 18 years	354	342	11	323	871	955	751	816	1 338	785
Related children under 18 years	349	342	11	318	839	955	748	816	1 327	780
Related children 5 to 17 years	248	259	11	210	601	645	579	543	983	584
Persons 65 years and over	245	35	–	300	464	589	508	952	445	368
Persons 75 years and over	74	22	–	162	158	227	233	498	171	105
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**26**	**24**	**–**	**49**	**105**	**115**	**25**	**90**	**202**	**24**
Percent below poverty level	5.6	9.9	–	10.1	10.7	11.3	2.8	8.3	15.6	2.8
Householder worked in 1989	26	14	–	49	77	67	21	36	105	14
With related children under 18 years	26	24	–	31	89	101	25	74	158	24
With related children under 5 years	18	17	–	31	33	50	9	41	88	10
Married-couple families	**9**	**7**	**–**	**21**	**41**	**33**	**16**	**32**	**89**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	9	7	–	21	25	18	16	23	38	–
With related children under 18 years	9	7	–	8	25	26	16	16	65	–
With related children under 5 years	9	–	–	8	8	7	9	9	48	–
Female householder, no husband present	**8**	**17**	**–**	**13**	**64**	**75**	**9**	**39**	**98**	**17**
Householder worked in 1989	8	7	–	13	52	42	5	13	52	7
With related children under 18 years	8	17	–	8	64	75	9	39	84	17
With related children under 5 years	–	17	–	8	25	43	–	13	31	10
Unrelated individuals	**34**	**34**	**–**	**405**	**176**	**388**	**93**	**312**	**305**	**82**
Nonfamily householder	10	–	–	294	61	207	39	243	148	42
65 years and over	10	14	–	47	13	40	5	103	33	15
Persons	**140**	**127**	**–**	**508**	**488**	**800**	**181**	**560**	**977**	**159**
Percent below poverty level	9.1	12.1	–	20.3	14.1	17.7	5.9	12.1	19.3	5.4
Persons under 18 years	74	58	–	31	183	254	52	110	338	54
Related children under 18 years	69	58	–	26	161	254	49	110	332	49
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	42	–	–	110	200	32	62	232	33
Persons 65 years and over	10	14	–	47	45	54	5	121	59	19
Persons 75 years and over	10	14	–	29	21	27	–	94	26	8
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	49	41	–	174	268	221	115	165	262	62
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	163	127	–	596	553	1 148	259	823	1 139	183
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	401	247	–	889	943	1 833	451	1 546	1 799	403

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**141**	**99**	**325**	**605**	**434**	**53**	**18**	**270**	–
Less than $5,000	8	–	–	6	20	15	–	10	–
$5,000 to $9,999	–	–	–	47	21	14	–	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	–	8	–	33	6	10	–	9	–
$15,000 to $24,999	8	8	25	65	129	–	–	43	–
$25,000 to $34,999	16	33	34	98	143	–	–	41	–
$35,000 to $49,999	43	50	47	130	75	–	12	39	–
$50,000 to $74,999	41	–	114	154	29	–	–	59	–
$75,000 to $99,999	25	–	48	57	–	8	–	36	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	57	15	11	6	6	33	–
Median (dollars)	46 797	35 038	59 804	41 080	28 068	8 612	36 875	43 056	–
Mean (dollars)	51 463	31 912	65 897	43 510	30 461	30 037	59 540	65 016	–
Families	**116**	**50**	**280**	**461**	**258**	**44**	**6**	**245**	–
Median income (dollars)	58 227	30 000	60 439	48 321	32 056	11 250	102 264	51 592	–
Males 15 years and over, with income	125	109	306	542	339	36	18	277	–
Median income (dollars)	22 171	22 411	47 878	29 138	22 445	15 714	19 375	31 016	–
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.6	75.2	53.9	48.9	41.3	55.6	33.3	47.3	–
Median income (dollars)	39 911	23 158	53 423	38 083	23 281	46 638	100 000+	42 903	–
Females 15 years and over, with income	155	54	362	558	369	50	24	284	–
Median income (dollars)	24 602	10 625	13 269	12 704	11 382	7 222	6 250	10 323	–
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.1	63.0	34.5	39.2	22.8	42.0	–	20.4	–
Median income (dollars)	26 250	14 444	24 602	23 239	17 000	10 625	–	19 107	–
Per capita income (dollars)	18 051	13 034	23 787	18 880	15 424	11 703	16 723	21 712	–
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**141**	**99**	**325**	**605**	**434**	**53**	**18**	**270**	–
With earnings	103	99	256	555	271	47	18	228	–
Mean earnings (dollars)	55 481	28 376	57 707	39 626	27 496	26 072	43 040	67 494	–
With Social Security income	47	8	84	112	181	–	12	52	–
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 925	8 000	10 308	6 514	10 062	–	8 800	6 925	–
With public assistance income	–	4	–	11	45	11	–	32	–
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	10 206	–	4 211	4 470	5 896	–	3 735	–
With retirement income	24	–	121	87	152	4	12	65	–
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 733	–	19 341	15 945	9 928	1 800	7 200	11 750	–
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**57 383**	**27 212**	**67 388**	**47 638**	**36 589**	**34 620**	**107 000**	**69 392**	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 321	29 337	67 928	42 620	25 656	8 679	107 000	81 239	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 165	20 482	66 927	50 823	40 424	90 207	–	50 360	–
Married-couple families (dollars)	**58 749**	**26 951**	**71 292**	**51 282**	**40 183**	**69 050**	**107 000**	**79 538**	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 004	29 337	72 400	47 575	38 543	9 812	107 000	94 863	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 620	15 620	70 475	53 506	40 424	90 207	–	54 460	–
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**49 431**	**30 206**	**45 120**	**17 229**	**11 198**	**9 605**	–	**18 560**	–
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 915	–	53 731	16 990	11 198	9 605	–	16 269	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 709	30 206	32 204	17 692	–	–	–	23 143	–
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	**116**	**50**	**280**	**461**	**258**	**44**	**6**	**245**	–
Householder worked in 1989	103	50	218	420	115	33	6	211	–
With related children under 18 years	60	42	129	179	67	30	6	160	–
With related children under 5 years	17	19	29	70	36	10	–	80	–
Married-couple families	**99**	**46**	**238**	**400**	**219**	**19**	**6**	**203**	–
Householder worked in 1989	92	46	176	370	89	14	6	179	–
With related children under 18 years	49	38	101	150	28	5	6	126	–
With related children under 5 years	17	19	24	62	13	–	–	52	–
Female householder, no husband present	**17**	**4**	**35**	**44**	**29**	**19**	–	**24**	–
Householder worked in 1989	11	4	35	39	16	19	–	14	–
With related children under 18 years	11	4	21	29	29	19	–	16	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	5	8	13	4	–	10	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**25**	**63**	**65**	**209**	**222**	**15**	**30**	**34**	–
Nonfamily householder	25	49	45	144	176	9	12	25	–
65 years and over	25	8	6	50	44	–	9	8	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**418**	**242**	**911**	**1 397**	**860**	**133**	**61**	**820**	–
Persons under 18 years	124	79	257	227	123	50	19	258	–
Related children under 18 years	124	79	257	227	123	41	19	258	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	94	60	229	159	86	28	19	151	–
Persons 65 years and over	70	8	114	103	274	–	9	68	–
Persons 75 years and over	23	8	17	23	105	–	–	28	–
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	–	–	–	**23**	**21**	**20**	–	**19**	–
Percent below poverty level	–	–	–	5.0	8.1	45.5	–	7.8	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	12	8	9	–	9	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–	16	21	20	–	19	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	6	13	6	–	19	–
Married-couple families	–	–	–	**11**	–	**5**	–	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–	11	–	5	–	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	–	–	–	**12**	**21**	**9**	–	**10**	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	–	12	8	9	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	–	5	21	9	–	10	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	10	–
Unrelated individuals	**8**	–	–	**88**	**19**	**9**	**9**	**9**	–
Nonfamily householder	8	–	–	36	13	9	–	–	–
65 years and over	8	–	–	20	6	–	–	–	–
Persons	**8**	–	–	**171**	**76**	**62**	**9**	**57**	–
Percent below poverty level	1.9	–	–	12.2	8.8	46.6	14.8	7.0	–
Persons under 18 years	–	–	–	36	36	34	–	29	–
Related children under 18 years	–	–	–	36	36	25	–	29	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	–	–	29	17	18	–	–	–
Persons 65 years and over	8	–	–	20	6	–	–	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	–	–	87	32	9	9	27	–
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8	39	–	232	95	72	9	57	–
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	8	55	7	281	159	94	9	57	–

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurston County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	–	**1 067**	**183**	**121**	**162**	**80**	–	**86**	**2 416**	**2 769**
Less than $5,000	–	83	–	15	12	–	–	–	74	71
$5,000 to $9,999	–	182	9	10	20	26	–	17	242	268
$10,000 to $14,999	–	114	14	–	14	11	–	13	210	206
$15,000 to $24,999	–	248	54	31	37	25	–	16	552	512
$25,000 to $34,999	–	157	43	38	11	–	–	22	447	508
$35,000 to $49,999	–	126	31	–	41	10	–	18	515	557
$50,000 to $74,999	–	141	24	27	13	8	–	–	273	455
$75,000 to $99,999	–	16	5	–	6	–	–	–	57	112
$100,000 or more	–	–	3	–	8	–	–	–	46	80
Median (dollars)	–	20 760	26 450	26 023	22 167	15 750	–	22 031	27 619	31 206
Mean (dollars)	–	25 483	33 016	28 751	32 561	20 409	–	24 010	31 830	36 055
Families	–	**478**	**128**	**73**	**92**	**44**	–	**54**	**1 556**	**1 709**
Median income (dollars)	–	35 042	32 885	25 341	40 714	16 250	–	13 750	31 909	39 268
Males 15 years and over, with income	–	819	200	95	108	48	–	55	1 951	2 421
Median income (dollars)	–	17 783	15 833	22 125	28 646	10 909	–	20 391	20 612	23 380
Percent year-round full-time workers	–	47.0	34.5	10.5	38.9	–	–	61.8	52.2	47.9
Median income (dollars)	–	23 482	32 250	21 250	32 083	–	–	21 094	29 826	31 844
Females 15 years and over, with income	–	951	158	80	167	79	–	78	2 137	2 415
Median income (dollars)	–	10 149	11 500	12 826	10 804	9 450	–	7 222	11 777	12 752
Percent year-round full-time workers	–	30.5	44.9	25.0	20.4	34.2	–	46.2	37.0	29.9
Median income (dollars)	–	16 974	22 708	24 773	20 476	14 125	–	19 375	20 385	23 185
Per capita income (dollars)	–	12 167	11 180	14 280	14 925	9 379	–	13 932	14 004	15 125
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	–	**1 067**	**183**	**121**	**162**	**80**	–	**86**	**2 416**	**2 769**
With earnings	–	721	159	102	119	59	–	71	1 968	2 082
Mean earnings (dollars)	–	29 423	32 273	24 341	22 463	22 398	–	21 762	31 007	37 094
With Social Security income	–	365	25	29	65	11	–	14	571	889
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	–	6 494	7 323	12 349	9 001	6 600	–	9 230	7 753	7 652
With public assistance income	–	34	27	9	6	17	–	9	264	175
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	1 713	10 077	4 764	500	6 658	–	5 280	4 151	4 388
With retirement income	–	188	11	27	48	11	–	14	413	648
Mean retirement income (dollars)	–	8 855	26 354	4 988	9 962	3 480	–	10 899	8 976	10 045
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	–	**35 969**	**35 534**	**30 912**	**44 416**	**21 731**	–	**23 121**	**35 202**	**43 915**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	38 541	30 865	15 931	33 596	11 496	–	9 167	32 670	43 760
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	32 769	50 142	56 436	53 505	30 261	–	28 487	37 861	44 064
Married-couple families (dollars)	–	**37 674**	**36 832**	**42 669**	**48 381**	**29 926**	–	**28 487**	**41 058**	**45 488**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	41 926	31 749	24 969	39 275	15 000	–	–	43 657	46 866
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	32 760	60 108	56 436	55 624	38 706	–	28 487	38 966	44 386
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	–	**27 849**	**31 912**	**3 898**	**5 200**	**8 717**	–	**9 167**	**19 670**	**35 767**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	23 840	27 012	3 898	5 200	7 992	–	9 167	12 791	31 114
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	32 860	34 362	–	–	9 752	–	–	36 415	53 927
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	–	**478**	**128**	**73**	**92**	**44**	–	**54**	**1 556**	**1 709**
Householder worked in 1989	–	405	98	56	80	27	–	39	1 288	1 319
With related children under 18 years	–	279	100	46	42	20	–	15	823	866
With related children under 5 years	–	113	63	26	15	20	–	–	441	287
Married-couple families	–	**416**	**106**	**48**	**79**	**27**	–	**39**	**1 121**	**1 446**
Householder worked in 1989	–	343	85	40	67	27	–	33	906	1 074
With related children under 18 years	–	237	90	21	35	10	–	–	518	665
With related children under 5 years	–	95	63	11	15	10	–	–	319	253
Female householder, no husband present	–	**45**	**18**	**15**	**7**	**17**	–	**15**	**340**	**152**
Householder worked in 1989	–	45	13	6	7	–	–	6	287	139
With related children under 18 years	–	25	6	15	7	10	–	15	241	129
With related children under 5 years	–	5	–	15	–	10	–	–	113	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	–	**703**	**101**	**48**	**82**	**56**	–	**32**	**1 201**	**1 352**
Nonfamily householder	–	589	55	48	70	36	–	32	860	1 060
65 years and over	–	265	16	10	31	11	–	–	221	442
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	–	**2 167**	**568**	**251**	**362**	**176**	–	**145**	**5 511**	**6 470**
Persons under 18 years	–	483	177	76	89	40	–	12	1 364	1 542
Related children under 18 years	–	473	177	76	89	40	–	12	1 343	1 529
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	349	103	48	76	25	–	12	885	1 172
Persons 65 years and over	–	377	28	51	80	29	–	30	675	1 014
Persons 75 years and over	–	220	28	29	48	–	–	14	302	500
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	–	**21**	**10**	**15**	**7**	**10**	–	**9**	**168**	**51**
Percent below poverty level	–	4.4	7.8	20.5	7.6	22.7	–	16.7	10.8	3.0
Householder worked in 1989	–	21	–	6	7	–	–	–	109	36
With related children under 18 years	–	21	10	15	7	10	–	9	168	28
With related children under 5 years	–	21	10	15	–	10	–	–	108	11
Married-couple families	–	**10**	**10**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**46**	**44**
Householder worked in 1989	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	33	29
With related children under 18 years	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	46	21
With related children under 5 years	–	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	26	11
Female householder, no husband present	–	**5**	**–**	**15**	**7**	**10**	**–**	**9**	**115**	**7**
Householder worked in 1989	–	5	–	6	7	–	–	–	69	7
With related children under 18 years	–	5	–	15	7	10	–	9	115	7
With related children under 5 years	–	5	–	15	–	10	–	–	82	–
Unrelated individuals	–	**180**	**25**	**–**	**24**	**13**	**–**	**–**	**194**	**233**
Nonfamily householder	–	134	5	–	12	–	–	–	114	140
65 years and over	–	76	–	–	12	–	–	–	35	38
Persons	–	**260**	**71**	**45**	**39**	**56**	–	**15**	**683**	**352**
Percent below poverty level	–	12.0	12.5	17.9	10.8	31.8	–	10.3	12.4	5.4
Persons under 18 years	–	60	26	30	8	33	–	6	296	43
Related children under 18 years	–	50	26	30	8	33	–	6	275	30
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	28	6	14	8	25	–	6	146	22
Persons 65 years and over	–	76	–	–	12	–	–	–	35	45
Persons 75 years and over	–	49	–	–	12	–	–	–	16	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	80	19	28	12	13	–	–	102	111
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	–	388	128	45	45	82	–	15	1 153	555
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	–	674	200	120	60	133	–	56	1 662	1 332

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**38**	**451**	**59**	**123**	**2 055**	**1 676**	**1 966**	**1 990**	**3 658**	**1 907**
Less than $5,000	–	44	8	–	71	54	47	19	89	71
$5,000 to $9,999	5	–	–	–	141	43	113	98	201	97
$10,000 to $14,999	–	11	7	–	149	61	162	115	282	119
$15,000 to $24,999	5	73	21	9	410	232	328	346	719	322
$25,000 to $34,999	6	70	7	17	433	253	404	298	715	251
$35,000 to $49,999	22	111	16	37	397	459	419	438	741	428
$50,000 to $74,999	–	47	–	50	414	397	358	466	671	431
$75,000 to $99,999	–	64	–	10	27	117	114	181	149	142
$100,000 or more	–	31	–	–	13	60	21	29	91	46
Median (dollars)	41 500	37 455	18 839	42 031	31 302	39 789	33 580	37 419	32 422	37 164
Mean (dollars)	33 507	46 533	23 472	46 477	33 910	44 604	37 110	42 191	37 111	40 704
Families	**25**	**296**	**41**	**113**	**1 596**	**1 352**	**1 592**	**1 549**	**2 893**	**1 401**
Median income (dollars)	26 042	42 727	19 464	50 534	33 101	43 200	35 725	41 753	35 332	41 138
Males 15 years and over, with income	21	359	31	123	1 939	1 705	1 855	1 811	3 538	1 826
Median income (dollars)	19 464	29 821	20 536	32 574	21 188	29 698	22 493	30 353	22 805	25 079
Percent year-round full-time workers	76.2	57.9	35.5	70.7	54.6	56.3	56.1	54.4	53.0	50.5
Median income (dollars)	30 278	35 481	16 964	34 044	27 500	35 573	30 063	35 944	30 077	30 854
Females 15 years and over, with income	45	455	73	114	1 830	1 500	1 749	1 771	3 211	1 713
Median income (dollars)	16 477	13 359	9 375	16 563	11 224	15 173	13 198	15 372	12 426	15 136
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.4	42.9	17.8	54.4	38.1	38.2	41.0	39.1	36.7	37.2
Median income (dollars)	17 159	21 033	9 821	18 438	17 732	20 646	20 583	21 927	21 222	26 304
Per capita income (dollars)	11 206	20 068	12 081	15 144	11 577	15 657	13 120	15 868	13 412	16 082
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**38**	**451**	**59**	**123**	**2 055**	**1 676**	**1 966**	**1 990**	**3 658**	**1 907**
With earnings	38	394	59	105	1 744	1 481	1 699	1 736	3 122	1 568
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 697	43 028	16 924	47 742	31 324	41 744	34 491	39 919	36 187	39 734
With Social Security income	–	90	27	18	336	320	367	353	815	482
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	–	9 247	5 408	9 516	7 550	9 316	9 056	9 247	8 984	7 989
With public assistance income	–	20	–	–	179	89	97	86	197	69
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	–	2 789	–	–	5 441	3 879	4 861	3 134	4 384	2 623
With retirement income	–	70	16	26	577	400	446	401	587	355
Mean retirement income (dollars)	–	13 773	9 914	16 182	11 063	11 667	10 816	11 581	10 493	11 695
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**28 339**	**52 726**	**23 448**	**47 299**	**35 329**	**48 225**	**39 456**	**46 410**	**40 476**	**44 755**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 000	43 122	4 139	49 768	30 542	42 544	37 839	43 325	39 898	41 435
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 565	59 275	28 129	44 187	42 461	54 993	41 169	49 835	41 148	47 242
Married-couple families (dollars)	**32 113**	**61 528**	**24 177**	**47 299**	**39 548**	**51 174**	**42 713**	**50 134**	**43 810**	**47 332**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	5 000	59 848	–	49 768	35 837	46 560	43 049	50 471	45 589	45 890
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 175	62 336	24 177	44 187	44 337	56 170	42 405	49 819	42 048	48 223
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**23 536**	**15 430**	**22 041**	**–**	**19 158**	**27 684**	**20 993**	**25 276**	**16 986**	**26 783**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 000	14 232	4 139	–	14 835	19 155	17 044	20 426	15 682	24 596
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 649	22 960	45 911	–	34 248	44 292	28 956	38 403	25 255	31 705
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**25**	**296**	**41**	**113**	**1 596**	**1 352**	**1 592**	**1 549**	**2 893**	**1 401**
Householder worked in 1989	25	239	41	95	1 364	1 160	1 272	1 294	2 362	1 142
With related children under 18 years	10	127	8	72	990	775	848	846	1 582	634
With related children under 5 years	5	52	–	18	432	294	386	328	602	202
Married-couple families	**14**	**234**	**27**	**113**	**1 237**	**1 179**	**1 351**	**1 274**	**2 528**	**1 220**
Householder worked in 1989	14	195	27	95	1 065	1 013	1 065	1 064	2 076	976
With related children under 18 years	5	76	–	72	719	644	663	628	1 258	486
With related children under 5 years	5	28	–	18	333	241	319	240	486	165
Female householder, no husband present	**11**	**51**	**14**	**–**	**247**	**112**	**181**	**215**	**301**	**130**
Householder worked in 1989	11	33	14	–	200	92	157	170	243	122
With related children under 18 years	5	51	8	–	192	83	134	175	281	97
With related children under 5 years	–	24	–	–	88	43	59	88	95	37
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**18**	**221**	**29**	**10**	**709**	**476**	**506**	**594**	**1 105**	**797**
Nonfamily householder	13	155	18	10	459	324	374	441	765	506
65 years and over	–	30	7	–	106	60	60	84	274	107
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**118**	**1 029**	**118**	**382**	**5 919**	**4 769**	**5 555**	**5 334**	**10 107**	**4 833**
Persons under 18 years	33	203	14	145	1 888	1 401	1 649	1 543	2 928	1 124
Related children under 18 years	33	198	14	145	1 879	1 389	1 649	1 539	2 921	1 103
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	139	14	123	1 343	1 078	1 203	1 135	2 166	836
Persons 65 years and over	–	115	15	34	409	340	474	446	937	615
Persons 75 years and over	–	31	8	9	105	104	110	120	299	189
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**5**	**17**	**8**	**–**	**185**	**66**	**97**	**85**	**120**	**68**
Percent below poverty level	20.0	5.7	19.5	–	11.6	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	4.9
Householder worked in 1989	5	6	8	–	102	41	72	67	57	50
With related children under 18 years	5	17	8	–	178	66	79	85	101	50
With related children under 5 years	5	17	–	–	119	40	52	71	35	31
Married-couple families	**5**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**73**	**32**	**36**	**37**	**42**	**40**
Householder worked in 1989	5	–	–	–	50	21	27	31	31	22
With related children under 18 years	5	–	–	–	66	32	18	37	23	22
With related children under 5 years	5	–	–	–	49	10	11	31	–	11
Female householder, no husband present	**–**	**17**	**8**	**–**	**87**	**24**	**51**	**48**	**72**	**28**
Householder worked in 1989	–	6	8	–	40	10	35	36	26	28
With related children under 18 years	–	17	8	–	87	24	51	48	72	28
With related children under 5 years	–	17	–	–	70	20	41	40	35	20
Unrelated individuals	**–**	**50**	**–**	**–**	**157**	**138**	**78**	**74**	**218**	**220**
Nonfamily householder	–	27	–	–	56	41	38	33	96	88
65 years and over	–	11	–	–	24	20	8	8	76	18
Persons	**38**	**88**	**22**	**–**	**851**	**410**	**428**	**355**	**605**	**429**
Percent below poverty level	32.2	8.6	18.6	–	14.4	8.6	7.7	6.7	6.0	8.9
Persons under 18 years	28	26	14	–	435	154	200	141	226	108
Related children under 18 years	28	21	14	–	426	142	200	137	219	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	–	14	–	285	105	136	33	150	56
Persons 65 years and over	–	11	–	–	40	28	25	8	82	18
Persons 75 years and over	–	11	–	–	31	20	9	8	48	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	38	52	22	–	238	229	47	110	293	176
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	38	148	35	–	989	556	565	450	945	592
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	58	251	49	30	1 928	786	1 406	809	2 416	1 082

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 510**	**1 382**	**1 342**	**1 657**	**3 509**	**2 558**	**368**	**2 193**	**2 445**	**2 711**
Less than $5,000	67	40	41	13	113	178	14	105	122	125
$5,000 to $9,999	76	96	52	96	124	257	11	188	222	280
$10,000 to $14,999	126	127	130	60	277	231	18	245	169	326
$15,000 to $24,999	208	227	260	211	781	514	29	424	476	570
$25,000 to $34,999	157	235	166	261	711	405	113	500	586	474
$35,000 to $49,999	247	297	302	396	901	573	106	354	414	490
$50,000 to $74,999	311	192	245	440	516	309	71	250	374	381
$75,000 to $99,999	188	82	61	123	65	69	6	75	64	45
$100,000 or more	130	86	85	57	21	22	–	52	18	20
Median (dollars)	40 096	33 651	35 611	41 312	31 297	27 012	34 917	27 529	27 679	26 227
Mean (dollars)	51 719	40 150	41 543	45 850	34 430	30 627	35 250	32 059	31 770	31 293
Families	**1 101**	**1 018**	**1 062**	**1 345**	**2 884**	**1 895**	**295**	**1 656**	**1 836**	**2 185**
Median income (dollars)	50 578	36 895	38 056	45 722	32 221	32 242	36 250	30 049	30 652	29 279
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 809	1 291	1 292	1 659	3 536	2 379	368	2 087	2 391	2 780
Median income (dollars)	17 994	22 185	23 523	28 151	21 544	20 348	24 453	20 938	20 924	18 583
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.3	42.5	51.2	54.9	57.4	45.6	49.7	47.4	48.3	42.4
Median income (dollars)	39 219	34 904	32 049	32 756	26 791	28 711	26 875	26 898	25 992	27 140
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 808	1 188	1 219	1 559	3 005	2 179	323	1 856	2 151	2 461
Median income (dollars)	7 835	12 550	14 216	12 989	10 645	9 109	14 125	7 458	8 555	7 894
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.9	34.7	39.7	35.5	36.2	29.5	34.1	28.3	30.3	27.3
Median income (dollars)	23 765	25 167	22 345	22 227	18 684	17 696	22 361	18 693	19 618	17 260
Per capita income (dollars)	17 145	16 015	15 651	16 448	11 604	11 059	12 428	11 461	11 196	11 153
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 510**	**1 382**	**1 342**	**1 657**	**3 509**	**2 558**	**368**	**2 193**	**2 445**	**2 711**
With earnings	1 319	1 164	1 062	1 443	3 066	1 979	349	1 809	2 010	2 213
Mean earnings (dollars)	48 106	36 988	42 310	42 450	32 217	29 972	32 454	30 867	30 620	30 980
With Social Security income	316	373	384	331	658	672	39	488	606	645
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 887	7 841	7 897	9 078	8 089	8 495	7 020	7 591	8 745	8 158
With public assistance income	26	41	49	55	195	216	20	221	244	258
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 107	2 053	10 983	5 449	3 827	3 909	6 096	6 080	5 198	3 400
With retirement income	246	348	316	392	804	631	63	416	505	494
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 101	12 667	11 845	14 085	10 830	8 409	8 071	9 452	9 148	7 548
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**61 133**	**44 388**	**45 638**	**47 693**	**35 364**	**34 383**	**37 025**	**33 937**	**34 712**	**34 296**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 650	47 906	45 549	46 722	34 400	32 023	37 787	32 042	31 823	34 056
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 986	41 948	45 717	48 640	36 854	37 076	35 666	35 988	37 601	34 562
Married-couple families (dollars)	**64 745**	**47 032**	**49 838**	**49 599**	**37 742**	**37 917**	**40 746**	**36 588**	**36 824**	**37 066**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	73 908	52 794	51 395	50 523	37 847	38 108	41 938	36 509	35 533	37 745
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 566	43 101	48 531	48 765	37 600	37 736	38 348	36 663	38 011	36 360
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**35 243**	**25 837**	**21 801**	**21 564**	**19 348**	**17 493**	**19 174**	**14 220**	**21 363**	**18 074**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 834	16 593	21 804	17 139	19 755	14 908	15 786	12 463	14 932	16 514
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 348	32 109	21 786	38 281	16 526	29 441	24 255	17 964	34 596	20 999
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 101**	**1 018**	**1 062**	**1 345**	**2 884**	**1 895**	**295**	**1 656**	**1 836**	**2 185**
Householder worked in 1989	924	763	837	1 142	2 378	1 486	252	1 314	1 419	1 731
With related children under 18 years	536	446	547	675	1 807	1 045	189	902	955	1 232
With related children under 5 years	202	160	200	219	675	413	86	302	317	468
Married-couple families	**972**	**895**	**870**	**1 243**	**2 452**	**1 526**	**238**	**1 384**	**1 555**	**1 799**
Householder worked in 1989	816	655	666	1 045	2 035	1 202	207	1 101	1 231	1 434
With related children under 18 years	443	380	423	601	1 443	757	159	690	770	976
With related children under 5 years	172	143	138	204	586	339	76	256	263	400
Female householder, no husband present	**104**	**94**	**94**	**86**	**293**	**253**	**50**	**191**	**211**	**253**
Householder worked in 1989	83	79	73	81	223	183	38	139	146	185
With related children under 18 years	68	50	84	68	269	227	30	155	148	189
With related children under 5 years	22	12	32	9	67	63	10	41	30	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**661**	**476**	**388**	**422**	**1 059**	**1 004**	**106**	**808**	**897**	**741**
Nonfamily householder	409	364	280	312	625	663	73	537	609	526
65 years and over	87	119	114	81	92	280	–	146	196	217
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 835**	**3 402**	**3 550**	**4 614**	**10 406**	**7 067**	**1 044**	**6 104**	**6 853**	**7 569**
Persons under 18 years	952	779	951	1 307	3 402	2 071	354	1 766	1 952	2 226
Related children under 18 years	946	771	944	1 307	3 373	2 057	346	1 726	1 943	2 226
Related children 5 to 17 years	739	598	713	975	2 488	1 520	246	1 315	1 514	1 601
Persons 65 years and over	404	494	455	411	721	796	40	573	686	811
Persons 75 years and over	100	178	153	114	237	262	15	197	268	253
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**40**	**45**	**52**	**57**	**158**	**208**	**25**	**133**	**150**	**265**
Percent below poverty level	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.2	5.5	11.0	8.5	8.0	8.2	12.1
Householder worked in 1989	24	32	34	52	100	133	25	92	75	149
With related children under 18 years	30	39	45	51	143	159	18	128	121	200
With related children under 5 years	9	14	33	32	55	61	18	43	55	128
Married-couple families	**20**	**28**	**21**	**27**	**63**	**76**	**15**	**44**	**72**	**180**
Householder worked in 1989	20	15	14	27	55	35	15	41	32	100
With related children under 18 years	10	22	14	21	51	37	8	39	43	122
With related children under 5 years	–	14	14	17	20	17	8	16	15	107
Female householder, no husband present	**20**	**6**	**31**	**24**	**81**	**107**	**10**	**89**	**65**	**75**
Householder worked in 1989	4	6	20	19	36	73	10	51	30	39
With related children under 18 years	20	6	31	24	81	107	10	89	65	68
With related children under 5 years	9	–	19	9	27	44	10	27	27	11
Unrelated individuals	**262**	**57**	**70**	**32**	**281**	**339**	**21**	**252**	**240**	**195**
Nonfamily householder	96	33	36	26	90	165	13	103	111	101
65 years and over	–	7	19	8	3	76	–	24	40	61
Persons	**380**	**203**	**276**	**217**	**888**	**978**	**85**	**714**	**709**	**1 162**
Percent below poverty level	9.9	6.0	7.8	4.7	8.5	13.8	8.1	11.7	10.3	15.4
Persons under 18 years	66	76	120	100	385	339	32	300	240	453
Related children under 18 years	60	68	113	100	356	325	24	268	232	453
Related children 5 to 17 years	50	52	80	60	255	232	7	219	158	270
Persons 65 years and over	–	21	19	8	14	124	–	31	47	95
Persons 75 years and over	–	21	–	–	–	50	–	7	38	29
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	141	131	83	42	429	367	29	302	237	411
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	438	392	534	372	1 317	1 202	85	1 170	1 085	1 384
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	785	695	871	715	3 125	2 464	178	2 073	2 144	2 773

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 108	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**148 569**	**148 569**	**17 244**	**31 142**	**3 674**	**4 389**	**5 525**	**3 647**	**8 904**	**4 780**
Native	144 568	144 568	16 720	30 203	3 568	4 224	5 426	3 513	8 666	4 577
Foreign born	4 001	4 001	524	939	106	165	99	134	238	203
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	161	161	40	36	10	–	8	7	7	14
Persons 5 years and over	**138 385**	**138 385**	**16 037**	**29 232**	**3 406**	**4 089**	**5 076**	**3 460**	**8 262**	**4 365**
Speak a language other than English	5 341	5 341	776	1 056	111	213	108	75	387	271
Do not speak English "very well"	1 183	1 183	181	195	35	34	51	14	77	20
In linguistically isolated households	264	264	67	49	23	–	15	14	17	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**38 645**	**38 645**	**3 995**	**7 343**	**910**	**1 207**	**1 383**	**531**	**2 546**	**1 225**
Preprimary school	2 934	2 934	336	551	90	80	157	60	190	111
Public school	1 909	1 909	304	297	48	65	99	60	158	57
Elementary or high school	25 929	25 929	2 641	4 291	538	701	800	365	1 757	937
Public school	24 585	24 585	2 497	4 076	489	695	781	325	1 692	904
College	9 782	9 782	1 018	2 501	282	426	426	106	599	177
Public college	8 300	8 300	744	2 171	235	377	362	90	455	161
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**96 428**	**96 428**	**11 189**	**21 285**	**2 447**	**2 856**	**3 535**	**2 697**	**5 477**	**2 814**
Less than 9th grade	3 209	3 209	260	634	91	88	83	72	117	87
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	9 345	9 345	946	1 654	221	189	380	258	359	268
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26 394	26 394	3 196	4 666	671	623	848	786	1 508	798
Some college, no degree	25 028	25 028	3 070	5 612	627	765	1 058	613	1 586	918
Associate degree	8 266	8 266	979	1 584	214	189	338	174	572	234
Bachelor's degree	15 690	15 690	1 888	4 478	371	693	584	538	906	329
Graduate or professional degree	8 496	8 496	850	2 657	252	309	244	256	429	180
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.0	87.0	89.2	89.3	87.2	90.3	86.9	87.8	91.3	87.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.1	25.1	24.5	33.5	25.5	35.1	23.4	29.4	24.4	18.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 256	1 256	1 223	1 026	1 176	1 082	1 276	1 252	1 319	1 441
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**138 385**	**138 385**	**16 037**	**29 232**	**3 406**	**4 089**	**5 076**	**3 460**	**8 262**	**4 365**
Same house	62 412	62 412	6 275	11 191	1 649	1 533	1 835	1 633	3 436	1 993
Different house in United States	73 351	73 351	9 365	17 800	1 695	2 556	3 222	1 792	4 686	2 101
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 645	12 645	1 085	5 048	614	727	542	261	464	189
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	22 492	22 492	3 298	3 772	372	466	1 252	616	1 770	596
Different MSA/PMSA	25 688	25 688	3 599	5 888	420	777	771	614	1 829	917
Not in an MSA/PMSA	12 526	12 526	1 383	3 092	289	586	657	301	623	399
Abroad	2 622	2 622	397	241	62	–	19	35	140	271
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**69 811**	**69 811**	**7 814**	**15 047**	**1 776**	**2 205**	**2 792**	**1 234**	**4 214**	**2 358**
Car, truck, or van	63 424	63 424	7 084	13 031	1 578	1 915	2 643	1 098	3 856	2 167
Drove alone	55 262	55 262	6 139	11 240	1 395	1 501	2 331	953	3 344	1 800
Carpooled	8 162	8 162	945	1 791	183	414	312	145	512	367
Public transportation	905	905	159	448	35	63	26	33	76	62
Other means	3 013	3 013	354	1 167	82	194	44	50	149	69
Worked at home	2 469	2 469	217	401	81	33	79	53	133	60
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.7	19.6	16.7	19.3	17.1	16.0	18.8	20.1	21.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	55 249	55 249	6 222	13 057	1 535	1 945	2 453	1 061	3 334	1 629
Central city	30 510	30 510	3 187	9 372	1 106	1 404	1 324	473	1 830	711
Outside central city	24 739	24 739	3 035	3 685	429	541	1 129	588	1 504	918
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14 562	14 562	1 592	1 990	241	260	339	173	880	729
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**113 917**	**113 917**	**13 418**	**25 063**	**2 839**	**3 401**	**4 300**	**3 101**	**6 555**	**3 431**
In labor force	76 018	76 018	8 437	16 364	1 904	2 413	3 075	1 320	4 593	2 554
Employed	69 310	69 310	7 498	15 096	1 771	2 230	2 818	1 203	4 039	2 218
Unemployed	4 959	4 959	499	1 057	117	165	235	71	299	184
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.5	6.2	6.9	7.7	5.6	6.9	7.7
Females 16 years and over	**59 442**	**59 442**	**7 319**	**13 462**	**1 524**	**1 818**	**2 335**	**1 885**	**3 399**	**1 770**
Employed	33 210	33 210	3 796	7 465	851	1 126	1 423	604	2 020	1 106
Unemployed	2 148	2 148	205	436	73	81	73	38	106	78
With own children under 6 years	9 089	9 089	1 159	1 685	291	297	462	150	630	343
In labor force	5 624	5 624	731	1 102	206	194	300	87	409	264
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 530	10 530	1 104	1 929	212	297	305	161	776	355
In labor force	8 744	8 744	912	1 662	170	233	281	152	607	310
Persons 16 to 19 years	**8 064**	**8 064**	**923**	**1 340**	**138**	**210**	**272**	**149**	**532**	**249**
Not enrolled in school	1 555	1 555	258	344	71	40	70	68	101	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	634	634	66	120	42	17	48	23	27	37
Not high school graduate	655	655	75	157	34	14	24	18	39	40
Employed	244	244	29	68	–	5	–	10	12	17
Unemployed	145	145	14	23	15	–	10	8	–	–
Not in labor force	266	266	32	66	19	9	14	–	27	23
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**82 733**	**82 733**	**9 109**	**18 098**	**2 152**	**2 607**	**3 294**	**1 429**	**4 985**	**2 663**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	62 982	62 982	6 992	13 724	1 661	1 912	2 495	1 040	3 810	2 153
50 to 52 weeks	43 027	43 027	4 861	9 081	1 123	1 322	1 788	640	2 781	1 469
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**93 225**	**93 225**	**9 974**	**19 781**	**2 319**	**2 953**	**3 546**	**1 605**	**5 476**	**2 906**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 778	2 778	327	554	53	77	84	59	151	136
With a mobility limitation	1 759	1 759	214	366	40	69	73	33	79	68
In labor force	483	483	70	101	12	5	8	–	43	3
With a self-care limitation	1 690	1 690	222	295	25	33	36	40	95	111
With a work disability	9 589	9 589	888	2 044	210	264	402	164	481	256
In labor force	4 835	4 835	452	1 117	128	107	244	75	247	101
Prevented from working	3 623	3 623	334	664	68	122	126	67	163	109
No work disability	83 636	83 636	9 086	17 737	2 109	2 689	3 144	1 441	4 995	2 650
In labor force	67 846	67 846	7 335	14 733	1 708	2 223	2 746	1 159	4 001	2 229
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**17 767**	**17 767**	**2 753**	**4 567**	**470**	**430**	**732**	**1 302**	**721**	**373**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 003	3 003	438	900	62	69	129	254	87	27
With a mobility limitation	2 410	2 410	393	744	28	69	104	216	87	8
With a self-care limitation	1 727	1 727	231	455	48	19	95	143	69	27

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshald ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.			Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympio city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Tract 122.10	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**4 752**	**6 559**	**6 420**	**3 568**	**8 522**	**4 389**	**4 780**	**4 360**	**5 050**	**7 955**
Native	4 607	6 385	6 233	3 434	8 284	4 224	4 577	4 215	4 901	7 592
Foreign born	145	174	187	134	238	165	203	145	149	363
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	10	16	7	7	–	14	–	–	9
Persons 5 years and over	**4 422**	**6 056**	**6 037**	**3 394**	**7 902**	**4 089**	**4 365**	**4 065**	**4 648**	**7 284**
Speak a language other than English	207	207	332	75	387	213	271	200	120	334
Do not speak English "very well"	17	51	109	14	77	34	20	17	31	66
In linguistically isolated households	–	20	16	14	17	–	14	–	–	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 314**	**1 516**	**1 647**	**517**	**2 398**	**1 207**	**1 225**	**1 215**	**1 270**	**2 230**
Preprimary school	107	81	95	60	157	80	111	92	66	161
Public school	79	66	72	60	132	65	57	64	51	119
Elementary or high school	920	1 165	1 248	356	1 660	701	937	884	966	1 604
Public school	914	1 117	1 149	316	1 595	695	904	878	923	1 532
College	287	270	304	101	581	426	177	239	238	465
Public college	206	247	254	85	437	377	161	158	223	317
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 085**	**4 235**	**4 207**	**2 658**	**5 240**	**2 856**	**2 814**	**2 799**	**3 225**	**4 965**
Less than 9th grade	39	46	212	65	117	88	87	32	31	151
9th to 12th grade, no diplomo	161	427	465	246	359	189	268	124	342	460
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	728	1 272	1 147	772	1 474	623	798	636	961	1 609
Some college, no degree	917	1 246	1 145	607	1 489	765	918	845	943	1 267
Associate degree	346	401	418	174	528	189	234	314	316	595
Bachelor's degree	531	633	563	538	872	693	329	505	475	620
Graduate or professional degree	363	210	257	256	401	309	180	343	157	263
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.5	88.8	83.9	88.3	90.9	90.3	87.4	94.4	88.4	87.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.0	19.9	19.5	29.9	24.3	35.1	18.1	30.3	19.6	17.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 419	1 364	1 244	1 277	1 309	1 082	1 441	1 396	1 381	1 391
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 422**	**6 056**	**6 037**	**3 394**	**7 902**	**4 089**	**4 365**	**4 065**	**4 648**	**7 284**
Same house	1 889	2 429	2 609	1 594	3 238	1 533	1 993	1 726	2 164	2 382
Different house in United States	2 406	3 385	3 299	1 765	4 524	2 556	2 101	2 212	2 316	4 209
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	357	665	731	249	464	727	189	336	516	470
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	769	1 186	1 063	607	1 733	466	596	723	825	926
Different MSA/PMSA	948	1 081	992	608	1 737	777	917	860	661	2 210
Not in on MSA/PMSA	332	453	513	301	590	586	399	293	314	603
Abrood	127	242	129	35	140	–	271	127	168	693
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years ond over	**2 412**	**3 276**	**2 987**	**1 194**	**4 019**	**2 205**	**2 358**	**2 270**	**2 459**	**3 667**
Car, truck, or von	2 314	3 064	2 718	1 066	3 681	1 915	2 167	2 179	2 314	3 523
Drove alone	2 083	2 681	2 441	921	3 176	1 501	1 800	1 955	2 038	3 220
Carpooled	231	383	277	145	505	414	367	224	276	303
Public transportation	–	29	12	33	76	63	62	–	8	28
Other means	47	107	132	50	149	194	69	40	88	51
Worked at home	51	76	125	45	113	33	60	51	49	65
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.2	21.1	19.3	18.7	20.1	17.1	21.1	21.5	21.5	22.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 792	2 672	2 399	1 027	3 189	1 945	1 629	1 682	1 991	2 203
Central city	997	1 357	1 613	452	1 739	1 404	711	943	1 038	1 154
Outside central city	795	1 315	786	575	1 450	541	918	739	953	1 049
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	620	604	588	167	830	260	729	588	468	1 464
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years ond over	**3 556**	**4 882**	**4 941**	**3 035**	**6 291**	**3 401**	**3 431**	**3 236**	**3 683**	**5 823**
In labor force	2 546	3 534	3 176	1 280	4 377	2 413	2 554	2 390	2 640	4 018
Employed	2 369	3 229	2 873	1 163	3 860	2 230	2 218	2 228	2 428	3 246
Unemployed	111	206	161	71	278	165	184	103	152	288
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	6.0	5.3	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.7	4.4	5.9	8.1
Females 16 years and over	**1 795**	**2 531**	**2 675**	**1 850**	**3 285**	**1 818**	**1 770**	**1 604**	**1 924**	**2 893**
Employed	1 121	1 593	1 400	584	1 930	1 126	1 106	1 044	1 173	1 511
Unemployed	62	103	50	38	106	81	78	54	95	163
With own children under 6 years	330	469	374	150	612	297	343	300	375	574
In labor force	218	315	189	87	391	194	264	202	240	305
With own children 6 to 17 years only	391	424	400	155	731	297	355	383	312	652
In labor force	342	372	353	146	562	233	310	334	267	537
Persons 16 to 19 years	**283**	**310**	**344**	**135**	**505**	**210**	**249**	**276**	**257**	**453**
Not enrolled in school	74	47	66	68	101	40	68	74	32	76
Unemployed or not in labor force	18	38	18	23	27	17	37	18	32	37
Not high school graduate	23	38	44	18	39	14	40	23	32	23
Employed	10	–	26	10	12	5	17	10	–	–
Unemployed	–	21	18	8	–	–	–	–	15	16
Not in labor force	13	17	–	–	27	9	23	13	17	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 669**	**3 672**	**3 387**	**1 375**	**4 782**	**2 607**	**2 663**	**2 516**	**2 741**	**4 259**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 127	2 852	2 711	1 000	3 651	1 912	2 153	2 027	2 136	3 381
50 to 52 weeks	1 510	2 144	1 981	608	2 632	1 322	1 469	1 423	1 614	2 492
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 038**	**4 079**	**3 762**	**1 539**	**5 262**	**2 953**	**2 906**	**2 847**	**3 164**	**4 670**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	118	123	59	151	77	136	93	113	126
With a mobility limitation	63	95	75	33	79	69	68	57	90	62
In labor force	24	24	23	–	43	5	3	24	19	44
With a self-care limitation	77	60	83	40	95	33	111	71	55	82
With a work disability	189	413	294	158	471	264	256	169	361	618
In labor force	91	222	93	75	237	107	101	85	178	278
Prevented from working	80	182	171	67	163	122	109	66	174	199
No work disability	2 849	3 666	3 468	1 381	4 791	2 689	2 650	2 678	2 803	4 052
In labor force	2 344	3 149	2 892	1 119	3 811	2 223	2 229	2 219	2 371	3 203
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**444**	**704**	**858**	**1 302**	**687**	**430**	**373**	**322**	**459**	**669**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	85	271	254	78	69	27	42	57	133
With a mobility limitation	60	59	223	216	78	69	8	42	38	108
With a self-care limitation	29	55	117	143	60	19	27	29	33	59

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Totol	Lacey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 108	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**69 310**	**69 310**	**7 498**	**15 096**	**1 771**	**2 230**	**2 818**	**1 203**	**4 039**	**2 218**
Executive, administrotive, ond monogeriol occupotions	10 719	10 719	1 047	2 765	294	454	368	78	689	332
Professionol specialty occupations	11 632	11 632	1 136	3 135	256	492	381	88	811	324
Technicions ond reloted support occupations	3 231	3 231	287	725	89	108	200	18	191	89
Soles occupotions	7 132	7 132	851	1 630	245	244	306	128	465	272
Administrotive support occupotions, including clericol	12 387	12 387	1 568	2 642	276	329	729	302	768	398
Privote household occupotions	291	291	19	93	22	28	–	8	11	–
Protective service occupotions	1 123	1 123	145	247	15	6	12	–	90	61
Service occupotions, except protective ond household	6 617	6 617	920	1 419	164	197	268	221	417	293
Forming, forestry, ond fishing occupotions	1 892	1 892	105	223	13	60	51	8	54	28
Precision production, croft, ond repoir occupotions	6 688	6 688	809	1 031	204	168	221	167	332	201
Machine operotors, ossemblers, ond inspectors	2 404	2 404	136	482	83	67	77	24	57	99
Tronsportotion ond moteriol moving occupotions	2 981	2 981	233	316	48	33	132	95	74	49
Hondlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, ond loborers	2 213	2 213	242	388	62	44	73	66	80	72
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**58 337**	**58 337**	**7 030**	**14 058**	**1 505**	**1 880**	**2 418**	**1 727**	**3 192**	**1 638**
Less than $5,000	2 251	2 251	192	803	77	105	82	62	32	51
$5,000 to $9,999	4 425	4 425	478	1 445	113	222	213	184	98	127
$10,000 to $14,999	4 761	4 761	674	1 240	90	125	183	216	229	73
$15,000 to $24,999	11 271	11 271	1 571	2 655	321	415	551	380	652	346
$25,000 to $34,999	10 312	10 312	1 288	2 349	340	224	439	345	567	331
$35,000 to $49,999	12 249	12 249	1 587	2 757	307	342	526	315	875	337
$50,000 to $74,999	9 249	9 249	941	1 890	188	358	296	144	565	333
$75,000 to $99,999	2 507	2 507	204	586	32	71	82	53	118	27
$100,000 or more	1 312	1 312	95	333	37	18	46	28	56	13
Medion (dollors)	31 162	31 162	29 407	27 949	27 835	27 625	28 867	25 554	35 317	32 475
Meon (dollors)	35 963	35 963	32 974	34 751	34 631	33 396	33 230	29 756	37 548	34 871
Families	**40 648**	**40 648**	**4 570**	**8 012**	**1 031**	**1 157**	**1 596**	**942**	**2 453**	**1 288**
Medion income (dollors)	36 193	36 193	35 969	36 900	31 168	38 048	33 500	31 291	38 832	34 241
Per copito income (dollors)	14 256	14 256	13 634	15 853	14 439	14 272	14 622	14 238	13 623	12 318
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**58 337**	**58 337**	**7 030**	**14 058**	**1 505**	**1 880**	**2 418**	**1 727**	**3 192**	**1 638**
With earnings	47 124	47 124	5 217	10 899	1 266	1 534	1 944	797	2 794	1 393
Meon eornings (dollors)	34 821	34 821	31 789	34 389	33 915	32 517	32 512	27 673	35 257	32 212
With Sociol Security income	14 617	14 617	2 110	3 801	357	389	612	935	576	310
Meon Sociol Security income (dollors)	8 350	8 350	8 706	7 930	7 815	7 203	7 835	8 933	8 679	7 932
With public ossistonce income	3 686	3 686	383	935	150	139	248	87	170	126
Meon public ossistonce income (dollors)	4 397	4 397	4 380	4 214	4 668	3 828	4 009	4 866	4 772	4 284
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollors)	**40 935**	**40 935**	**38 223**	**43 760**	**38 804**	**39 333**	**37 107**	**36 249**	**40 319**	**36 486**
With own children under 18 years (dollors)	39 275	39 275	35 474	43 369	32 881	34 465	35 342	30 361	38 616	31 310
Married-couple families (dollors)	**44 412**	**44 412**	**41 089**	**48 830**	**43 080**	**45 642**	**42 447**	**39 375**	**42 528**	**40 811**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	45 132	45 132	39 939	52 666	38 720	44 210	45 441	36 367	41 579	37 762
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**22 077**	**22 077**	**20 402**	**23 646**	**22 421**	**19 073**	**21 811**	**18 605**	**21 482**	**19 949**
With own children under 18 yeors (dollors)	18 591	18 591	17 817	20 986	13 491	18 779	14 589	17 082	20 371	14 488
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**40 648**	**40 648**	**4 570**	**8 012**	**1 031**	**1 157**	**1 596**	**942**	**2 453**	**1 288**
Householder worked in 1989	32 362	32 362	3 468	6 244	832	862	1 327	554	2 019	1 091
With reloted children under 18 years	21 048	21 048	2 283	3 913	559	652	828	321	1 447	720
With reloted children under 5 yeors	8 293	8 293	1 005	1 559	239	259	439	145	551	317
Married-couple families	**33 835**	**33 835**	**3 845**	**6 363**	**802**	**859**	**1 183**	**752**	**2 158**	**1 009**
Householder worked in 1989	26 866	26 866	2 970	4 904	645	630	967	432	1 800	847
With reloted children under 18 yeors	16 070	16 070	1 769	2 754	408	396	551	193	1 225	517
With reloted children under 5 yeors	6 684	6 684	807	1 173	201	158	330	107	468	225
Femole householder, no husband present	**5 095**	**5 095**	**558**	**1 304**	**182**	**255**	**335**	**129**	**237**	**199**
Householder worked in 1989	4 019	4 019	385	1 044	150	194	282	97	167	164
With reloted children under 18 yeors	3 908	3 908	441	931	121	226	230	107	186	144
With reloted children under 5 years	1 286	1 286	171	284	38	92	100	32	74	81
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**24 083**	**24 083**	**3 133**	**7 871**	**722**	**1 016**	**1 103**	**925**	**1 010**	**586**
Nonfomily householder	17 689	17 689	2 460	6 046	474	723	822	785	739	350
65 yeors and over	5 723	5 723	1 132	1 854	147	157	246	628	192	80
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**145 716**	**145 716**	**16 839**	**30 499**	**3 629**	**4 383**	**5 525**	**3 486**	**8 771**	**4 720**
Persons under 18 yeors	37 788	37 788	4 142	6 615	906	1 091	1 334	573	2 602	1 380
Reloted children under 18 yeors	37 547	37 547	4 127	6 553	882	1 080	1 324	564	2 597	1 371
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	27 594	27 594	2 932	4 702	614	780	875	377	1 960	979
Persons 65 yeors ond over	17 767	17 767	2 753	4 567	470	430	732	1 302	721	373
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**2 639**	**2 639**	**256**	**615**	**95**	**166**	**155**	**61**	**99**	**128**
Percent below poverty level	6.5	6.5	5.6	7.7	9.2	14.3	9.7	6.5	4.0	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 617	1 617	150	355	67	82	102	32	40	70
With reloted children under 18 yeors	2 235	2 235	211	528	79	150	155	39	89	121
With reloted children under 5 yeors	1 274	1 274	150	299	33	88	95	22	60	80
Married-couple families	**1 095**	**1 095**	**111**	**208**	**31**	**63**	**46**	**29**	**45**	**41**
Householder worked in 1989	694	694	79	119	15	25	33	15	27	18
With reloted children under 18 yeors	740	740	76	150	15	57	46	7	45	34
With reloted children under 5 years	469	469	60	96	8	48	26	7	36	17
Femole householder, no husbond present	**1 353**	**1 353**	**127**	**337**	**64**	**94**	**102**	**26**	**54**	**75**
Householder worked in 1989	755	755	53	183	52	48	62	17	13	40
With reloted children under 18 yeors	1 321	1 321	117	315	64	84	102	26	44	75
With reloted children under 5 yeors	695	695	72	147	25	31	69	9	24	63
Unrelated individuals	**5 151**	**5 151**	**438**	**1 863**	**181**	**268**	**171**	**123**	**112**	**135**
Nonfomily householder	2 631	2 631	220	1 116	66	134	112	61	54	34
65 yeors ond over	961	961	133	359	13	33	43	33	14	9
Persons	**13 597**	**13 597**	**1 232**	**3 778**	**454**	**798**	**601**	**270**	**419**	**586**
Percent below poverty level	9.3	9.3	7.3	12.4	12.5	18.2	10.9	7.7	4.8	12.4
Persons under 18 years	4 648	4 648	427	1 086	166	298	239	70	160	287
Related children under 18 yeors	4 431	4 431	412	1 039	152	292	229	61	155	278
Reloted children 5 to 17 years	2 873	2 873	233	667	101	192	133	38	84	189
Persons 65 years ond over	1 217	1 217	148	436	33	54	43	48	14	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 770	4 770	320	1 298	262	224	81	80	69	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 314	19 314	1 796	4 980	562	931	1 058	414	609	716

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sompla ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.			Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Tract 122.10	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 369**	**3 229**	**2 873**	**1 163**	**3 860**	**2 230**	**2 218**	**2 228**	**2 428**	**3 246**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	407	468	450	78	652	454	332	386	350	414
Professional specialty occupations	473	450	485	88	754	492	324	459	344	405
Technicians and related support occupations	67	158	126	18	167	108	89	61	141	253
Sales occupations	306	338	290	122	439	244	272	282	235	373
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	406	610	642	281	758	329	398	390	489	613
Private household occupations	–	18	–	8	11	28	–	–	18	20
Protective service occupations	65	97	54	–	90	6	61	65	49	85
Service occupations, except protective and household	222	329	230	221	400	197	293	194	236	372
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	47	58	61	8	54	60	28	40	42	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	183	379	265	167	332	168	201	165	278	308
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	56	130	53	24	49	67	99	49	114	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	108	97	82	74	33	49	50	73	148
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	87	86	120	66	80	44	72	87	59	111
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 735**	**2 508**	**2 546**	**1 692**	**3 069**	**1 880**	**1 638**	**1 573**	**1 874**	**2 888**
Less than $5,000	55	59	109	47	32	105	51	47	41	64
$5,000 to $9,999	43	138	231	184	98	222	127	43	106	101
$10,000 to $14,999	78	204	249	210	229	125	73	57	154	214
$15,000 to $24,999	263	434	517	380	643	415	346	228	314	662
$25,000 to $34,999	247	491	373	345	550	224	331	228	368	566
$35,000 to $49,999	461	583	457	315	838	342	337	432	413	754
$50,000 to $74,999	402	450	434	144	515	358	333	365	354	454
$75,000 to $99,999	126	113	83	45	108	71	27	113	103	61
$100,000 or more	60	36	93	22	56	18	13	60	21	12
Median (dollars)	39 246	33 723	29 184	25 644	34 688	27 625	32 475	39 901	33 894	32 102
Mean (dollars)	43 961	36 781	35 317	29 518	37 190	33 396	34 871	44 839	37 277	34 146
Families	**1 402**	**1 967**	**1 676**	**916**	**2 340**	**1 157**	**1 288**	**1 273**	**1 512**	**2 366**
Median income (dollars)	43 500	35 710	36 836	31 264	38 687	38 048	34 241	43 575	36 200	33 004
Per capita income (dollars)	16 116	13 946	14 049	14 157	13 555	14 272	12 318	16 240	13 666	12 348
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 735**	**2 508**	**2 546**	**1 692**	**3 069**	**1 880**	**1 638**	**1 573**	**1 874**	**2 888**
With earnings	1 484	2 116	1 906	768	2 689	1 534	1 393	1 385	1 613	2 486
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 862	34 628	38 117	27 211	34 770	32 517	32 212	41 931	34 452	31 550
With Social Security income	393	552	731	935	558	389	310	307	367	589
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 756	9 383	7 272	8 933	8 652	7 203	7 932	9 611	9 056	8 435
With public assistance income	75	111	100	81	170	139	126	75	97	160
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 311	4 631	6 726	4 870	4 772	3 828	4 284	4 311	4 861	3 635
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**47 931**	**39 470**	**42 897**	**35 776**	**39 982**	**39 333**	**36 486**	**48 715**	**39 563**	**34 908**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 271	38 131	42 790	31 240	38 087	34 465	31 310	43 367	37 861	33 055
Married-couple families (dollars)	**50 775**	**42 896**	**46 119**	**38 411**	**42 264**	**45 642**	**40 811**	**51 310**	**43 046**	**36 593**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 356	44 103	47 541	36 367	41 113	44 210	37 762	46 823	43 640	35 615
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**27 659**	**22 402**	**23 206**	**18 829**	**21 482**	**19 073**	**19 949**	**28 154**	**20 993**	**21 887**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 087	17 605	21 751	17 319	20 371	18 779	14 488	21 376	17 044	22 653
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**1 402**	**1 967**	**1 676**	**916**	**2 340**	**1 157**	**1 288**	**1 273**	**1 512**	**2 366**
Householder worked in 1989	1 158	1 575	1 354	534	1 924	862	1 091	1 093	1 198	1 934
With related children under 18 years	757	991	899	309	1 375	652	720	721	785	1 374
With related children under 5 years	310	435	343	139	533	259	317	282	359	525
Married-couple families	**1 226**	**1 643**	**1 412**	**738**	**2 045**	**859**	**1 009**	**1 128**	**1 271**	**2 024**
Householder worked in 1989	1 024	1 303	1 121	418	1 705	630	847	967	991	1 647
With related children under 18 years	638	753	723	193	1 153	396	517	618	600	1 081
With related children under 5 years	261	353	258	107	450	158	225	241	292	476
Female householder, no husband present	**123**	**243**	**153**	**123**	**237**	**255**	**199**	**92**	**181**	**231**
Householder worked in 1989	87	201	122	91	167	194	164	79	157	190
With related children under 18 years	79	174	123	101	186	226	144	63	134	221
With related children under 5 years	39	65	42	32	74	92	81	31	59	39
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**465**	**707**	**1 117**	**910**	**1 000**	**1 016**	**586**	**432**	**469**	**846**
Nonfamily householder	333	541	870	776	729	723	350	300	362	522
65 years and over	72	125	401	628	192	157	80	60	60	89
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 723**	**6 551**	**6 211**	**3 407**	**8 389**	**4 383**	**4 720**	**4 331**	**5 042**	**7 907**
Persons under 18 years	1 327	1 806	1 644	551	2 457	1 091	1 380	1 255	1 465	2 356
Related children under 18 years	1 315	1 801	1 635	551	2 452	1 080	1 371	1 243	1 465	2 339
Related children 5 to 17 years	995	1 298	1 256	377	1 837	780	979	958	1 063	1 678
Persons 65 years and over	444	704	858	1 302	687	430	373	322	459	669
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**71**	**116**	**85**	**55**	**99**	**166**	**128**	**55**	**90**	**94**
Percent below poverty level	5.1	5.9	5.1	6.0	4.2	14.3	9.9	4.3	6.0	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	45	91	57	32	40	82	70	37	65	66
With related children under 18 years	71	98	78	33	89	150	121	55	72	82
With related children under 5 years	49	70	59	16	60	88	80	33	52	31
Married-couple families	**40**	**38**	**38**	**29**	**45**	**63**	**41**	**32**	**29**	**39**
Householder worked in 1989	29	29	31	15	27	25	18	21	20	39
With related children under 18 years	40	20	31	7	45	57	34	32	11	27
With related children under 5 years	18	20	24	7	36	48	17	10	11	19
Female householder, no husband present	**21**	**59**	**41**	**26**	**54**	**94**	**75**	**13**	**51**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	6	43	20	17	13	48	40	6	35	27
With related children under 18 years	21	59	41	26	44	84	75	13	51	55
With related children under 5 years	21	41	29	9	24	31	63	13	41	12
Unrelated individuals	**129**	**86**	**237**	**114**	**112**	**268**	**135**	**129**	**52**	**180**
Nonfamily householder	41	42	142	52	54	134	34	41	32	50
65 years and over	20	18	109	33	14	33	9	20	8	–
Persons	**415**	**478**	**592**	**248**	**419**	**798**	**586**	**339**	**338**	**519**
Percent below poverty level	8.8	7.3	9.5	7.3	5.0	18.2	12.4	7.8	6.7	6.6
Persons under 18 years	169	228	218	54	160	298	287	124	154	195
Related children under 18 years	157	223	209	54	155	292	278	112	154	178
Related children 5 to 17 years	103	131	150	38	84	192	189	80	90	144
Persons 65 years and over	20	35	109	48	14	54	25	20	25	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	196	76	154	71	69	224	231	174	27	195
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	542	610	966	386	609	931	716	466	447	816

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	**2 709**	**2 709**	**569**	**413**	**736**
Native	2 539	2 539	553	345	658
Foreign born	170	170	16	68	78
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**2 404**	**2 404**	**494**	**384**	**666**
Speak a language other than English	194	194	33	83	25
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–
In linguistically isolated households	10	10	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 002**	**1 002**	**218**	**145**	**288**
Preprimary school	99	99	20	17	49
Public school	70	70	7	10	40
Elementary or high school	615	615	119	57	204
Public school	609	609	119	57	204
College	288	288	79	71	35
Public college	245	245	62	60	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	**1 369**	**1 369**	**267**	**219**	**360**
Less than 9th grade	13	13	–	–	8
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	62	62	–	2	10
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	321	321	29	16	105
Some college, no degree	484	484	124	96	106
Associate degree	117	117	38	14	34
Bachelor's degree	245	245	47	47	78
Graduate or professional degree	127	127	29	44	19
Percent high school graduate or higher	94.5	94.5	100.0	99.1	95.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.2	27.2	28.5	41.6	26.9
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 115	1 115	812	456	1 541
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	**2 404**	**2 404**	**494**	**384**	**666**
Same house	639	639	175	25	147
Different house in United States	1 361	1 361	299	336	234
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	111	111	12	41	18
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	197	197	51	31	–
Different MSA/PMSA	1 002	1 002	236	239	196
Not in an MSA/PMSA	51	51	–	25	20
Abroad	404	404	20	23	285
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	**1 381**	**1 381**	**301**	**260**	**353**
Car, truck, or van	1 310	1 310	283	235	345
Drove alone	1 037	1 037	230	185	302
Carpooled	273	273	53	50	43
Public transportation	35	35	18	9	8
Other means	20	20	–	–	–
Worked at home	16	16	–	16	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	21.3	19.5	22.1	20.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	719	719	187	178	101
Central city	345	345	93	92	67
Outside central city	374	374	94	86	34
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	662	662	114	82	252
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	**1 775**	**1 775**	**380**	**306**	**428**
In labor force	1 484	1 484	325	268	363
Employed	1 175	1 175	239	260	241
Unemployed	103	103	24	8	10
Percent of civilian labor force	8.1	8.1	9.1	3.0	4.0
Females 16 years and over	**697**	**697**	**136**	**132**	**185**
Employed	459	459	92	109	128
Unemployed	37	37	–	8	10
With own children under 6 years	157	157	31	9	68
In labor force	135	135	31	9	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	146	146	7	13	51
In labor force	138	138	7	13	51
Persons 16 to 19 years	**155**	**155**	**37**	**–**	**40**
Not enrolled in school	15	15	–	–	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	–	–	–	–
Not high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 545**	**1 545**	**338**	**283**	**387**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 243	1 243	316	212	331
50 to 52 weeks	854	854	244	117	233
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 497**	**1 497**	**310**	**299**	**316**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	32	32	–	13	15
With a mobility limitation	4	4	–	–	–
In labor force	–	–	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	28	28	–	13	15
With a work disability	114	114	9	43	33
In labor force	73	73	9	29	18
Prevented from working	26	26	–	14	–
No work disability	1 383	1 383	301	256	283
In labor force	1 201	1 201	254	239	233
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**49**	**49**	**8**	**–**	**–**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1	1	–	–	–
With a mobility limitation	1	1	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–	–	–	–

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 175**	**1 175**	**239**	**260**	**241**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	172	172	55	46	16
Professional specialty occupations	155	155	24	52	38
Technicians and related support occupations	65	65	16	25	8
Sales occupations	58	58	17	16	–
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	246	246	51	65	68
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	51	51	–	16	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	145	145	13	21	40
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	22	22	7	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	79	79	12	19	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	58	58	21	–	28
Transportation and material moving occupations	72	72	14	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	52	9	–	–
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	**983**	**983**	**230**	**236**	**196**
Less than $5,000	63	63	7	37	17
$5,000 to $9,999	65	65	–	42	–
$10,000 to $14,999	69	69	34	5	–
$15,000 to $24,999	146	146	27	50	35
$25,000 to $34,999	252	252	56	46	60
$35,000 to $49,999	209	209	49	44	48
$50,000 to $74,999	150	150	45	12	36
$75,000 to $99,999	29	29	12	–	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	30 539	30 539	31 375	23 000	31 667
Mean (dollars)	32 982	32 982	36 095	23 432	34 493
Families	**690**	**690**	**175**	**63**	**187**
Median income (dollars)	32 273	32 273	35 375	31 417	32 153
Per capita income (dollars)	11 173	11 173	12 932	13 007	8 727
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	**983**	**983**	**230**	**236**	**196**
With earnings	932	932	222	222	196
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 519	30 519	32 928	22 565	32 744
With Social Security income	67	67	–	28	–
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 035	5 035	–	3 622	–
With public assistance income	43	43	8	23	–
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 658	2 658	2 400	2 377	–
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	**36 692**	**36 692**	**38 752**	**35 839**	**34 175**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 518	33 518	40 662	17 617	31 913
Married-couple families (dollars)	**40 008**	**40 008**	**46 036**	**45 938**	**35 902**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 991	36 991	54 096	19 500	33 826
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 845**	**12 845**	**14 582**	**17 018**	**30**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 835	10 835	9 698	17 018	30
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	**690**	**690**	**175**	**63**	**187**
Householder worked in 1989	661	661	167	63	179
With related children under 18 years	483	483	98	29	159
With related children under 5 years	208	208	63	7	63
Married-couple families	**565**	**565**	**109**	**41**	**178**
Householder worked in 1989	544	544	109	41	170
With related children under 18 years	373	373	47	7	150
With related children under 5 years	159	159	30	7	54
Female householder, no husband present	**79**	**79**	**36**	**22**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	71	71	28	22	9
With related children under 18 years	64	64	21	22	9
With related children under 5 years	37	37	21	–	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**389**	**389**	**66**	**199**	**25**
Nonfamily householder	293	293	55	173	9
65 years and over	16	16	–	–	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**2 638**	**2 638**	**562**	**397**	**736**
Persons under 18 years	993	993	203	98	340
Related children under 18 years	989	989	203	98	340
Related children 5 to 17 years	691	691	135	69	270
Persons 65 years and over	49	49	8	–	–
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	**66**	**66**	**7**	**9**	**17**
Percent below poverty level	9.6	9.6	4.0	14.3	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	56	56	7	9	9
With related children under 18 years	64	64	7	9	17
With related children under 5 years	37	37	7	–	9
Married-couple families	**34**	**34**	**–**	**–**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	32	32	–	–	8
With related children under 5 years	14	14	–	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**32**	**32**	**7**	**9**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	32	32	7	9	9
With related children under 18 years	32	32	7	9	9
With related children under 5 years	23	23	7	–	9
Unrelated individuals	**93**	**93**	**–**	**60**	**7**
Nonfamily householder	46	46	–	46	–
65 years and over	–	–	–	–	–
Persons	**366**	**366**	**14**	**99**	**66**
Percent below poverty level	13.9	13.9	2.5	24.9	9.0
Persons under 18 years	148	148	7	14	42
Related children under 18 years	144	144	7	14	42
Related children 5 to 17 years	84	84	–	14	33
Persons 65 years and over	3	3	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	170	170	14	67	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	394	394	14	112	66

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County	Thurston County
			Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	**2 552**	**2 552**	**591**
Native	2 522	2 522	591
Foreign born	30	30	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**2 391**	**2 391**	**527**
Speak a language other than English	196	196	17
Do not speak English "very well"	87	87	7
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**815**	**815**	**212**
Preprimary school	52	52	16
Public school	22	22	16
Elementary or high school	609	609	179
Public school	594	594	166
College	154	154	17
Public college	123	123	10
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	**1 321**	**1 321**	**285**
Less than 9th grade	62	62	38
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	182	182	48
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	365	365	98
Some college, no degree	391	391	61
Associate degree	115	115	12
Bachelor's degree	130	130	20
Graduate or professional degree	76	76	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.5	81.5	69.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	15.6	9.8
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 635	1 635	1 919
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	**2 391**	**2 391**	**527**
Same house	1 048	1 048	220
Different house in United States	1 292	1 292	296
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	164	164	17
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	477	477	121
Different MSA/PMSA	375	375	76
Not in an MSA/PMSA	276	276	82
Abroad	51	51	11
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	**1 130**	**1 130**	**185**
Car, truck, or van	989	989	168
Drove alone	814	814	146
Carpooled	175	175	22
Public transportation	32	32	4
Other means	48	48	13
Worked at home	61	61	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	22.2	17.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	887	887	161
Central city	481	481	48
Outside central city	406	406	113
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	243	243	24
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	**1 804**	**1 804**	**349**
In labor force	1 326	1 326	260
Employed	1 105	1 105	176
Unemployed	183	183	72
Percent of civilian labor force	14.2	14.2	29.0
Females 16 years and over	**989**	**989**	**177**
Employed	567	567	81
Unemployed	105	105	37
With own children under 6 years	165	165	18
In labor force	90	90	16
With own children 6 to 17 years only	214	214	48
In labor force	176	176	36
Persons 16 to 19 years	**215**	**215**	**40**
Not enrolled in school	70	70	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	34	3
Not high school graduate	46	46	3
Employed	21	21	–
Unemployed	11	11	–
Not in labor force	14	14	3
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 391**	**1 391**	**257**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 124	1 124	204
50 to 52 weeks	619	619	80
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 638**	**1 638**	**329**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	53	19
With a mobility limitation	42	42	18
In labor force	10	10	8
With a self-care limitation	22	22	1
With a work disability	202	202	42
In labor force	97	97	15
Prevented from working	76	76	16
No work disability	1 436	1 436	287
In labor force	1 165	1 165	233
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**93**	**93**	**8**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	10	2
With a mobility limitation	10	10	2
With a self-care limitation	3	3	–

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County	Thurston County: Tract 123
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 105**	**1 105**	**176**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	164	164	25
Professional specialty occupations	77	77	21
Technicians and related support occupations	124	124	10
Sales occupations	102	102	9
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	156	156	37
Private household occupations	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	22	22	12
Service occupations, except protective and household	150	150	11
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	78	78	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	127	127	16
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26	26	4
Transportation and material moving occupations	24	24	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	55	55	14
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	**840**	**840**	**152**
Less than $5,000	75	75	19
$5,000 to $9,999	125	125	23
$10,000 to $14,999	95	95	14
$15,000 to $24,999	178	178	25
$25,000 to $34,999	140	140	29
$35,000 to $49,999	111	111	30
$50,000 to $74,999	80	80	11
$75,000 to $99,999	25	25	1
$100,000 or more	11	11	–
Median (dollars)	22 341	22 341	22 083
Mean (dollars)	26 507	26 507	24 015
Families	**567**	**567**	**106**
Median income (dollars)	25 268	25 268	22 500
Per capita income (dollars)	9 007	9 007	6 829
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	**840**	**840**	**152**
With earnings	730	730	130
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 432	26 432	24 917
With Social Security income	126	126	44
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 955	5 955	4 691
With public assistance income	111	111	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 995	4 995	3 547
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	**30 141**	**30 141**	**24 166**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 709	25 709	21 907
Married-couple families (dollars)	**37 288**	**37 288**	**32 454**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 672	33 672	31 209
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 024**	**17 024**	**18 675**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 042	17 042	13 500
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	**567**	**567**	**106**
Householder worked in 1989	476	476	79
With related children under 18 years	388	388	80
With related children under 5 years	126	126	19
Married-couple families	**388**	**388**	**58**
Householder worked in 1989	322	322	44
With related children under 18 years	227	227	43
With related children under 5 years	78	78	–
Female householder, no husband present	**119**	**119**	**20**
Householder worked in 1989	107	107	12
With related children under 18 years	106	106	14
With related children under 5 years	15	15	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**544**	**544**	**118**
Nonfamily householder	273	273	46
65 years and over	15	15	3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**2 470**	**2 470**	**566**
Persons under 18 years	796	796	243
Related children under 18 years	751	751	235
Related children 5 to 17 years	598	598	174
Persons 65 years and over	93	93	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	**74**	**74**	**22**
Percent below poverty level	13.1	13.1	20.8
Householder worked in 1989	53	53	13
With related children under 18 years	64	64	19
With related children under 5 years	28	28	8
Married-couple families	**16**	**16**	**4**
Householder worked in 1989	16	16	4
With related children under 18 years	16	16	4
With related children under 5 years	12	12	–
Female householder, no husband present	**32**	**32**	**4**
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	–
With related children under 18 years	25	25	4
With related children under 5 years	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**292**	**292**	**61**
Nonfamily householder	147	147	29
65 years and over	4	4	3
Persons	**663**	**663**	**184**
Percent below poverty level	26.8	26.8	32.5
Persons under 18 years	275	275	95
Related children under 18 years	230	230	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	162	162	45
Persons 65 years and over	9	9	3
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	308	308	106
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	782	782	237

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshald is 400 persons. Oata based an sample and subject ta sampling variability, see text. Far definitians af terms and meanings af symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurstan County		
		Tatal	Lacey city	Olympia city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	**5 982**	**5 982**	**1 166**	**1 624**
Native	2 750	2 750	514	656
Fareign barn	3 232	3 232	652	968
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isalated hausehalds	384	384	64	133
Persons 5 years and over	**5 390**	**5 390**	**1 088**	**1 492**
Speak a language ather than English	3 389	3 389	739	1 025
Oo nat speak English "very well"	1 752	1 752	387	550
In linguistically isolated hausehalds	976	976	196	367
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**2 315**	**2 315**	**475**	**729**
Preprimary schaal	200	200	44	69
Public schaal	139	139	32	38
Elementary or high schaal	1 624	1 624	349	486
Public schaal	1 563	1 563	349	477
Callege	491	491	82	174
Public callege	384	384	40	137
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	**3 284**	**3 284**	**670**	**842**
Less than 9th grade	521	521	145	107
9th ta 12th grade, na diplama	347	347	78	71
High schaal graduate (includes equivalency)	899	899	175	252
Same callege, no degree	696	696	112	157
Assaciate degree	209	209	39	65
Bachelar's degree	438	438	82	135
Graduate ar professianal degree	174	174	39	55
Percent high schaal graduate ar higher	73.6	73.6	66.7	78.9
Percent bachelar's degree ar higher	18.6	18.6	18.1	22.6
FERTILITY				
Children ever barn per 1,000 wamen 15 ta 44 years	1 490	1 490	1 543	1 544
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	**5 390**	**5 390**	**1 088**	**1 492**
Same hause	2 028	2 028	427	621
Different house in United States	2 478	2 478	415	687
Central city af this MSA/PMSA	576	576	53	356
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	381	381	45	90
Different MSA/PMSA	1 176	1 176	189	210
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	345	345	128	31
Abraad	884	884	246	184
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	**2 322**	**2 322**	**448**	**672**
Car, truck, ar van	2 129	2 129	428	617
Orove alane	1 729	1 729	326	490
Carpaaled	400	400	102	127
Public transpartatian	63	63	–	23
Other means	86	86	20	32
Warked at hame	44	44	–	–
Mean travel time ta wark (minutes)	20.1	20.1	18.7	17.0
Warked in MSA/PMSA af residence	1 678	1 678	317	554
Central city	1 037	1 037	174	427
Outside central city	641	641	143	127
Warked autside MSA/PMSA af residence	644	644	131	118
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	**4 102**	**4 102**	**855**	**1 113**
In labar farce	2 609	2 609	517	772
Emplayed	2 253	2 253	436	675
Unemplayed	226	226	44	88
Percent af civilian labar farce	9.1	9.1	9.2	11.5
Females 16 years and over	**2 358**	**2 358**	**447**	**572**
Emplayed	1 243	1 243	216	354
Unemplayed	97	97	8	31
With awn children under 6 years	437	437	53	91
In labar farce	256	256	19	64
With awn children 6 ta 17 years anly	680	680	174	156
In labar farce	459	459	102	129
Persons 16 to 19 years	**493**	**493**	**149**	**134**
Nat enralled in schaal	48	48	–	7
Unemplayed ar nat in labar farce	24	24	–	7
Not high schaal graduate	22	22	–	–
Emplayed	5	5	–	–
Unemplayed	–	–	–	–
Nat in labar farce	17	17	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 731**	**2 731**	**531**	**800**
Usually warked 35 ar mare haurs per week	2 151	2 151	417	655
50 to 52 weeks	1 384	1 384	262	416
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 749**	**3 749**	**787**	**1 041**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	200	200	43	62
With a mability limitatian	103	103	15	51
In labar farce	17	17	–	11
With a self-care limitatian	160	160	36	54
With a wark disability	271	271	23	100
In labar farce	70	70	–	24
Prevented fram warking	166	166	23	60
Na wark disability	3 478	3 478	764	941
In labar farce	2 394	2 394	480	739
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**217**	**217**	**31**	**57**
With a mability ar self-care limitatian	52	52	8	32
With a mability limitatian	52	52	8	32
With a self-care limitatian	7	7	–	7

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County			Locey city, Thurston County	Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County	
	Tract 106	Tract 114	Troct 115	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Troct 115 (pt.)	Troct 123
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	**526**	**609**	**611**	**609**	**526**	**611**	**961**
Notive	165	284	222	284	165	222	479
Foreign born	361	325	389	325	361	389	482
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	53	16	66	16	53	66	26
Persons 5 years and over	**482**	**574**	**537**	**574**	**482**	**537**	**868**
Speak o languoge other than English	404	351	468	351	404	468	437
Do not speak English "very well"	249	160	254	160	249	254	159
In linguistically isoloted households	216	66	134	66	216	134	48
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**299**	**286**	**249**	**286**	**299**	**249**	**336**
Preprimary school	–	44	15	44	–	15	8
Public school	–	32	–	32	–	–	8
Elementary or high school	191	184	181	184	191	181	269
Public school	191	184	144	184	191	144	269
College	108	58	53	58	108	53	59
Public college	79	40	53	40	79	53	42
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years ond over	**230**	**350**	**326**	**350**	**230**	**326**	**518**
Less thon 9th grade	41	44	62	44	41	62	66
9th to 12th grode, no diploma	18	38	40	38	18	40	63
High school groduote (includes equivalency)	59	85	86	85	59	86	206
Some college, no degree	53	57	97	57	53	97	95
Associote degree	31	19	14	19	31	14	14
Bachelor's degree	28	68	14	68	28	14	67
Graduate or professional degree	–	39	13	39	–	13	7
Percent high school groduote or higher	74.3	76.6	68.7	76.6	74.3	68.7	75.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.2	30.6	8.3	30.6	12.2	8.3	14.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 275	1 714	1 922	1 714	1 275	1 922	1 336
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	**482**	**574**	**537**	**574**	**482**	**537**	**868**
Some house	169	230	103	230	169	103	366
Oifferent house in United Stotes	247	302	313	302	247	313	344
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	145	32	11	32	145	11	–
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	31	15	100	15	31	100	28
Different MSA/PMSA	57	127	146	127	57	146	257
Not in on MSA/PMSA	14	128	56	128	14	56	59
Abrood	66	42	121	42	66	121	158
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years ond over	**197**	**257**	**217**	**257**	**197**	**217**	**390**
Car, truck, or von	179	243	183	243	179	183	368
Orove olone	139	190	150	190	139	150	342
Carpooled	40	53	33	53	40	33	26
Public transportotion	12	–	–	–	12	–	15
Other means	6	14	20	14	6	20	–
Worked ot home	–	–	14	–	–	14	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	17.2	17.6	17.2	15.1	17.6	23.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	180	215	138	215	180	138	204
Central city	139	112	56	112	139	56	117
Outside centrol city	41	103	82	103	41	82	87
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	17	42	79	42	17	79	186
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years ond over	**341**	**412**	**359**	**412**	**341**	**359**	**624**
In lobor force	235	281	225	281	235	225	405
Employed	209	257	200	257	209	200	333
Unemployed	26	24	8	24	26	8	15
Percent of civilion lobor farce	11.1	8.5	3.8	8.5	11.1	3.8	4.3
Femoles 16 yeors and over	**172**	**220**	**235**	**220**	**172**	**235**	**390**
Employed	122	121	106	121	122	106	203
Unemployed	5	8	8	8	5	8	14
With own children under 6 yeors	19	28	91	28	19	91	67
In lobor force	19	12	60	12	19	60	33
With own children 6 to 17 yeors only	52	101	32	101	52	32	129
In lobor force	37	61	9	61	37	9	84
Persons 16 to 19 years	**41**	**54**	**11**	**54**	**41**	**11**	**69**
Not enrolled in school	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
Unemployed or not in lobor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not high school graduate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Employed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**247**	**295**	**213**	**295**	**247**	**213**	**425**
Usuolly worked 35 or more hours per week	172	216	187	216	172	187	341
50 to 52 weeks	136	123	123	123	136	123	239
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionolized persons 16 to 64 years	**326**	**412**	**317**	**412**	**326**	**317**	**523**
With o mobility or self-care limitation	37	–	42	–	37	42	16
With o mobility limitation	31	–	–	–	31	–	14
In labor force	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
With a self-core limitation	37	–	42	–	37	42	8
With a work disobility	43	–	45	–	43	45	34
In labor force	10	–	22	–	10	22	–
Prevented from working	33	–	23	–	33	23	26
No work disability	283	412	272	412	283	272	489
In labor force	225	281	176	281	225	176	348
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 yeors and over	**15**	**–**	**25**	**–**	**15**	**25**	**44**
With o mobility or self-care limitotion	15	–	–	–	15	–	8
With o mobility limitotion	15	–	–	–	15	–	8
With o self-care limitotion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 253**	**2 253**	**436**	**675**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	241	241	59	76
Professional specialty occupations	230	230	68	64
Technicians and related support occupations	109	109	–	63
Sales occupations	206	206	19	47
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	403	403	79	155
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	26	26	15	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	451	451	94	82
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	66	66	13	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	183	183	32	48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	211	211	34	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	15	15	8	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	112	112	15	26
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	**1 487**	**1 487**	**300**	**405**
Less than $5,000	80	80	–	24
$5,000 to $9,999	78	78	14	27
$10,000 to $14,999	157	157	24	23
$15,000 to $24,999	230	230	57	58
$25,000 to $34,999	387	387	143	65
$35,000 to $49,999	254	254	23	73
$50,000 to $74,999	219	219	29	96
$75,000 to $99,999	27	27	–	18
$100,000 or more	55	55	10	21
Median (dollars)	30 837	30 837	29 643	36 964
Mean (dollars)	37 615	37 615	31 068	43 974
Families	**1 171**	**1 171**	**271**	**303**
Median income (dollars)	31 974	31 974	30 691	44 375
Per capita income (dollars)	9 663	9 663	7 844	11 406
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	**1 487**	**1 487**	**300**	**405**
With earnings	1 292	1 292	277	371
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 087	38 087	29 218	43 140
With Social Security income	114	114	8	40
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 079	5 079	4 282	5 158
With public assistance income	176	176	47	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 982	6 982	6 637	4 962
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	**40 005**	**40 005**	**31 049**	**47 278**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 531	38 531	28 654	49 094
Married-couple families (dollars)	**46 026**	**46 026**	**34 177**	**55 211**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 014	45 014	31 744	54 730
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 082**	**12 082**	**16 675**	**9 692**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 129	9 129	15 729	9 763
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	**1 171**	**1 171**	**271**	**303**
Householder worked in 1989	962	962	231	265
With related children under 18 years	881	881	199	229
With related children under 5 years	337	337	58	60
Married-couple families	**907**	**907**	**215**	**244**
Householder worked in 1989	785	785	184	212
With related children under 18 years	691	691	158	191
With related children under 5 years	276	276	58	45
Female householder, no husband present	**162**	**162**	**39**	**29**
Householder worked in 1989	88	88	30	23
With related children under 18 years	143	143	32	25
With related children under 5 years	52	52	–	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**507**	**507**	**58**	**206**
Nonfamily householder	316	316	29	102
65 years and over	47	47	8	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**5 926**	**5 926**	**1 151**	**1 618**
Persons under 18 years	2 225	2 225	413	623
Related children under 18 years	2 217	2 217	413	623
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 625	1 625	335	491
Persons 65 years and over	217	217	31	57
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	**221**	**221**	**55**	**50**
Percent below poverty level	18.9	18.9	20.3	16.5
Householder worked in 1989	97	97	31	32
With related children under 18 years	199	199	48	35
With related children under 5 years	106	106	24	6
Married-couple families	**119**	**119**	**39**	**28**
Householder worked in 1989	68	68	24	10
With related children under 18 years	107	107	32	23
With related children under 5 years	65	65	24	–
Female householder, no husband present	**83**	**83**	**16**	**16**
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	7	16
With related children under 18 years	79	79	16	12
With related children under 5 years	41	41	–	6
Unrelated individuals	**123**	**123**	**9**	**55**
Nonfamily householder	41	41	–	18
65 years and over	22	22	–	7
Persons	**983**	**983**	**217**	**253**
Percent below poverty level	16.6	16.6	18.9	15.6
Persons under 18 years	449	449	109	68
Related children under 18 years	441	441	109	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	304	304	84	62
Persons 65 years and over	56	56	14	19
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	251	251	8	60
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 173	1 173	236	288

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County			Lacey city, Thurston County	Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County	
	Tract 106	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 123
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	**209**	**257**	**200**	**257**	**209**	**200**	**333**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	–	34	13	34	–	13	16
Professional specialty occupations	10	54	–	54	10	–	27
Technicians and related support occupations	32	–	–	–	32	–	–
Sales occupations	9	13	12	13	9	12	70
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	77	42	12	42	77	12	52
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	15	11	15	–	11	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	28	67	91	67	28	91	113
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–	14	–	–	14	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13	24	27	24	13	27	21
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	40	–	20	–	40	20	7
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	–	8	–	8	–	–	20
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	**95**	**148**	**197**	**148**	**95**	**197**	**206**
Less than $5,000	–	–	15	–	–	15	13
$5,000 to $9,999	16	–	7	–	16	7	–
$10,000 to $14,999	13	16	45	16	13	45	27
$15,000 to $24,999	13	13	32	13	13	32	47
$25,000 to $34,999	–	65	51	65	–	51	45
$35,000 to $49,999	23	15	23	15	23	23	47
$50,000 to $74,999	15	29	24	29	15	24	15
$75,000 to $99,999	9	–	–	–	9	–	3
$100,000 or more	6	10	–	10	6	–	9
Median (dollars)	46 719	33 485	22 426	33 485	46 719	22 426	28 750
Mean (dollars)	39 559	38 210	25 371	38 210	39 559	25 371	49 039
Families	**87**	**148**	**132**	**148**	**87**	**132**	**169**
Median income (dollars)	46 406	33 485	22 353	33 485	46 406	22 353	29 531
Per capita income (dollars)	8 249	8 540	6 188	8 540	8 249	6 188	11 718
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	**95**	**148**	**197**	**148**	**95**	**197**	**206**
With earnings	87	148	147	148	87	147	187
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 181	33 961	25 964	33 961	39 181	25 964	49 283
With Social Security income	–	–	15	–	–	15	25
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	–	–	3 432	–	–	3 432	5 910
With public assistance income	22	16	19	16	22	19	16
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 941	5 000	11 694	5 000	3 941	11 694	6 084
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	**37 414**	**38 210**	**28 384**	**38 210**	**37 414**	**28 384**	**52 539**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 845	33 490	29 206	33 490	46 845	29 206	55 517
Married-couple families (dollars)	**45 763**	**38 210**	**32 988**	**38 210**	**45 763**	**32 988**	**63 528**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 946	33 490	32 988	33 490	50 946	32 988	65 590
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**8 839**	–	**11 689**	–	**8 839**	**11 689**	**7 252**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 568	–	11 689	–	8 568	11 689	5 154
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	**87**	**148**	**132**	**148**	**87**	**132**	**169**
Householder worked in 1989	68	132	112	132	68	112	130
With related children under 18 years	62	110	120	110	62	120	150
With related children under 5 years	18	31	71	31	18	71	68
Married-couple families	**66**	**148**	**88**	**148**	**66**	**88**	**136**
Householder worked in 1989	53	132	88	132	53	88	118
With related children under 18 years	56	110	88	110	56	88	125
With related children under 5 years	18	31	64	31	18	64	56
Female householder, no husband present	**10**	–	**19**	–	**10**	**19**	**33**
Householder worked in 1989	4	–	12	–	4	12	12
With related children under 18 years	6	–	19	–	6	19	25
With related children under 5 years	–	–	7	–	–	7	12
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**69**	–	**65**	–	**69**	**65**	**59**
Nonfamily householder	8	–	65	–	8	65	37
65 years and over	–	–	15	–	–	15	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**526**	**609**	**611**	**609**	**526**	**611**	**961**
Persons under 18 years	220	239	263	239	220	263	359
Related children under 18 years	220	239	263	239	220	263	355
Related children 5 to 17 years	176	204	189	204	176	189	262
Persons 65 years and over	15	–	25	–	15	25	44
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	**23**	**16**	**38**	**16**	**23**	**38**	**14**
Percent below poverty level	26.4	10.8	28.8	10.8	26.4	28.8	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	10	16	18	16	10	18	1
With related children under 18 years	8	16	38	16	8	38	14
With related children under 5 years	–	16	25	16	–	25	7
Married-couple families	**13**	**16**	**18**	**16**	**13**	**18**	**1**
Householder worked in 1989	–	16	18	16	–	18	1
With related children under 18 years	8	16	18	16	8	18	1
With related children under 5 years	–	16	18	16	–	18	1
Female householder, no husband present	**4**	–	**7**	–	**4**	**7**	**13**
Householder worked in 1989	4	–	–	–	4	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–	7	–	–	7	13
With related children under 5 years	–	–	7	–	–	7	6
Unrelated individuals	**23**	–	**15**	–	**23**	**15**	**22**
Nonfamily householder	–	–	15	–	–	15	–
65 years and over	–	–	15	–	–	15	–
Persons	**123**	**74**	**178**	**74**	**123**	**178**	**70**
Percent below poverty level	23.4	12.2	29.1	12.2	23.4	29.1	7.3
Persons under 18 years	27	50	101	50	27	101	38
Related children under 18 years	27	50	101	50	27	101	34
Related children 5 to 17 years	27	38	65	38	27	65	18
Persons 65 years and over	5	–	15	–	5	15	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9	8	–	8	9	–	69
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	152	83	186	83	152	186	149

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	**4 277**	**4 277**	**436**	**795**	**515**
Native	3 467	3 467	324	625	342
Foreign born	810	810	112	170	173
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	72	72	19	7	11
Persons 5 years and over	**3 911**	**3 911**	**413**	**734**	**484**
Speak a language other than English	1 616	1 616	238	284	274
Do not speak English "very well"	464	464	69	81	54
In linguistically isolated households	157	157	19	7	38
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 733**	**1 733**	**202**	**242**	**250**
Preprimary school	154	154	11	19	11
Public school	95	95	–	19	11
Elementary or high school	1 121	1 121	154	162	164
Public school	1 050	1 050	130	139	164
College	458	458	37	61	75
Public college	422	422	32	61	51
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	**2 080**	**2 080**	**201**	**442**	**241**
Less than 9th grade	225	225	29	5	58
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	219	219	8	74	2
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	492	492	49	113	46
Some college, no degree	532	532	51	122	67
Associate degree	184	184	8	26	43
Bachelor's degree	300	300	27	59	25
Graduate or professional degree	128	128	29	43	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	78.7	81.6	82.1	75.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.6	20.6	27.9	23.1	10.4
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 374	1 374	1 269	1 079	2 072
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	**3 911**	**3 911**	**413**	**734**	**484**
Same house	1 260	1 260	152	113	125
Different house in United States	2 350	2 350	223	563	274
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	352	352	13	162	38
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	624	624	82	114	87
Different MSA/PMSA	1 068	1 068	98	203	120
Not in an MSA/PMSA	306	306	30	84	29
Abroad	301	301	38	58	85
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	**1 956**	**1 956**	**211**	**405**	**226**
Car, truck, or van	1 741	1 741	198	333	178
Drove alone	1 445	1 445	176	284	138
Carpooled	296	296	22	49	40
Public transportation	62	62	6	44	8
Other means	78	78	7	13	11
Worked at home	75	75	–	15	29
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.7	17.4	18.5	19.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 432	1 432	168	332	143
Central city	799	799	112	249	47
Outside central city	633	633	56	83	96
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	524	524	43	73	83
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	**2 849**	**2 849**	**279**	**585**	**311**
In labor force	2 114	2 114	233	443	249
Employed	1 911	1 911	193	405	195
Unemployed	110	110	22	38	17
Percent of civilian labor force	5.4	5.4	10.2	8.6	8.0
Females 16 years and over	**1 314**	**1 314**	**135**	**273**	**144**
Employed	880	880	87	174	105
Unemployed	50	50	14	11	–
With own children under 6 years	294	294	25	49	35
In labor force	213	213	14	34	35
With own children 6 to 17 years only	342	342	31	49	58
In labor force	291	291	31	43	34
Persons 16 to 19 years	**376**	**376**	**26**	**76**	**39**
Not enrolled in school	63	63	–	13	3
Unemployed or not in labor force	40	40	–	13	3
Not high school graduate	46	46	–	13	–
Employed	9	9	–	–	–
Unemployed	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	37	37	–	13	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 255**	**2 255**	**226**	**472**	**246**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 679	1 679	190	346	185
50 to 52 weeks	1 017	1 017	98	164	147
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 609**	**2 609**	**261**	**549**	**266**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	184	184	8	34	52
With a mobility limitation	72	72	8	–	5
In labor force	10	10	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	156	156	8	34	47
With a work disability	302	302	6	79	26
In labor force	163	163	6	56	14
Prevented from working	134	134	–	18	12
No work disability	2 307	2 307	255	470	240
In labor force	1 858	1 858	209	387	198
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**93**	**93**	**–**	**25**	**8**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	–	7	8
With a mobility limitation	15	15	–	7	8
With a self-care limitation	13	13	–	7	6

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 911**	**1 911**	**193**	**405**	**195**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	298	298	56	67	5
Professional specialty occupations	296	296	44	77	2
Technicians and related support occupations	54	54	–	17	6
Sales occupations	185	185	14	44	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	326	326	41	49	71
Private household occupations	19	19	–	7	–
Protective service occupations	37	37	–	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	194	194	28	47	22
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	140	140	–	9	39
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	143	143	10	38	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	90	90	–	12	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	51	51	–	12	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	78	78	–	26	17
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	**1 283**	**1 283**	**148**	**281**	**136**
Less than $5,000	78	78	8	29	8
$5,000 to $9,999	144	144	9	48	2
$10,000 to $14,999	133	133	–	35	28
$15,000 to $24,999	294	294	33	77	25
$25,000 to $34,999	170	170	49	11	30
$35,000 to $49,999	295	295	30	47	38
$50,000 to $74,999	145	145	9	34	5
$75,000 to $99,999	3	3	–	–	–
$100,000 or more	21	21	10	–	–
Median (dollars)	24 803	24 803	30 662	22 526	29 583
Mean (dollars)	29 629	29 629	33 290	24 764	26 424
Families	**999**	**999**	**124**	**182**	**123**
Median income (dollars)	31 719	31 719	31 029	24 500	29 896
Per capita income (dollars)	9 348	9 348	9 898	10 859	6 940
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	**1 283**	**1 283**	**148**	**281**	**136**
With earnings	1 189	1 189	140	252	134
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 770	28 770	32 802	24 243	23 393
With Social Security income	121	121	8	41	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 378	6 378	3 600	8 433	6 353
With public assistance income	161	161	15	45	14
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 433	2 433	2 544	2 701	2 148
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	**33 894**	**33 894**	**36 513**	**30 385**	**28 020**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 940	33 940	40 772	29 969	27 039
Married-couple families (dollars)	**36 490**	**36 490**	**37 017**	**34 355**	**28 876**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 611	37 611	42 005	37 737	28 295
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**15 937**	**15 937**	**28 089**	**19 267**	**11 337**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 937	15 937	28 089	19 267	11 337
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families	**999**	**999**	**124**	**182**	**123**
Householder worked in 1989	935	935	118	171	115
With related children under 18 years	660	660	79	107	81
With related children under 5 years	217	217	23	47	12
Married-couple families	**845**	**845**	**117**	**118**	**117**
Householder worked in 1989	796	796	111	107	109
With related children under 18 years	543	543	72	62	75
With related children under 5 years	177	177	16	30	12
Female householder, no husband present	**97**	**97**	**7**	**45**	**6**
Householder worked in 1989	86	86	7	45	6
With related children under 18 years	97	97	7	45	6
With related children under 5 years	35	35	7	17	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**421**	**421**	**32**	**168**	**23**
Nonfamily householder	284	284	24	99	13
65 years and over	18	18	–	7	2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 125**	**4 125**	**431**	**784**	**510**
Persons under 18 years	1 577	1 577	178	252	222
Related children under 18 years	1 560	1 560	178	239	222
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 224	1 224	155	178	194
Persons 65 years and over	93	93	–	25	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	**156**	**156**	**7**	**27**	**25**
Percent below poverty level	15.6	15.6	5.6	14.8	20.3
Householder worked in 1989	129	129	7	27	17
With related children under 18 years	128	128	7	14	25
With related children under 5 years	65	65	–	14	–
Married-couple families	**115**	**115**	**7**	**22**	**19**
Householder worked in 1989	99	99	7	22	11
With related children under 18 years	87	87	7	9	19
With related children under 5 years	51	51	–	9	–
Female householder, no husband present	**34**	**34**	**–**	**5**	**6**
Householder worked in 1989	23	23	–	5	6
With related children under 18 years	34	34	–	5	6
With related children under 5 years	11	11	–	5	–
Unrelated individuals	**192**	**192**	**16**	**72**	**18**
Nonfamily householder	122	122	8	40	13
65 years and over	9	9	–	7	2
Persons	**757**	**757**	**76**	**114**	**111**
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	17.6	14.5	21.8
Persons under 18 years	320	320	42	28	49
Related children under 18 years	303	303	42	15	49
Related children 5 to 17 years	234	234	42	10	49
Persons 65 years and over	25	25	–	7	2
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	166	166	8	48	49
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	958	958	83	146	111

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Tract 123
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	**146 042**	**146 042**	**16 858**	**30 687**	**7 737**
Native	142 428	142 428	16 423	29 810	7 423
Foreign born	3 614	3 614	435	877	314
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	135	135	21	29	9
Persons 5 years and over	**136 041**	**136 041**	**15 674**	**28 805**	**7 086**
Speok o longuoge other than English	4 505	4 505	568	955	266
Oo not speak English "very well"	973	973	127	152	61
In linguistically isoloted households	238	238	48	42	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years ond over enrolled in school	**37 588**	**37 588**	**3 798**	**7 170**	**2 133**
Preprimory school	2 860	2 860	325	532	161
Public school	1 860	1 860	304	278	119
Elementory or high school	25 203	25 203	2 487	4 169	1 526
Public school	23 912	23 912	2 367	3 964	1 454
College	9 525	9 525	986	2 469	446
Public college	8 046	8 046	712	2 139	298
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	**95 179**	**95 179**	**11 018**	**21 048**	**4 863**
Less thon 9th grade	3 125	3 125	231	629	140
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	9 225	9 225	938	1 618	460
High school graduate (includes equivolency)	26 042	26 042	3 147	4 619	1 583
Some college, no degree	24 714	24 714	3 034	5 527	1 238
Associote degree	8 163	8 163	979	1 565	571
Bochelor's degree	15 520	15 520	1 868	4 457	608
Groduote or professionol degree	8 390	8 390	821	2 633	263
Percent high school groduote or higher	87.0	87.0	89.4	89.3	87.7
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	25.1	25.1	24.4	33.7	17.9
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 yeors	1 253	1 253	1 219	1 021	1 385
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years ond over	**136 041**	**136 041**	**15 674**	**28 805**	**7 086**
Some house	61 606	61 606	6 131	11 144	2 342
Oifferent house in United Stotes	71 990	71 990	9 169	17 458	4 090
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	12 416	12 416	1 072	4 936	443
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	22 072	22 072	3 223	3 708	898
Oifferent MSA/PMSA	25 171	25 171	3 521	5 789	2 175
Not in on MSA/PMSA	12 331	12 331	1 353	3 025	574
Abrood	2 445	2 445	374	203	654
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years ond over	**68 727**	**68 727**	**7 646**	**14 858**	**3 587**
Cor, truck, or von	62 432	62 432	6 923	12 869	3 450
Orove olone	54 434	54 434	5 987	11 099	3 165
Carpooled	7 998	7 998	936	1 770	285
Public tronsportation	891	891	159	434	28
Other meons	2 964	2 964	347	1 154	51
Worked ot home	2 440	2 440	217	401	58
Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	20.7	20.7	19.7	16.7	22.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	54 455	54 455	6 089	12 917	2 157
Centrol city	30 056	30 056	3 102	9 261	1 129
Outside centrol city	24 399	24 399	2 987	3 656	1 028
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14 272	14 272	1 557	1 941	1 430
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	**112 241**	**112 241**	**13 189**	**24 740**	**5 695**
In labor force	74 839	74 839	8 254	16 141	3 932
Employed	68 249	68 249	7 348	14 907	3 177
Unemployed	4 902	4 902	484	1 023	288
Percent of civilion lobor force	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.4	8.3
Femoles 16 years and over	**58 663**	**58 663**	**7 220**	**13 292**	**2 822**
Employed	32 712	32 712	3 738	7 362	1 466
Unemployed	2 134	2 134	198	429	163
With own children under 6 years	8 923	8 923	1 141	1 667	562
In lobor force	5 499	5 499	724	1 084	293
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 349	10 349	1 081	1 902	618
In lobor force	8 589	8 589	889	1 635	517
Persons 16 to 19 years	**7 857**	**7 857**	**902**	**1 288**	**436**
Not enrolled in school	1 529	1 529	258	335	73
Unemployed or not in lobor force	622	622	66	111	34
Not high school groduote	646	646	75	148	23
Employed	244	244	29	68	–
Unemployed	145	145	14	23	16
Not in lobor force	257	257	32	57	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 yeors ond over who worked in 1989	**81 443**	**81 443**	**8 933**	**17 843**	**4 150**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	62 048	62 048	6 846	13 532	3 304
50 to 52 weeks	42 488	42 488	4 778	8 995	2 439
DISABILITY					
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**91 719**	**91 719**	**9 763**	**19 494**	**4 565**
With o mobility or self-core limitation	2 701	2 701	319	536	121
With o mobility limitation	1 700	1 700	206	366	57
In lobor force	473	473	70	101	44
With o self-core limitation	1 636	1 636	214	277	82
With o work disobility	9 394	9 394	882	2 021	610
In lobor force	4 725	4 725	446	1 094	275
Prevented from working	3 538	3 538	334	664	194
No work disobility	82 325	82 325	8 881	17 473	3 955
In lobor force	66 838	66 838	7 176	14 533	3 137
Civilion noninstitutionalized persons 65 years ond over	**17 688**	**17 688**	**2 753**	**4 542**	**663**
With o mobility or self-core limitotion	2 990	2 990	438	893	127
With o mobility limitotion	2 397	2 397	393	737	102
With o self-core limitation	1 714	1 714	231	448	53

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	**68 249**	**68 249**	**7 348**	**14 907**	**3 177**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10 526	10 526	991	2 722	414
Professional specialty occupations	11 411	11 411	1 114	3 084	405
Technicians and related support occupations	3 208	3 208	287	717	247
Sales occupations	7 057	7 057	845	1 618	360
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 199	12 199	1 534	2 614	594
Private household occupations	284	284	19	86	20
Protective service occupations	1 105	1 105	145	247	85
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 527	6 527	898	1 407	361
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 856	1 856	105	223	52
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 613	6 613	799	1 026	308
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 331	2 331	136	475	84
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 957	2 957	233	304	142
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 175	2 175	242	384	105
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	**57 551**	**57 551**	**6 898**	**13 906**	**2 837**
Less than $5,000	2 205	2 205	184	788	64
$5,000 to $9,999	4 365	4 365	469	1 424	101
$10,000 to $14,999	4 702	4 702	674	1 231	208
$15,000 to $24,999	11 060	11 060	1 538	2 585	657
$25,000 to $34,999	10 169	10 169	1 246	2 341	547
$35,000 to $49,999	12 085	12 085	1 557	2 757	738
$50,000 to $74,999	9 170	9 170	941	1 861	449
$75,000 to $99,999	2 504	2 504	204	586	61
$100,000 or more	1 291	1 291	85	333	12
Median (dollars)	31 213	31 213	29 331	28 216	32 153
Mean (dollars)	36 026	36 026	32 987	34 861	34 175
Families	**40 062**	**40 062**	**4 462**	**7 932**	**2 315**
Median income (dollars)	36 234	36 234	36 237	36 963	33 095
Per capita income (dollars)	14 334	14 334	13 728	15 944	12 492
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	**57 551**	**57 551**	**6 898**	**13 906**	**2 837**
With earnings	46 405	46 405	5 093	10 762	2 435
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 881	34 881	31 767	34 516	31 625
With Social Security income	14 550	14 550	2 102	3 783	583
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 359	8 359	8 725	7 938	8 445
With public assistance income	3 571	3 571	368	913	148
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 454	4 454	4 455	4 236	3 751
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	**40 998**	**40 998**	**38 282**	**43 870**	**34 966**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 321	39 321	35 322	43 517	33 198
Married-couple families (dollars)	**44 494**	**44 494**	**41 242**	**48 868**	**36 628**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 231	45 231	39 913	52 772	35 725
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**22 127**	**22 127**	**20 402**	**23 731**	**22 168**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 615	18 615	17 817	21 033	22 984
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	**39 299**	**39 292**	**4 597**	**7 720**	**2 125**
Householder worked in 1989	31 257	31 250	3 538	6 039	1 690
With related children under 18 years	20 520	20 513	2 349	3 835	1 254
With related children under 5 years	8 031	8 031	1 035	1 501	400
Married-couple families	**32 555**	**32 548**	**3 816**	**6 107**	**1 811**
Householder worked in 1989	25 829	25 822	2 967	4 721	1 442
With related children under 18 years	15 639	15 632	1 787	2 694	992
With related children under 5 years	6 445	6 445	816	1 139	355
Female householder, no husband present	**5 000**	**5 000**	**588**	**1 260**	**220**
Householder worked in 1989	3 934	3 934	423	1 022	169
With related children under 18 years	3 805	3 805	462	901	202
With related children under 5 years	1 231	1 231	192	243	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**23 417**	**23 417**	**2 980**	**7 727**	**811**
Nonfamily householder	17 041	17 041	2 348	5 888	473
65 years and over	5 473	5 473	1 086	1 730	73
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**142 500**	**142 493**	**16 545**	**29 906**	**7 567**
Persons under 18 years	36 967	36 967	3 965	6 460	2 297
Related children under 18 years	36 730	36 730	3 950	6 422	2 280
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 824	26 824	2 744	4 581	1 615
Persons 65 years and over	17 216	17 216	2 689	4 368	656
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	**2 730**	**2 730**	**287**	**630**	**98**
Percent below poverty level	6.8	6.8	6.4	7.9	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 651	1 651	181	374	54
With related children under 18 years	2 335	2 335	242	538	85
With related children under 5 years	1 289	1 289	173	280	30
Married-couple families	**1 145**	**1 145**	**128**	**228**	**31**
Householder worked in 1989	714	714	96	129	31
With related children under 18 years	807	807	93	165	19
With related children under 5 years	497	497	76	96	10
Female householder, no husband present	**1 370**	**1 370**	**141**	**324**	**64**
Householder worked in 1989	767	767	67	192	21
With related children under 18 years	1 331	1 331	131	302	64
With related children under 5 years	672	672	79	120	18
Unrelated individuals	**5 099**	**5 099**	**396**	**1 864**	**193**
Nonfamily householder	2 587	2 587	207	1 112	51
65 years and over	932	932	133	342	–
Persons	**13 453**	**13 453**	**1 170**	**3 790**	**499**
Percent below poverty level	9.4	9.4	7.1	12.7	6.6
Persons under 18 years	4 498	4 498	379	1 062	166
Related children under 18 years	4 285	4 285	364	1 029	149
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 744	2 744	191	669	115
Persons 65 years and over	1 183	1 183	148	429	10
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 782	4 782	300	1 319	191
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	18 901	18 901	1 705	4 960	792

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Oata bosed on sompla ond subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Troct 104	Troct 105	Troct 106	Troct 107
All housing units	**66 464**	**66 464**	**8 081**	**15 928**	**1 666**	**2 352**	**1 426**	**2 777**	**2 165**	**1 200**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	3 007	3 007	318	846	32	59	–	91	76	129
1985 to 1988	8 056	8 056	1 107	2 028	35	226	31	681	311	208
1980 to 1984	9 211	9 211	1 130	1 752	111	149	39	351	483	154
1970 to 1979	20 884	20 884	2 569	3 239	248	263	231	754	359	206
1960 to 1969	9 723	9 723	1 834	1 835	210	257	189	177	171	196
1950 to 1959	5 439	5 439	780	1 748	386	371	356	215	160	114
1940 to 1949	3 758	3 758	229	1 571	285	284	325	193	246	81
1939 or eorlier	6 386	6 386	114	2 909	359	743	255	315	359	112
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 374	1 374	40	712	14	68	28	94	75	–
1 bedroom	7 691	7 691	1 266	3 012	134	480	43	816	286	36
2 bedrooms	20 474	20 474	2 788	5 166	596	972	355	1 192	791	311
3 bedrooms	28 289	28 289	3 313	4 994	656	654	642	544	765	581
4 bedrooms	7 040	7 040	594	1 625	218	156	265	105	232	239
5 or more bedrooms	1 596	1 596	80	419	48	22	93	26	16	33
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	394	394	136	162	37	–	–	85	40	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	489	489	139	148	27	–	–	43	44	–
Vocont condominium housing units	46	46	–	22	15	–	–	7	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	65 949	65 949	8 060	15 812	1 657	2 352	1 426	2 749	2 165	1 190
Source of water, public system or private compony	47 544	47 544	7 916	15 477	1 466	2 340	1 426	2 737	2 149	994
Sewoge disposol, public sewer	27 798	27 798	6 498	13 733	1 185	2 015	1 349	2 716	1 954	721
Locking complete plumbing facilities	422	422	19	130	9	–	–	–	28	6
Owner-occupied housing units	169	169	16	37	9	–	–	–	–	6
Renter-occupied housing units	101	101	–	49	–	–	–	–	28	–
Occupied housing units	**62 150**	**62 150**	**7 722**	**14 951**	**1 607**	**2 223**	**1 394**	**2 574**	**2 060**	**1 182**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	14 009	14 009	2 262	5 548	645	946	649	511	874	648
Bottled, tank, or LP gos	1 077	1 077	14	141	5	36	14	51	22	24
Electricity	31 254	31 254	4 774	7 181	591	912	316	1 831	877	325
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 951	3 951	195	1 188	124	191	367	113	153	72
All other fuels	11 837	11 837	477	885	242	138	48	68	134	113
No fuel used	22	22	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 471	3 471	655	1 609	72	288	79	421	118	43
1	18 630	18 630	2 983	5 741	566	804	440	1 250	862	264
2	25 356	25 356	2 635	5 352	638	831	620	761	638	620
3 or more	14 693	14 693	1 449	2 249	331	300	255	142	442	255
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**40 226**	**40 226**	**3 896**	**7 777**	**1 083**	**968**	**1 101**	**878**	**1 119**	**988**
1989 to March 1990	5 457	5 457	571	1 110	103	109	114	121	167	230
1985 to 1988	11 956	11 956	1 275	2 282	293	214	283	297	369	270
1980 to 1984	6 760	6 760	555	1 081	135	145	115	94	152	123
1970 to 1979	10 445	10 445	975	1 782	230	220	240	271	196	203
1969 or eorlier	5 608	5 608	520	1 522	322	280	349	95	235	162
Renter-occupied housing units	**21 924**	**21 924**	**3 826**	**7 174**	**524**	**1 255**	**293**	**1 696**	**941**	**194**
1989 to March 1990	11 298	11 298	1 830	3 871	259	561	120	996	565	77
1985 to 1988	7 581	7 581	1 320	2 349	204	503	118	524	262	73
1980 to 1984	1 805	1 805	345	499	53	90	26	121	82	21
1970 to 1979	985	985	282	385	–	91	20	47	25	23
1969 or eorlier	255	255	49	70	8	10	9	8	7	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 851	1 851	145	420	12	78	–	66	55	12
Householder 65 yeors ond over	12 527	12 527	2 036	3 451	369	468	408	706	351	257
Owner-occupied housing units	9 387	9 387	1 093	2 339	333	328	364	331	252	246
Locking complete plumbing facilities	30	30	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6
No telephone in unit	110	110	–	32	–	–	–	10	–	6
No vehicle availoble	1 891	1 891	488	754	30	82	56	261	54	–
Complete plumbing facilities	61 880	61 880	7 706	14 865	1 598	2 223	1 394	2 574	2 032	1 176
1.00 or less persons per room	59 935	59 935	7 512	14 427	1 554	2 164	1 372	2 502	1 906	1 169
1.01 or more persons per room	1 945	1 945	194	438	44	59	22	72	126	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities	270	270	16	86	9	–	–	–	28	6
1.00 or less persons per room	242	242	16	71	–	–	–	–	28	6
1.01 or more persons per room	28	28	–	15	9	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	41 453	41 453	38 712	45 303	39 096	30 515	45 097	55 516	43 281	42 888
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	24 690	24 690	26 869	22 877	24 155	20 423	21 549	25 744	21 717	34 471
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 085	6 085	556	1 932	192	333	104	328	351	66
Owner-occupied housing units	2 084	2 084	154	395	59	77	29	57	48	47
Renter-occupied housing units	4 001	4 001	402	1 537	133	256	75	271	303	19

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
All housing units	**2 609**	**3 105**	**366**	**972**	**1 838**	**2 128**	**3 639**	**2 150**	**1 904**	**2 739**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	81	338	–	26	192	40	47	13	134	173
1985 to 1988	253	324	–	129	401	277	451	118	216	532
1980 to 1984	442	350	7	135	292	86	575	133	222	487
1970 to 1979	627	961	235	425	294	591	1 396	1 007	771	1 148
1960 to 1969	629	394	94	129	230	748	834	559	383	220
1950 to 1959	329	287	–	24	214	306	254	264	77	77
1940 to 1949	114	204	23	36	131	49	54	56	50	45
1939 or earlier	134	247	7	68	84	31	28	–	51	57
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	89	129	–	19	23	18	8	–	25	–
1 bedroom	320	370	3	36	488	488	276	205	142	152
2 bedrooms	1 050	1 041	13	323	788	930	923	479	333	660
3 bedrooms	910	1 141	155	415	444	615	1 928	1 126	1 037	1 648
4 bedrooms	209	321	164	111	74	77	460	298	277	228
5 or more bedrooms	31	103	31	68	21	–	44	42	90	51
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	52	–	–	13	21	9	–	79	22
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	68	47	–	9	13	98	28	–	–	7
Vacant condominium housing units	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 595	3 003	366	948	1 836	2 116	3 639	2 142	1 896	2 739
Source of water, public system or private company	2 409	2 279	320	866	1 781	2 085	3 600	2 021	1 746	2 250
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 145	1 810	323	575	1 567	2 076	2 580	634	248	850
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	5	–	29	–	3	–	–	8	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**2 520**	**2 966**	**356**	**908**	**1 679**	**2 018**	**3 518**	**2 071**	**1 829**	**2 617**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	797	674	159	271	308	422	1 407	954	662	609
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	65	13	6	–	14	–	21	50	34
Electricity	1 416	1 666	131	494	1 187	1 418	1 781	967	788	1 423
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	77	200	20	48	95	54	62	45	93	74
All other fuels	202	361	33	89	89	110	268	84	236	477
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	96	172	–	15	149	404	90	135	49	33
1	1 081	1 030	47	283	866	908	1 132	648	337	741
2	1 014	1 162	199	392	455	412	1 518	815	883	1 267
3 or more	329	602	110	218	209	294	778	473	560	576
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 226**	**1 916**	**333**	**577**	**628**	**704**	**2 128**	**1 096**	**1 376**	**1 973**
1989 to March 1990	115	232	5	105	74	137	211	125	252	326
1985 to 1988	418	737	67	174	222	177	636	223	397	699
1980 to 1984	199	256	61	108	87	98	325	192	203	395
1970 to 1979	238	415	156	141	119	177	657	433	407	469
1969 or earlier	256	276	44	49	126	115	299	123	117	84
Renter-occupied housing units	**1 294**	**1 050**	**23**	**331**	**1 051**	**1 314**	**1 390**	**975**	**453**	**644**
1989 to March 1990	717	595	7	170	626	393	768	541	234	397
1985 to 1988	429	358	10	101	333	441	533	344	166	184
1980 to 1984	86	66	6	50	32	209	72	67	33	44
1970 to 1979	44	–	–	10	48	234	17	23	20	19
1969 or earlier	18	31	–	–	12	37	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	94	50	–	10	38	38	74	86	36	42
Householder 65 years and over	487	734	72	129	426	1 054	504	264	216	433
Owner-occupied housing units	371	515	72	100	342	286	411	177	204	379
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	3	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
No vehicle available	40	161	–	8	84	372	20	41	18	15
Complete plumbing facilities	2 520	2 966	356	894	1 679	2 018	3 518	2 071	1 829	2 617
1.00 or less persons per room	2 465	2 941	346	881	1 658	1 967	3 426	1 951	1 803	2 575
1.01 or more persons per room	55	25	10	13	21	51	92	120	26	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 306	39 628	63 274	54 577	30 293	34 748	43 350	41 283	47 143	40 249
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 263	29 672	31 986	25 826	23 257	27 348	28 106	24 369	29 640	27 628
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	303	197	7	81	194	171	177	254	116	177
Owner-occupied housing units	14	95	–	21	45	41	44	31	46	93
Renter-occupied housing units	289	102	7	60	149	130	133	223	70	84

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Lacey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
All housing units	**2 326**	**1 576**	**1 429**	**3 011**	**1 773**	**1 278**	**2 063**	**3 512**	–	**160**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	101	79	16	177	117	90	40	47	–	–
1985 to 1988	346	162	108	296	229	195	247	434	–	–
1980 to 1984	433	166	104	431	359	213	79	540	–	34
1970 to 1979	989	493	368	1 107	632	234	574	1 321	–	101
1960 to 1969	256	300	206	512	218	199	741	834	–	12
1950 to 1959	57	154	184	210	93	175	306	254	–	–
1940 to 1949	37	42	231	128	61	113	49	54	–	13
1939 or earlier	107	180	212	150	64	59	27	28	–	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	13	4	193	7	14	18	8	–	–
1 bedroom	161	89	64	534	93	449	488	276	–	–
2 bedrooms	619	478	497	798	416	506	893	905	–	110
3 bedrooms	1 061	634	526	1 142	969	267	607	1 857	–	25
4 bedrooms	363	316	261	277	214	38	57	422	–	–
5 or more bedrooms	122	46	77	67	74	4	–	44	–	25
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	36	–	–	–	13	21	9	–	79
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	24	25	–	25	–	13	98	28	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 326	1 567	1 429	2 986	1 770	1 276	2 051	3 512	–	160
Source of water, public system or private company	1 647	686	371	1 937	819	1 233	2 040	3 473	–	160
Sewage disposal, public sewer	389	293	166	1 085	91	1 149	2 031	2 572	–	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	–	4	16	7	–	3	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	6	–	–	16	7	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**2 267**	**1 506**	**1 370**	**2 857**	**1 683**	**1 199**	**1 962**	**3 400**	–	**160**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	798	170	12	472	245	223	422	1 326	–	8
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	28	50	32	58	–	14	–	–	–
Electricity	1 005	830	570	1 660	755	851	1 371	1 764	–	144
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	136	246	257	239	130	64	54	62	–	8
All other fuels	328	232	481	454	495	61	101	248	–	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	71	29	23	267	10	132	404	90	–	17
1	507	324	252	912	303	601	876	1 116	–	63
2	1 118	729	691	962	813	307	404	1 461	–	55
3 or more	571	424	404	716	557	159	278	733	–	25
Vehicles per household	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.9	–	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 523**	**1 014**	**1 161**	**1 650**	**1 372**	**406**	**688**	**2 046**	–	**112**
1989 to March 1990	142	159	125	287	203	33	137	203	–	29
1985 to 1988	518	222	295	391	399	162	177	629	–	41
1980 to 1984	302	215	168	226	275	38	98	268	–	10
1970 to 1979	459	246	307	456	367	81	161	647	–	32
1969 or earlier	102	172	266	290	128	92	115	299	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**744**	**492**	**209**	**1 207**	**311**	**793**	**1 274**	**1 354**	–	**48**
1989 to March 1990	445	234	124	632	120	458	375	742	–	16
1985 to 1988	236	242	59	385	157	252	427	533	–	32
1980 to 1984	40	16	20	122	34	32	209	62	–	–
1970 to 1979	15	–	3	57	–	39	226	17	–	–
1969 or earlier	8	–	3	11	–	12	37	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	15	6	7	68	11	32	23	74	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	335	273	326	681	253	265	1 054	486	–	69
Owner-occupied housing units	271	253	323	430	239	181	286	403	–	69
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	26	16	23	171	10	84	372	20	–	6
Complete plumbing facilities	2 261	1 506	1 366	2 841	1 676	1 199	1 962	3 400	–	160
1.00 or less persons per room	2 173	1 495	1 336	2 686	1 623	1 187	1 911	3 308	–	160
1.01 or more persons per room	88	11	30	155	53	12	51	92	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	–	4	16	7	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	6	–	4	16	7	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	54 027	61 816	43 080	41 364	48 317	29 639	33 346	43 001	–	37 837
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 529	27 936	23 144	21 744	35 331	21 207	27 970	27 935	–	22 792
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	145	122	80	275	92	150	146	177	–	14
Owner-occupied housing units	9	44	46	94	13	30	41	44	–	6
Renter-occupied housing units	136	78	34	181	79	120	105	133	–	8

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
All housing units	**678**	**383**	**7**	**1 705**	**1 451**	**2 243**	**1 245**	**2 692**	**2 165**	**1 124**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	141	–	–	93	32	59	–	91	76	129
1985 to 1988	179	52	–	28	35	226	31	675	311	201
1980 to 1984	188	76	–	22	97	124	31	330	483	145
1970 to 1979	156	176	7	45	200	255	206	741	359	193
1960 to 1969	–	48	–	243	178	234	186	148	171	187
1950 to 1959	14	31	–	195	359	358	303	207	160	93
1940 to 1949	–	–	–	223	242	251	306	185	246	81
1939 or earlier	–	–	–	856	308	736	182	315	359	95
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	–	267	14	60	21	83	75	–
1 bedroom	27	26	–	705	127	480	33	805	286	31
2 bedrooms	281	93	–	347	498	921	277	1 140	791	261
3 bedrooms	340	217	–	242	600	604	581	544	765	560
4 bedrooms	30	40	7	82	170	156	255	99	232	239
5 or more bedrooms	–	7	–	62	42	22	78	21	16	33
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	14	–	–	–	37	–	–	85	40	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	27	–	–	43	44	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	7	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	678	376	7	1 668	1 442	2 243	1 245	2 664	2 165	1 114
Source of water, public system or private company	634	376	–	1 697	1 412	2 231	1 245	2 677	2 149	938
Sewage disposal, public sewer	614	107	–	1 604	1 180	1 962	1 177	2 661	1 954	706
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	16	–	58	9	–	–	–	28	6
Owner-occupied housing units	–	16	–	8	9	–	–	–	–	6
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–	28	–
Occupied housing units	**611**	**383**	**7**	**1 509**	**1 401**	**2 118**	**1 219**	**2 494**	**2 060**	**1 106**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	148	135	–	633	622	914	594	511	874	623
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	20	5	36	14	20	22	13
Electricity	426	218	–	582	518	864	245	1 788	877	310
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	7	–	205	97	166	318	107	153	65
All other fuels	37	23	7	61	159	138	48	68	134	95
No fuel used	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	12	–	–	346	59	273	66	413	118	37
1	220	107	–	726	526	760	364	1 206	862	230
2	247	161	–	340	548	792	554	733	638	597
3 or more	132	115	7	97	268	293	235	142	442	242
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	4.0	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**425**	**212**	**7**	**398**	**944**	**909**	**1 002**	**830**	**1 119**	**941**
1989 to March 1990	124	45	–	18	91	109	108	110	167	224
1985 to 1988	175	91	–	135	275	198	255	287	369	254
1980 to 1984	99	35	7	37	121	137	105	83	152	114
1970 to 1979	13	41	–	121	176	220	230	263	196	198
1969 or earlier	14	–	–	87	281	245	304	87	235	151
Renter-occupied housing units	**186**	**171**	**–**	**1 111**	**457**	**1 209**	**217**	**1 664**	**941**	**165**
1989 to March 1990	134	105	–	545	246	553	109	981	565	63
1985 to 1988	43	33	–	368	168	478	67	507	262	67
1980 to 1984	9	33	–	51	35	77	26	121	82	21
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	130	–	91	6	47	25	14
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	17	8	10	9	8	7	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	9	7	–	133	12	72	–	56	55	6
Householder 65 years and over	154	8	–	278	342	440	345	687	351	247
Owner-occupied housing units	146	8	–	104	306	300	336	312	252	236
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	10	–	6
No vehicle available	6	–	–	115	30	82	43	261	54	–
Complete plumbing facilities	611	367	7	1 480	1 392	2 118	1 219	2 494	2 032	1 100
1.00 or less persons per room	611	328	7	1 460	1 355	2 067	1 197	2 430	1 906	1 093
1.01 or more persons per room	–	39	–	20	37	51	22	64	126	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	16	–	29	9	–	–	–	28	6
1.00 or less persons per room	–	16	–	23	–	–	–	–	28	6
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	6	9	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 044	41 208	60 700	55 195	39 283	30 263	45 317	57 790	43 281	43 616
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 420	26 145	–	18 792	23 239	20 503	22 913	25 702	21 717	37 580
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	32	37	–	324	180	319	81	320	351	60
Owner-occupied housing units	16	17	–	27	59	77	21	57	48	47
Renter-occupied housing units	16	20	–	297	121	242	60	263	303	13

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
All housing units	**152**	**141**	**320**	**541**	**501**	**65**	**17**	**291**	**–**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	120	–	21	102	–	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	23	–	–	86	180	30	7	24	–
1980 to 1984	32	–	7	87	68	7	10	79	–
1970 to 1979	65	21	225	265	45	17	–	103	–
1960 to 1969	32	–	88	45	24	7	–	85	–
1950 to 1959	–	–	–	12	39	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	–	–	–	7	18	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	–	–	–	18	25	4	–	–	–
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	–	–	19	9	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	–	30	3	29	39	–	–	15	–
2 bedrooms	24	41	7	153	245	37	–	47	–
3 bedrooms	78	70	143	263	169	8	10	96	–
4 bedrooms	50	–	136	49	22	20	7	70	–
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	31	28	17	–	–	63	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	152	141	320	517	501	65	17	291	–
Source of water, public system or private company	152	141	320	525	489	45	–	248	–
Sewage disposal, public sewer	128	141	320	439	397	45	–	90	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	29	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**152**	**126**	**316**	**513**	**421**	**56**	**17**	**288**	**–**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	65	10	153	143	63	–	10	150	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	79	116	127	325	307	47	7	112	–
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	–	13	10	31	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	–	–	18	29	20	9	–	26	–
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	–	–	–	8	17	–	–	15	–
1	32	46	47	160	242	32	–	30	–
2	83	80	170	257	119	8	17	147	–
3 or more	37	–	99	88	43	16	–	96	–
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	–
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**144**	**21**	**306**	**316**	**200**	**16**	**17**	**223**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	14	–	5	83	41	–	10	9	–
1985 to 1988	43	–	67	114	60	–	7	97	–
1980 to 1984	27	–	61	56	49	–	–	79	–
1970 to 1979	36	21	152	47	16	16	–	38	–
1969 or earlier	24	–	21	16	34	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**8**	**105**	**10**	**197**	**221**	**40**	**–**	**65**	**–**
1989 to March 1990	–	105	–	102	151	18	–	19	–
1985 to 1988	–	–	10	67	61	14	–	39	–
1980 to 1984	8	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	2	9	8	–	7	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	4	6	15	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	55	13	72	63	154	–	–	49	–
Owner-occupied housing units	47	–	72	42	154	–	–	49	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	152	126	316	499	421	56	17	288	–
1.00 or less persons per room	152	126	313	493	412	56	17	273	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	3	6	9	–	–	15	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	52 023	31 230	65 500	51 627	31 118	95 024	65 124	74 694	–
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 073	31 266	46 068	28 406	31 336	7 540	–	21 193	–
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8	–	–	50	36	25	–	24	–
Owner-occupied housing units	8	–	–	14	15	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	36	21	25	–	24	–

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurston County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
All housing units	–	**1 275**	**215**	**109**	**181**	**85**	–	**76**	**2 457**	**2 964**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	123	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	218
1985 to 1988	–	171	–	–	–	6	–	7	230	324
1980 to 1984	–	230	14	25	8	21	–	9	410	350
1970 to 1979	–	499	48	8	25	13	–	13	562	940
1960 to 1969	–	207	32	23	3	29	–	9	597	394
1950 to 1959	–	22	27	13	53	8	–	21	329	287
1940 to 1949	–	12	43	33	19	8	–	–	114	204
1939 or earlier	–	11	51	7	73	–	–	17	134	247
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	164	–	8	7	11	–	–	89	129
1 bedroom	–	429	7	–	10	11	–	5	320	340
2 bedrooms	–	377	98	51	78	52	–	50	1 026	1 000
3 bedrooms	–	261	56	50	61	–	–	21	832	1 071
4 bedrooms	–	38	48	–	10	6	–	–	159	321
5 or more bedrooms	–	6	6	–	15	5	–	–	31	103
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	47
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	–	1 267	215	109	181	85	–	76	2 443	2 862
Source of water, public system or private company	–	1 208	54	109	181	60	–	56	2 257	2 138
Sewage disposal, public sewer	–	929	5	53	172	55	–	15	2 017	1 669
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	–	**1 155**	**206**	**105**	**175**	**80**	–	**76**	**2 368**	**2 840**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	–	183	23	32	55	–	–	25	732	664
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	11	28	65
Electricity	–	877	73	48	71	43	–	15	1 337	1 550
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	15	27	25	49	6	–	7	69	200
All other fuels	–	80	83	–	–	–	–	18	202	361
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	–	257	13	15	13	8	–	6	96	172
1	–	478	40	44	76	44	–	34	1 049	984
2	–	269	90	39	66	28	–	23	931	1 082
3 or more	–	151	63	7	20	–	–	13	292	602
Vehicles per household	–	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.3	–	1.6	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	–	**391**	**139**	**59**	**99**	**48**	–	**47**	**1 082**	**1 895**
1989 to March 1990	–	121	12	–	6	11	–	6	101	232
1985 to 1988	–	121	18	16	28	10	–	16	375	737
1980 to 1984	–	60	14	8	10	11	–	9	172	256
1970 to 1979	–	52	54	–	10	8	–	5	202	394
1969 or earlier	–	37	41	35	45	8	–	11	232	276
Renter-occupied housing units	–	**764**	**67**	**46**	**76**	**32**	–	**29**	**1 286**	**945**
1989 to March 1990	–	414	13	8	11	15	–	14	717	490
1985 to 1988	–	241	36	25	51	17	–	6	429	358
1980 to 1984	–	52	18	13	–	–	–	–	78	66
1970 to 1979	–	46	–	–	14	–	–	9	44	–
1969 or earlier	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	31
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	–	61	–	6	–	10	–	6	94	50
Householder 65 years and over	–	355	27	28	63	19	–	10	432	721
Owner-occupied housing units	–	129	27	28	28	19	–	10	324	515
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	20
No vehicle available	–	161	–	–	13	–	–	–	40	161
Complete plumbing facilities	–	1 155	206	105	175	80	–	76	2 368	2 840
1.00 or less persons per room	–	1 077	199	97	175	72	–	76	2 313	2 815
1.01 or more persons per room	–	78	7	8	–	8	–	–	55	25
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	–	33 000	37 830	34 402	42 868	16 196	–	28 325	39 880	39 721
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	–	19 862	30 406	18 337	17 655	27 910	–	16 782	23 146	29 495
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	–	154	12	14	23	8	–	6	295	197
Owner-occupied housing units	–	22	–	–	8	–	–	–	6	95
Renter-occupied housing units	–	132	12	14	15	8	–	6	289	102

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
All housing units	**46**	**431**	**59**	**127**	**2 150**	**1 744**	**2 044**	**2 035**	**3 935**	**2 469**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	5	–	–	13	134	32	101	210	159
1985 to 1988	–	43	26	17	118	216	346	322	365	310
1980 to 1984	–	48	11	35	133	188	289	354	705	346
1970 to 1979	10	160	15	75	1 007	670	992	886	1 460	637
1960 to 1969	6	84	7	–	559	371	220	171	564	466
1950 to 1959	–	12	–	–	264	77	63	57	239	227
1940 to 1949	23	29	–	–	56	37	45	37	95	118
1939 or earlier	7	50	–	–	–	51	57	107	297	206
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	20	66
1 bedroom	–	7	–	–	205	142	125	146	221	335
2 bedrooms	6	170	37	18	479	223	379	572	1 251	807
3 bedrooms	12	152	8	71	1 126	1 012	1 298	965	1 999	1 024
4 bedrooms	28	62	14	38	298	277	191	293	392	160
5 or more bedrooms	–	40	–	–	42	65	51	59	52	77
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	24	19	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	46	431	59	127	2 142	1 736	2 044	2 035	3 910	2 453
Source of water, public system or private company	–	341	59	127	2 021	1 586	1 616	1 399	1 538	686
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3	136	21	8	634	223	236	299	214	49
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	6	16	48
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	10	27
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13
Occupied housing units	**40**	**395**	**59**	**118**	**2 071**	**1 669**	**1 989**	**1 979**	**3 652**	**1 922**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	6	128	22	81	954	654	451	648	302	11
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	8	–	–	–	21	50	34	–	51	105
Electricity	4	169	29	17	967	644	990	893	1 792	865
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	38	–	–	45	85	74	136	187	170
All other fuels	15	60	8	20	84	236	440	302	1 320	765
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	–	7	–	–	135	32	21	56	74	38
1	–	123	23	16	648	274	521	477	662	309
2	29	135	29	57	815	828	1 003	971	1 755	909
3 or more	11	130	7	45	473	535	444	475	1 161	666
Vehicles per household	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**27**	**261**	**22**	**82**	**1 096**	**1 264**	**1 531**	**1 300**	**2 944**	**1 563**
1989 to March 1990	–	22	–	8	125	223	192	133	399	248
1985 to 1988	–	60	–	7	223	356	517	421	761	399
1980 to 1984	–	52	–	57	192	193	296	223	619	336
1970 to 1979	4	94	22	10	433	375	456	421	794	391
1969 or earlier	23	33	–	–	123	117	70	102	371	189
Renter-occupied housing units	**13**	**134**	**37**	**36**	**975**	**405**	**458**	**679**	**708**	**359**
1989 to March 1990	7	68	17	26	541	218	263	426	333	178
1985 to 1988	–	34	20	–	344	134	141	197	281	121
1980 to 1984	6	24	–	10	67	33	35	40	52	41
1970 to 1979	–	8	–	–	23	20	19	8	37	19
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	–	6	–	–	86	36	33	15	93	33
Householder 65 years and over	–	66	7	18	264	147	279	286	643	358
Owner-occupied housing units	–	58	7	8	177	135	233	222	576	351
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
No vehicle available	–	–	–	–	41	12	9	26	42	25
Complete plumbing facilities	40	395	59	118	2 071	1 669	1 989	1 973	3 636	1 882
1.00 or less persons per room	33	388	59	118	1 951	1 643	1 947	1 900	3 500	1 823
1.01 or more persons per room	7	7	–	–	120	26	42	73	136	59
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	16	40
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	16	40
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 047	58 149	34 869	52 049	41 283	47 967	41 695	50 481	38 902	44 283
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 154	22 032	18 947	34 551	24 369	30 451	23 651	27 040	26 189	24 046
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7	31	8	–	254	102	145	121	218	168
Owner-occupied housing units	–	7	–	–	31	40	77	9	137	94
Renter-occupied housing units	7	24	8	–	223	62	68	112	81	74

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
All housing units	**1 576**	**1 429**	**1 353**	**1 766**	**3 708**	**2 907**	**375**	**2 611**	**2 665**	**2 938**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	79	16	54	117	325	75	19	108	38	59
1985 to 1988	162	108	73	229	880	327	108	282	213	209
1980 to 1984	166	104	125	359	926	577	64	353	322	387
1970 to 1979	493	368	432	625	1 034	1 143	150	1 078	969	1 263
1960 to 1969	300	206	257	218	372	263	21	308	257	317
1950 to 1959	154	184	157	93	102	155	–	125	129	135
1940 to 1949	42	231	116	61	32	105	–	154	205	151
1939 or earlier	180	212	139	64	37	262	13	203	532	417
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	13	4	29	7	31	68	–	74	22	19
1 bedroom	89	64	79	93	238	320	27	272	196	161
2 bedrooms	478	497	328	416	801	931	79	854	881	958
3 bedrooms	634	526	664	969	2 198	1 211	245	1 080	1 204	1 493
4 bedrooms	316	261	199	207	414	265	24	308	281	249
5 or more bedrooms	46	77	54	74	26	112	–	23	81	58
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	25	–	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 567	1 429	1 343	1 763	3 675	2 862	369	2 554	2 627	2 934
Source of water, public system or private company	686	371	353	819	3 164	1 513	211	1 150	1 107	549
Sewage disposal, public sewer	293	166	49	91	746	135	10	40	97	131
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	4	–	7	19	15	–	95	41	9
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	7	10	3	–	44	2	7
Renter-occupied housing units	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	25	–
Occupied housing units	**1 506**	**1 370**	**1 319**	**1 676**	**3 479**	**2 598**	**355**	**2 223**	**2 484**	**2 723**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	170	12	154	245	552	177	–	49	21	31
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	28	50	32	58	38	76	–	109	64	63
Electricity	830	570	565	755	2 105	1 454	203	904	1 014	1 392
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	246	257	217	130	79	60	6	81	192	175
All other fuels	232	481	351	488	697	831	146	1 080	1 193	1 062
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	29	23	10	10	72	106	–	88	119	64
1	324	252	327	303	823	664	75	527	486	801
2	729	691	532	813	1 756	1 100	147	840	934	1 037
3 or more	424	404	450	550	828	728	133	768	945	821
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 014**	**1 161**	**1 047**	**1 365**	**2 471**	**1 972**	**288**	**1 816**	**1 916**	**2 044**
1989 to March 1990	159	125	121	203	546	262	51	226	136	229
1985 to 1988	222	295	179	399	879	579	100	602	603	597
1980 to 1984	215	168	131	268	443	427	43	352	300	329
1970 to 1979	246	307	363	367	478	552	94	481	567	560
1969 or earlier	172	266	253	128	125	152	–	155	310	329
Renter-occupied housing units	**492**	**209**	**272**	**311**	**1 008**	**626**	**67**	**407**	**568**	**679**
1989 to March 1990	234	124	113	120	663	314	28	176	288	192
1985 to 1988	242	59	111	157	274	219	39	121	149	347
1980 to 1984	16	20	37	34	63	51	–	70	87	100
1970 to 1979	–	3	11	–	8	23	–	27	30	15
1969 or earlier	–	3	–	–	–	19	–	13	14	25
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	6	7	–	11	101	107	8	101	144	333
Householder 65 years and over	273	326	318	253	449	476	18	413	526	620
Owner-occupied housing units	253	323	293	239	379	391	7	370	438	544
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	39
No vehicle available	16	23	10	10	9	66	–	39	54	53
Complete plumbing facilities	1 506	1 366	1 319	1 669	3 465	2 595	355	2 179	2 457	2 716
1.00 or less persons per room	1 495	1 336	1 281	1 616	3 295	2 529	345	2 051	2 368	2 571
1.01 or more persons per room	11	30	38	53	170	66	10	128	89	145
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	4	–	7	14	3	–	44	27	7
1.00 or less persons per room	–	4	–	7	4	–	–	44	27	7
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	61 816	43 080	44 520	48 253	37 163	34 266	36 040	34 277	34 831	33 274
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 936	23 144	24 263	35 331	27 258	19 935	30 015	21 107	20 418	22 374
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	122	80	84	92	261	381	36	247	270	415
Owner-occupied housing units	44	46	55	13	128	216	28	163	109	229
Renter-occupied housing units	78	34	29	79	133	165	8	84	161	186

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**28 265**	**28 265**	**3 015**	**6 428**	**972**	**821**	**1 025**	**514**	**1 003**	**843**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**21 409**	**21 409**	**2 387**	**4 546**	**629**	**470**	**680**	**333**	**721**	**649**
Less than $300	509	509	58	97	25	5	16	18	24	8
$300 to $399	1 337	1 337	170	330	49	81	47	24	52	58
$400 to $499	2 081	2 081	247	476	87	91	79	67	27	25
$500 to $599	2 705	2 705	253	642	122	129	90	44	98	78
$600 to $799	6 389	6 389	904	1 211	244	105	209	65	235	167
$800 to $999	4 857	4 857	520	998	63	31	162	48	207	195
$1,000 to $1,499	2 968	2 968	228	659	28	28	59	56	78	96
$1,500 to $1,999	434	434	7	111	11	–	18	7	–	22
$2,000 or more	129	129	–	22	–	–	–	4	–	–
Median (dollars)	728	728	705	724	625	551	726	631	731	787
Not mortgaged	**6 856**	**6 856**	**628**	**1 882**	**343**	**351**	**345**	**181**	**282**	**194**
Less than $100	234	234	13	22	5	6	–	–	–	5
$100 to $199	2 599	2 599	272	695	187	178	66	50	98	90
$200 to $299	2 995	2 995	286	865	96	153	220	87	155	82
$300 to $399	706	706	14	202	37	8	54	11	23	17
$400 to $499	213	213	32	55	12	6	5	21	6	–
$500 or more	109	109	11	43	6	–	–	12	–	–
Median (dollars)	215	215	207	220	191	197	246	229	220	201
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	4 411	4 411	445	998	257	219	145	87	190	92
Less than 20 percent	1 349	1 349	100	375	118	90	38	24	81	26
20 to 24 percent	353	353	50	44	17	32	–	7	–	5
25 to 29 percent	345	345	31	82	12	15	12	5	16	8
30 to 34 percent	368	368	25	106	6	16	42	–	24	17
35 percent or more	1 893	1 893	215	377	97	66	53	51	69	29
Not computed	103	103	24	14	7	–	–	–	–	7
Median	31.5	31.5	36.0	29.5	22.1	23.0	32.7	41.0	29.4	31.0
$20,000 to $34,999	6 926	6 926	782	1 573	263	304	244	97	211	194
Less than 20 percent	2 878	2 878	292	757	114	138	91	56	126	99
20 to 24 percent	1 049	1 049	87	295	45	92	77	–	23	28
25 to 29 percent	977	977	91	221	56	26	45	25	–	21
30 to 34 percent	848	848	155	125	15	25	11	11	26	25
35 percent or more	1 166	1 166	149	175	33	23	20	5	36	21
Not computed	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.8	22.8	25.4	20.5	21.9	20.8	22.0	16.9	17.8	19.3
$35,000 to $49,999	7 243	7 243	908	1 655	242	174	296	173	258	270
Less than 20 percent	3 696	3 696	480	922	168	139	177	145	88	115
20 to 24 percent	1 952	1 952	255	371	59	22	45	11	108	74
25 to 29 percent	1 107	1 107	97	284	8	13	54	17	62	66
30 to 34 percent	292	292	47	38	7	–	5	–	–	15
35 percent or more	196	196	29	40	–	–	15	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.8	19.8	19.4	18.6	17.1	15.4	16.8	11.3	21.9	21.4
$50,000 or more	9 685	9 685	880	2 202	210	124	340	157	344	287
Less than 20 percent	7 690	7 690	746	1 799	198	100	302	134	280	229
20 to 24 percent	1 318	1 318	104	296	6	24	28	16	56	36
25 to 29 percent	462	462	30	73	–	–	6	–	8	22
30 to 34 percent	147	147	–	30	6	–	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	68	68	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.7	14.7	14.1	14.2	12.2	11.0	12.2	14.4	14.9	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**21 415**	**21 415**	**3 781**	**7 153**	**524**	**1 255**	**293**	**1 689**	**931**	**194**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	112	112	11	58	–	25	–	–	11	–
$100 to $199	733	733	67	356	8	39	6	17	102	–
$200 to $299	1 561	1 561	97	714	18	143	18	162	95	21
$300 to $399	4 556	4 556	912	1 449	99	350	30	181	151	55
$400 to $499	5 861	5 861	1 043	2 063	135	365	110	611	266	44
$500 to $599	3 710	3 710	622	1 249	136	184	65	379	152	8
$600 to $749	2 741	2 741	623	728	97	104	52	144	88	43
$750 to $999	1 226	1 226	329	334	20	27	–	102	62	12
$1,000 or more	346	346	30	118	11	–	6	73	4	8
No cash rent	569	569	47	84	–	18	6	20	–	3
Median (dollars)	459	459	472	455	501	431	488	485	448	460
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	4 227	4 227	435	1 796	99	308	78	368	275	18
Less than 20 percent	72	72	–	48	–	13	–	–	27	–
20 to 24 percent	143	143	19	79	–	20	–	6	41	–
25 to 29 percent	241	241	24	129	–	25	–	6	29	–
30 to 34 percent	146	146	17	75	–	14	6	–	7	6
35 percent or more	3 226	3 226	346	1 360	85	217	58	346	152	12
Not computed	399	399	29	105	14	19	14	10	19	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.7	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	5 729	5 729	1 170	1 960	131	395	68	443	284	35
Less than 20 percent	247	247	34	50	7	–	–	–	8	6
20 to 24 percent	567	567	108	246	20	58	6	9	29	6
25 to 29 percent	802	802	209	287	22	59	–	59	41	–
30 to 34 percent	1 068	1 068	217	368	5	117	–	105	27	9
35 percent or more	2 917	2 917	596	987	77	161	62	258	179	11
Not computed	128	128	6	22	–	–	–	12	–	3
Median	35.7	35.7	35.4	35.4	41.9	33.4	40.0	37.6	37.8	32.2
$20,000 to $34,999	6 744	6 744	1 255	2 000	214	344	100	479	177	84
Less than 20 percent	2 327	2 327	385	668	50	118	48	121	63	36
20 to 24 percent	2 082	2 082	367	660	78	89	34	187	59	24
25 to 29 percent	1 183	1 183	260	368	57	78	7	72	12	24
30 to 34 percent	627	627	158	129	15	50	11	17	13	–
35 percent or more	391	391	72	150	14	–	–	74	30	–
Not computed	134	134	13	25	–	9	–	8	–	–
Median	22.3	22.3	23.2	22.4	23.7	22.8	20.3	23.1	22.2	21.3
$35,000 or more	4 715	4 715	921	1 397	80	208	47	399	195	57
Less than 20 percent	3 831	3 831	699	1 207	67	189	39	364	168	40
20 to 24 percent	562	562	150	137	13	19	8	31	17	9
25 to 29 percent	144	144	41	21	–	–	–	–	6	–
30 to 34 percent	23	23	10	8	–	–	–	4	4	–
35 percent or more	34	34	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8
Not computed	121	121	21	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.3	15.3	16.1	14.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	13.5	14.2	13.9

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 005**	**1 209**	**321**	**488**	**398**	**433**	**1 961**	**947**	**1 219**	**1 437**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**708**	**933**	**269**	**371**	**225**	**254**	**1 693**	**840**	**1 036**	**1 209**
Less than $300	3	24	–	18	–	22	36	8	10	8
$300 to $399	34	60	–	8	23	35	112	59	31	106
$400 to $499	73	65	38	7	22	49	176	115	50	95
$500 to $599	141	122	31	30	49	66	128	112	90	190
$600 to $799	239	283	64	76	95	25	635	266	354	416
$800 to $999	115	184	71	77	22	51	403	201	314	259
$1,000 to $1,499	79	169	62	132	14	6	203	79	158	135
$1,500 to $1,999	24	26	3	19	–	–	–	–	23	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	6	–
Median (dollars)	678	744	852	954	628	528	733	693	791	702
Not mortgaged	**297**	**276**	**52**	**117**	**173**	**179**	**268**	**107**	**183**	**228**
Less than $100	8	27	–	10	–	13	–	–	5	–
$100 to $199	142	95	7	43	109	64	124	36	13	52
$200 to $299	117	102	22	30	64	80	136	63	90	150
$300 to $399	30	52	11	23	–	15	8	8	34	17
$400 to $499	–	–	5	11	–	7	–	–	30	–
$500 or more	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	11	9
Median (dollars)	199	213	279	259	187	209	206	240	273	226
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	149	174	–	35	139	104	196	131	136	186
Less than 20 percent	64	79	–	6	35	53	25	21	36	8
20 to 24 percent	–	19	–	8	15	–	35	–	5	31
25 to 29 percent	27	15	–	–	15	9	15	–	–	17
30 to 34 percent	9	8	–	–	7	–	18	24	10	16
35 percent or more	49	53	–	21	59	42	87	86	78	98
Not computed	–	–	–	–	8	–	16	–	7	16
Median	26.9	22.1	–	45.0	30.4	19.8	34.2	38.0	50.0+	37.1
$20,000 to $34,999	255	260	65	72	116	101	476	217	231	423
Less than 20 percent	143	119	13	46	73	41	178	85	50	100
20 to 24 percent	62	50	21	8	12	27	38	17	31	92
25 to 29 percent	29	26	14	7	7	3	66	46	52	54
30 to 34 percent	18	33	13	–	21	11	83	29	40	73
35 percent or more	3	32	4	11	3	11	111	40	58	104
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
Median	15.2	21.1	24.6	10.5	16.3	21.0	26.7	25.7	28.3	26.8
$35,000 to $49,999	287	304	54	131	87	119	654	275	356	332
Less than 20 percent	155	130	24	62	74	104	282	128	141	192
20 to 24 percent	88	105	5	31	13	9	233	96	126	75
25 to 29 percent	32	49	25	23	–	–	90	51	61	49
30 to 34 percent	7	20	–	4	–	6	26	–	22	8
35 percent or more	5	–	–	11	–	–	23	–	6	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	21.0	23.0	20.6	15.2	13.3	21.0	20.5	21.5	18.5
$50,000 or more	314	471	202	250	56	109	635	324	496	496
Less than 20 percent	245	317	159	191	53	102	539	266	380	416
20 to 24 percent	49	64	32	49	3	7	66	31	87	72
25 to 29 percent	20	63	11	4	–	–	30	27	18	8
30 to 34 percent	–	20	–	6	–	–	–	–	9	–
35 percent or more	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.7	16.3	12.5	15.2	12.2	10.0–	14.6	14.1	15.8	15.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**1 282**	**1 020**	**16**	**331**	**1 035**	**1 277**	**1 390**	**969**	**448**	**638**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	25	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	80	–	–	–	48	18	11	9	7	12
$200 to $299	70	30	–	13	35	43	12	83	39	11
$300 to $399	396	206	–	15	420	226	284	166	119	86
$400 to $499	323	249	6	136	290	286	419	274	107	134
$500 to $599	192	171	7	119	118	190	285	218	41	142
$600 to $749	155	134	–	22	89	300	240	154	74	173
$750 to $999	23	129	3	16	12	171	113	41	30	71
$1,000 or more	6	72	–	8	–	30	–	–	23	–
No cash rent	12	29	–	2	12	13	26	24	8	9
Median (dollars)	411	510	564	500	399	537	488	474	459	558
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	279	141	–	59	191	167	82	190	55	79
Less than 20 percent	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	31	–	–	–	11	8	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	44	–	–	–	24	2	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	22	–	–	–	7	10	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	176	130	–	43	149	133	75	190	47	79
Not computed	–	11	–	16	–	14	7	–	8	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	309	232	–	70	342	355	494	213	100	155
Less than 20 percent	7	7	–	–	28	–	6	22	5	–
20 to 24 percent	43	8	–	15	61	23	55	13	15	11
25 to 29 percent	59	20	–	–	94	37	92	22	12	36
30 to 34 percent	80	32	–	25	55	54	88	31	19	10
35 percent or more	120	147	–	30	104	241	243	125	49	98
Not computed	–	18	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Median	32.8	38.9	–	34.0	29.4	39.9	35.1	37.1	34.7	41.7
$20,000 to $34,999	463	306	7	125	292	442	475	418	123	205
Less than 20 percent	215	142	–	48	131	105	104	128	71	46
20 to 24 percent	145	77	7	43	93	139	131	110	22	73
25 to 29 percent	47	45	–	25	61	71	140	89	11	44
30 to 34 percent	24	33	–	4	7	69	81	54	19	42
35 percent or more	28	9	–	5	–	45	19	26	–	–
Not computed	4	–	–	–	–	13	–	11	–	–
Median	20.5	20.7	22.5	21.7	20.8	23.9	25.1	23.4	19.2	23.9
$35,000 or more	231	341	9	77	210	313	339	148	170	199
Less than 20 percent	189	286	9	71	175	229	242	116	107	126
20 to 24 percent	28	41	–	6	19	52	70	19	45	44
25 to 29 percent	–	14	–	–	4	22	18	–	–	20
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Not computed	8	–	–	–	12	–	9	13	8	9
Median	14.7	16.0	12.5	17.0	14.1	16.3	17.2	13.9	15.8	17.4

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.					Lacey city, Thurston County				
	Tract 117	Tract 120	Tract 121	Tract 122.10	Tract 122.20	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 251**	**866**	**756**	**1 069**	**1 017**	**326**	**417**	**1 879**	**–**	**84**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**1 022**	**692**	**507**	**738**	**829**	**198**	**247**	**1 611**	**–**	**48**
Less than $300	–	8	18	6	13	–	22	36	–	–
$300 to $399	5	14	40	25	14	23	35	112	–	–
$400 to $499	60	17	49	81	31	15	42	176	–	–
$500 to $599	105	27	43	61	49	41	66	128	–	13
$600 to $799	287	138	180	230	234	95	25	603	–	11
$800 to $999	333	147	91	219	175	18	51	372	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	187	216	57	111	238	6	6	184	–	17
$1,500 to $1,999	38	81	16	5	60	–	–	–	–	7
$2,000 or more	7	44	13	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	823	995	711	762	858	630	533	725	–	900
Not mortgaged	**229**	**174**	**249**	**331**	**188**	**128**	**170**	**268**	**–**	**36**
Less than $100	–	–	8	5	–	–	13	–	–	–
$100 to $199	46	57	76	129	49	76	64	124	–	–
$200 to $299	117	52	81	164	95	52	80	136	–	–
$300 to $399	44	29	61	33	35	–	6	8	–	–
$400 to $499	9	22	12	–	9	–	7	–	–	25
$500 or more	13	14	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Median (dollars)	242	245	243	212	242	189	206	206	–	447
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	66	94	104	146	82	110	104	196	–	12
Less than 20 percent	22	24	13	51	16	22	53	25	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	6	18	14	7	15	–	35	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	–	6	–	12	7	9	15	–	–
30 to 34 percent	11	4	14	25	–	7	–	18	–	–
35 percent or more	26	54	53	56	47	51	42	87	–	12
Not computed	–	6	–	–	–	8	–	16	–	–
Median	31.8	50.0+	35.2	31.6	48.6	35.0	19.8	34.2	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	234	131	211	267	170	92	101	468	–	17
Less than 20 percent	94	55	96	111	65	49	41	178	–	6
20 to 24 percent	25	6	27	28	16	12	27	30	–	6
25 to 29 percent	29	45	11	55	5	7	3	66	–	–
30 to 34 percent	21	–	36	19	39	21	11	83	–	5
35 percent or more	65	25	41	54	45	3	11	111	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Median	24.6	25.5	21.8	24.0	29.0	19.2	21.0	27.0	–	22.1
$35,000 to $49,999	261	141	171	265	269	72	119	631	–	29
Less than 20 percent	89	39	101	125	107	59	104	282	–	12
20 to 24 percent	88	32	44	55	85	13	9	217	–	–
25 to 29 percent	46	39	20	55	41	–	–	83	–	5
30 to 34 percent	26	27	–	24	19	–	6	26	–	6
35 percent or more	12	4	6	6	17	–	–	23	–	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.4	24.9	16.6	20.7	21.6	16.4	13.3	20.8	–	27.5
$50,000 or more	690	500	270	391	496	52	93	584	–	26
Less than 20 percent	588	348	250	301	289	49	86	503	–	19
20 to 24 percent	76	103	7	79	84	3	7	51	–	7
25 to 29 percent	14	20	7	–	84	–	–	30	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	20	–	11	23	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	9	6	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.6	17.2	13.4	14.8	17.6	12.6	10.0–	14.2	–	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**744**	**473**	**189**	**1 192**	**305**	**785**	**1 237**	**1 354**	**–**	**48**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	5	–	11	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	14	–	71	18	48	8	11	–	–
$200 to $299	16	14	22	99	27	29	43	12	–	13
$300 to $399	46	96	25	230	49	379	211	284	–	11
$400 to $499	362	153	79	387	63	223	271	419	–	19
$500 to $599	186	91	34	157	57	36	190	285	–	5
$600 to $749	69	58	9	81	45	39	300	240	–	–
$750 to $999	26	6	–	97	33	8	171	87	–	–
$1,000 or more	11	29	10	25	–	–	30	–	–	–
No cash rent	28	12	10	40	13	12	13	16	–	–
Median (dollars)	479	461	460	436	484	371	549	485	–	387
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	124	76	46	294	62	170	142	82	–	8
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	5	11	11	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	40	7	24	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	5	30	–	7	10	–	–	–
35 percent or more	98	68	34	171	35	128	110	75	–	–
Not computed	26	8	7	48	9	–	14	7	–	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	159	127	11	348	37	280	340	484	–	11
Less than 20 percent	–	7	4	14	–	28	–	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	9	–	–	32	–	38	15	55	–	–
25 to 29 percent	17	16	–	34	–	87	30	92	–	–
30 to 34 percent	53	24	7	89	11	55	54	88	–	11
35 percent or more	80	74	–	173	26	72	241	243	–	–
Not computed	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	40.1	37.2	31.1	35.3	38.4	29.3	40.7	35.1	–	32.5
$20,000 to $34,999	256	113	90	343	105	189	442	467	–	24
Less than 20 percent	68	35	42	136	32	122	105	104	–	19
20 to 24 percent	103	47	10	102	38	45	139	131	–	–
25 to 29 percent	60	25	16	49	12	15	71	140	–	5
30 to 34 percent	11	–	19	11	13	7	69	73	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	45	10	–	45	19	–	–
Not computed	14	6	3	–	–	–	13	–	–	–
Median	22.6	22.0	20.7	21.7	22.7	18.1	23.9	24.9	–	18.2
$35,000 or more	205	157	42	207	101	146	313	321	–	5
Less than 20 percent	186	152	32	167	72	122	229	242	–	5
20 to 24 percent	5	–	–	27	17	12	52	61	–	–
25 to 29 percent	14	5	–	–	8	–	22	9	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	5	–	–	10	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	8	4	12	–	9	–	–
Median	16.5	14.7	16.8	13.6	14.2	13.6	16.3	16.9	–	10.0–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lacey city, Thurston County—Con.			Olympia city, Thurston County						
	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**137**	**165**	**7**	**324**	**862**	**770**	**939**	**514**	**1 003**	**810**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**129**	**147**	**7**	**236**	**550**	**454**	**629**	**333**	**721**	**627**
Less than $300	–	–	–	7	25	5	10	18	24	8
$300 to $399	–	–	–	28	49	81	47	24	52	49
$400 to $499	–	14	–	25	87	91	79	67	27	25
$500 to $599	5	–	–	10	115	113	85	44	98	71
$600 to $799	87	83	–	49	187	105	191	65	235	161
$800 to $999	37	42	–	56	48	31	140	48	207	195
$1,000 to $1,499	–	8	7	48	28	28	59	56	78	96
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	6	11	–	18	7	–	22
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	–	–
Median (dollars)	762	729	1 125	792	599	552	722	631	731	799
Not mortgaged	8	**18**	–	88	**312**	**316**	**310**	**181**	**282**	**183**
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	5
$100 to $199	–	8	–	26	163	157	60	50	98	79
$200 to $299	8	10	–	48	89	139	191	87	155	82
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	37	8	54	11	23	17
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	12	6	5	21	6	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	14	6	–	–	12	–	–
Median (dollars)	225	205	–	245	194	198	249	229	220	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	6	17	–	31	220	199	124	87	190	78
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	11	94	90	31	24	81	26
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	17	20	–	7	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	6	12	15	12	5	16	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	6	16	42	–	24	8
35 percent or more	6	17	–	14	84	58	39	51	69	29
Not computed	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7
Median	45.0	50.0+	–	28.8	23.7	22.4	32.3	41.0	29.4	30.9
$20,000 to $34,999	35	69	–	47	248	296	239	97	211	181
Less than 20 percent	–	18	–	40	114	138	91	56	126	93
20 to 24 percent	5	7	–	7	39	84	72	–	23	21
25 to 29 percent	8	7	–	–	56	26	45	25	–	21
30 to 34 percent	16	19	–	–	6	25	11	11	26	25
35 percent or more	6	18	–	–	33	23	20	5	36	21
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	31.4	30.7	–	13.6	21.3	20.6	22.0	16.9	17.8	19.2
$35,000 to $49,999	39	18	–	60	212	174	270	173	258	264
Less than 20 percent	23	–	–	28	161	139	166	145	88	109
20 to 24 percent	16	–	–	12	51	22	35	11	108	74
25 to 29 percent	–	9	–	7	–	13	49	17	62	66
30 to 34 percent	–	9	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	15
35 percent or more	–	–	–	13	–	–	15	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.8	30.0	–	20.8	16.6	15.4	16.6	11.3	21.9	21.6
$50,000 or more	57	61	7	186	182	101	306	157	344	287
Less than 20 percent	36	53	–	167	170	77	268	134	280	229
20 to 24 percent	21	8	7	6	6	24	28	16	56	36
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	13	–	–	6	–	8	22
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.0	15.8	22.5	11.9	12.3	12.2	12.8	14.4	14.9	15.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**186**	**171**	–	**1 111**	**457**	**1 209**	**217**	**1 657**	**931**	**165**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	17	–	25	–	–	11	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	103	8	39	6	17	102	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	203	11	130	18	162	95	12
$300 to $399	–	27	–	418	83	342	20	163	151	35
$400 to $499	24	87	–	203	114	346	65	603	266	44
$500 to $599	67	39	–	105	118	178	58	379	152	8
$600 to $749	44	–	–	35	92	104	44	138	88	43
$750 to $999	51	12	–	12	20	27	–	102	62	12
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	73	4	8
No cash rent	–	6	–	15	–	18	6	20	–	3
Median (dollars)	603	461	–	344	508	429	497	486	448	472
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	7	26	–	377	99	294	56	360	275	12
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	8	–	13	–	–	27	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	7	–	20	–	6	41	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	27	–	25	–	6	29	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	12	–	14	6	–	7	6
35 percent or more	7	26	–	303	85	203	44	338	152	6
Not computed	–	–	–	20	14	19	6	10	19	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.7	42.5
$10,000 to $19,999	25	30	–	280	114	395	46	434	284	29
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	8	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	55	20	58	6	9	29	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	65	22	59	–	59	41	–
30 to 34 percent	–	9	–	41	–	117	–	96	27	3
35 percent or more	25	15	–	76	72	161	40	258	179	11
Not computed	–	6	–	7	–	–	–	12	–	3
Median	50.0+	36.0	–	28.5	44.4	33.4	39.0	37.9	37.8	31.7
$20,000 to $34,999	54	79	–	318	180	312	78	473	177	67
Less than 20 percent	–	35	–	184	42	97	33	121	63	19
20 to 24 percent	24	28	–	84	64	78	34	187	59	24
25 to 29 percent	21	8	–	28	45	78	–	72	12	24
30 to 34 percent	9	–	–	7	15	50	11	17	13	–
35 percent or more	–	8	–	7	14	–	–	68	30	–
Not computed	–	–	–	8	–	9	–	8	–	–
Median	25.7	20.8	–	18.5	23.8	23.5	20.9	23.0	22.2	23.0
$35,000 or more	100	36	–	136	64	208	37	390	195	57
Less than 20 percent	77	24	–	119	51	189	29	355	168	40
20 to 24 percent	13	12	–	6	13	19	8	31	17	9
25 to 29 percent	10	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.5	16.7	–	13.7	16.8	15.5	16.9	13.6	14.2	13.9

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.								
	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 120 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**128**	**21**	**302**	**263**	**50**	**16**	**17**	**180**	–
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**117**	**21**	**250**	**218**	**12**	**7**	**17**	**163**	–
Less than $300	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	10	32	–	–	7	–	9	–
$500 to $599	21	–	31	30	–	–	–	7	–
$600 to $799	32	11	55	28	–	–	–	42	–
$800 to $999	14	–	71	57	4	–	10	40	–
$1,000 to $1,499	37	–	58	93	8	–	7	33	–
$1,500 to $1,999	13	–	3	6	–	–	–	25	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7	–
Median (dollars)	820	602	859	991	1 063	475	842	847	–
Not mortgaged	**11**	**–**	**52**	**45**	**38**	**9**	**–**	**17**	–
Less than $100	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	8	–	7	–	26	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	3	–	22	22	12	–	–	6	–
$300 to $399	–	–	11	17	–	9	–	7	–
$400 to $499	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	4	–
Median (dollars)	184	–	279	288	187	325	–	318	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	–	–	–	20	22	–	–	6	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	6	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	14	8	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	50.0+	28.1	–	–	12.5	–
$20,000 to $34,999	23	21	55	26	24	–	–	43	–
Less than 20 percent	–	10	13	11	24	–	–	16	–
20 to 24 percent	12	11	15	8	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	18	–
30 to 34 percent	8	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.8	20.2	24.8	21.3	10.0	–	–	26.5	–
$35,000 to $49,999	32	–	45	70	–	–	10	19	–
Less than 20 percent	18	–	15	32	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	14	–	5	14	–	–	–	10	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	25	18	–	–	10	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.4	–	25.5	21.1	–	–	27.5	24.7	–
$50,000 or more	73	–	202	147	4	16	7	112	–
Less than 20 percent	40	–	159	108	4	16	7	97	–
20 to 24 percent	20	–	32	33	–	–	–	15	–
25 to 29 percent	13	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.0	–	12.5	17.1	10.0–	10.0–	17.5	16.2	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**8**	**105**	**10**	**197**	**221**	**40**	**–**	**65**	–
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
$200 to $299	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	41	15	–	15	–
$400 to $499	–	30	–	92	41	15	–	19	–
$500 to $599	–	26	7	63	79	–	–	19	–
$600 to $749	–	49	–	16	50	–	–	12	–
$750 to $999	–	–	3	16	4	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	8	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	587	586	509	549	317	–	471	–
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	–	–	–	35	21	25	–	15	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	33	21	23	–	15	–
Not computed	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+	–
$10,000 to $19,999	–	25	–	31	44	15	–	18	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	23	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	9	–
35 percent or more	–	25	–	24	21	–	–	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	–	50.0+	24.8	24.7	–	42.5	–
$20,000 to $34,999	–	17	7	80	96	–	–	20	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	29	9	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	7	27	41	–	–	10	–
25 to 29 percent	–	5	–	15	46	–	–	10	–
30 to 34 percent	–	12	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	31.5	22.5	22.0	24.8	–	–	25.0	–
$35,000 or more	8	63	3	51	60	–	–	12	–
Less than 20 percent	–	47	3	45	49	–	–	7	–
20 to 24 percent	–	16	–	6	7	–	–	5	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	17.8	12.5	16.5	16.3	–	–	19.3	–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia city, Thurston County—Con.		Remainder of Thurston County							
	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 102 (pt.)	Tract 103 (pt.)	Tract 104 (pt.)	Tract 105 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108 (pt.)	Tract 109 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	–	**229**	**110**	**51**	**86**	–	–	**33**	**877**	**1 188**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	–	**191**	**79**	**16**	**51**	–	–	**22**	**591**	**912**
Less than $300	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	24
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	34	60
$400 to $499	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	73	55
$500 to $599	–	17	7	16	5	–	–	7	120	122
$600 to $799	–	50	57	–	18	–	–	6	207	272
$800 to $999	–	77	15	–	22	–	–	–	101	184
$1,000 to $1,499	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	169
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	26
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	851	711	550	778	–	–	514	664	753
Not mortgaged	–	**38**	**31**	**35**	**35**	–	–	**11**	**286**	**276**
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	27
$100 to $199	–	21	24	21	6	–	–	11	134	95
$200 to $299	–	9	7	14	29	–	–	–	114	102
$300 to $399	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	52
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	–	190	182	192	230	–	–	175	201	213
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	–	21	37	20	21	–	–	14	149	174
Less than 20 percent	–	–	24	–	7	–	–	–	64	79
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	5	–	19
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	15
30 to 34 percent	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	8
35 percent or more	–	11	13	8	14	–	–	–	49	53
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	50.0+	13.9	24.2	37.9	–	–	31.1	26.9	22.1
$20,000 to $34,999	–	62	15	8	5	–	–	13	232	239
Less than 20 percent	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	6	143	109
20 to 24 percent	–	3	6	8	5	–	–	7	50	39
25 to 29 percent	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	26
30 to 34 percent	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	10	33
35 percent or more	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	25.9	30.8	22.5	22.5	–	–	20.4	14.2	21.3
$35,000 to $49,999	–	68	30	–	26	–	–	6	255	304
Less than 20 percent	–	21	7	–	11	–	–	6	137	130
20 to 24 percent	–	15	8	–	10	–	–	–	74	105
25 to 29 percent	–	17	8	–	5	–	–	–	32	49
30 to 34 percent	–	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	20
35 percent or more	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	24.3	25.0	–	21.0	–	–	17.5	19.3	21.0
$50,000 or more	–	78	28	23	34	–	–	–	241	471
Less than 20 percent	–	43	28	23	34	–	–	–	205	317
20 to 24 percent	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	29	64
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	63
30 to 34 percent	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	19.1	11.8	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	–	13.8	16.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	–	**760**	**67**	**46**	**76**	**32**	–	**29**	**1 274**	**915**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	–
$100 to $199	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–
$200 to $299	–	77	7	13	–	–	–	9	70	30
$300 to $399	–	166	16	8	10	18	–	20	396	206
$400 to $499	–	225	21	19	45	8	–	–	323	219
$500 to $599	–	57	18	6	7	–	–	–	192	145
$600 to $749	–	57	5	–	8	6	–	–	155	85
$750 to $999	–	76	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	129
$1,000 or more	–	14	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	72
No cash rent	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	29
Median (dollars)	–	416	455	455	438	397	–	310	411	492
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	–	227	–	14	22	8	–	6	279	141
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
20 to 24 percent	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	–
25 to 29 percent	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–
30 to 34 percent	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–
35 percent or more	–	137	–	14	14	8	–	6	176	130
Not computed	–	15	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	11
Median	–	46.2	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	–	245	17	–	22	9	–	6	309	207
Less than 20 percent	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	7	7
20 to 24 percent	–	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	43	8
25 to 29 percent	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	59	20
30 to 34 percent	–	68	5	–	–	9	–	6	80	32
35 percent or more	–	111	5	–	22	–	–	–	120	122
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Median	–	34.2	31.5	–	44.4	32.5	–	32.5	32.8	38.3
$20,000 to $34,999	–	175	34	32	22	6	–	17	463	289
Less than 20 percent	–	71	8	21	15	–	–	17	215	142
20 to 24 percent	–	45	14	11	–	–	–	–	145	77
25 to 29 percent	–	33	12	–	7	–	–	–	47	40
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	21
35 percent or more	–	26	–	–	–	6	–	–	28	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Median	–	21.8	23.2	16.9	18.7	37.5	–	14.7	20.5	20.2
$35,000 or more	–	113	16	–	10	9	–	–	223	278
Less than 20 percent	–	105	16	–	10	9	–	–	189	239
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	25
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Not computed	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	12.8	11.0	–	12.5	10.0–	–	–	14.7	15.3

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 110 (pt.)	Tract 111 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 117 (pt.)	Tract 118	Tract 119
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**19**	**225**	**22**	**82**	**947**	**1 135**	**1 283**	**1 071**	**1 727**	**1 113**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**19**	**153**	**15**	**82**	**840**	988	**1 063**	**859**	**1 356**	**760**
Less than $300	–	18	–	–	8	10	8	–	23	–
$300 to $399	–	8	–	–	59	31	106	5	98	62
$400 to $499	6	7	7	–	115	50	95	51	151	69
$500 to $599	–	–	8	–	112	77	185	98	186	44
$600 to $799	9	48	–	32	266	343	329	245	415	168
$800 to $999	–	20	–	31	201	314	212	293	256	187
$1,000 to $1,499	4	39	–	19	79	141	128	154	213	191
$1,500 to $1,999	–	13	–	–	–	16	–	13	7	27
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	12
Median (dollars)	669	783	503	818	693	790	675	817	705	845
Not mortgaged	–	**72**	**7**	–	**107**	**147**	**220**	**212**	**371**	**353**
Less than $100	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	21	20
$100 to $199	–	43	7	–	36	13	52	46	187	117
$200 to $299	–	8	–	–	63	90	142	111	141	145
$300 to $399	–	6	–	–	8	34	17	37	22	39
$400 to $499	–	11	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	23
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9	–	9
Median (dollars)	–	179	175	–	240	247	226	240	191	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	–	15	7	–	131	124	180	60	204	186
Less than 20 percent	–	–	7	–	21	36	8	16	78	83
20 to 24 percent	–	8	–	–	–	5	31	–	8	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	7	20	13
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	24	10	16	11	12	10
35 percent or more	–	7	–	–	86	66	92	26	80	80
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	–	6	–
Median	–	24.7	12.5	–	38.0	46.8	36.6	33.2	28.2	28.8
$20,000 to $34,999	10	46	–	8	217	214	388	191	502	190
Less than 20 percent	–	35	–	–	85	44	100	78	253	75
20 to 24 percent	6	–	–	8	17	25	87	25	54	37
25 to 29 percent	–	7	–	–	46	52	46	11	74	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	29	35	57	21	90	31
35 percent or more	4	4	–	–	40	58	98	56	31	41
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.2	10.0–	–	22.5	25.7	28.7	25.8	23.5	19.9	22.7
$35,000 to $49,999	9	61	15	23	275	327	283	242	440	291
Less than 20 percent	9	30	15	–	128	129	169	89	270	158
20 to 24 percent	–	17	–	16	96	126	59	78	109	70
25 to 29 percent	–	5	–	7	51	56	39	46	44	27
30 to 34 percent	–	4	–	–	–	16	8	17	9	8
35 percent or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	8	12	8	28
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.5	20.1	12.5	23.6	20.5	21.4	18.1	22.1	17.6	18.7
$50,000 or more	–	103	–	51	324	470	432	578	581	446
Less than 20 percent	–	83	–	36	266	361	373	491	450	312
20 to 24 percent	–	16	–	15	31	80	51	61	71	113
25 to 29 percent	–	4	–	–	27	18	8	14	43	21
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	12	10	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	10.7	–	18.1	14.1	15.9	14.9	15.5	16.4	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**6**	**134**	**29**	**36**	**969**	**400**	**452**	**679**	**640**	**345**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	9	7	12	–	14	16
$200 to $299	–	13	–	–	83	26	11	16	23	69
$300 to $399	–	15	–	–	166	108	86	31	156	95
$400 to $499	6	44	26	–	274	88	110	343	147	47
$500 to $599	–	56	3	–	218	36	75	167	152	33
$600 to $749	–	6	–	–	154	74	129	57	57	37
$750 to $999	–	–	–	26	41	30	20	26	22	20
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	11	13	9
No cash rent	–	–	–	10	24	8	9	28	56	19
Median (dollars)	463	457	467	875	474	467	504	479	466	372
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	–	24	–	–	190	47	72	109	102	65
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	10	–	–	190	47	72	83	84	53
Not computed	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	26	18	12
Median	–	50.0+	–	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	–	39	18	10	213	89	130	141	189	96
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	22	5	–	–	5	12
20 to 24 percent	–	15	–	–	13	15	11	9	26	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	7	–	22	12	36	17	16	23
30 to 34 percent	–	18	–	–	31	8	10	44	52	12
35 percent or more	–	6	11	–	125	49	73	71	74	42
Not computed	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	16	7
Median	–	31.3	41.8	–	37.1	38.2	38.1	40.1	33.8	34.0
$20,000 to $34,999	–	45	7	8	418	99	151	236	193	108
Less than 20 percent	–	19	–	–	128	52	46	68	66	62
20 to 24 percent	–	16	7	–	110	22	49	93	62	34
25 to 29 percent	–	10	–	–	89	6	23	50	25	7
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	8	54	19	33	11	14	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	13	5
Not computed	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	14	13	–
Median	–	21.1	22.5	32.5	23.4	19.7	23.0	22.3	21.9	17.6
$35,000 or more	6	26	4	18	148	165	99	193	156	76
Less than 20 percent	6	26	4	–	116	102	49	179	124	60
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	9	19	45	31	–	11	16
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	9	–	–	10	14	12	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	13	8	9	–	9	–
Median	12.5	17.5	12.5	25.0	13.9	16.2	19.0	16.4	14.3	13.6

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Thurston County—Con.									
	Tract 120 (pt.)	Tract 121 (pt.)	Tract 122.10 (pt.)	Tract 122.20 (pt.)	Tract 123	Tract 124	Tract 124.02	Tract 125	Tract 126	Tract 127
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**866**	**756**	**675**	**1 010**	**1 622**	**1 021**	**242**	**800**	**997**	**864**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**692**	**507**	**400**	**822**	**1 425**	**797**	**223**	**511**	**689**	**604**
Less than $300	8	18	6	13	66	61	6	7	45	24
$300 to $399	14	40	25	14	38	50	–	29	120	35
$400 to $499	17	49	50	31	72	102	23	116	121	98
$500 to $599	27	43	44	49	139	137	23	94	122	145
$600 to $799	138	180	97	234	353	218	133	142	178	186
$800 to $999	147	91	100	175	608	116	32	79	73	82
$1,000 to $1,499	216	57	73	231	129	101	6	37	18	34
$1,500 to $1,999	81	16	5	60	10	12	–	7	12	–
$2,000 or more	44	13	–	15	10	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	995	711	737	854	813	643	685	608	532	600
Not mortgaged	**174**	**249**	**275**	**188**	**197**	**224**	**19**	**289**	**308**	**260**
Less than $100	–	8	5	–	4	28	–	5	32	32
$100 to $199	57	76	100	49	56	93	7	131	138	133
$200 to $299	52	81	145	95	120	84	12	106	88	95
$300 to $399	29	61	25	35	9	17	–	37	32	–
$400 to $499	22	12	–	9	8	2	–	7	18	–
$500 or more	14	11	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Median (dollars)	245	243	214	242	223	186	218	207	189	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	94	104	108	82	173	314	45	186	236	304
Less than 20 percent	24	13	51	16	37	84	7	74	74	71
20 to 24 percent	6	18	14	7	10	30	–	6	23	57
25 to 29 percent	–	6	–	12	13	34	–	25	24	19
30 to 34 percent	4	14	15	–	20	24	–	13	23	15
35 percent or more	54	53	28	47	93	133	38	55	91	135
Not computed	6	–	–	–	–	9	–	13	1	7
Median	50.0+	35.2	21.1	48.6	37.0	30.9	50.0+	26.3	29.3	30.5
$20,000 to $34,999	131	211	136	170	502	276	55	333	301	178
Less than 20 percent	55	96	68	65	114	82	12	163	169	77
20 to 24 percent	6	27	18	16	17	71	25	26	40	47
25 to 29 percent	45	11	32	5	76	41	6	69	63	20
30 to 34 percent	–	36	–	39	83	32	6	26	18	13
35 percent or more	25	41	18	45	212	50	6	49	11	21
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.5	21.8	20.0	29.0	32.7	23.9	23.1	20.7	18.4	21.3
$35,000 to $49,999	141	171	179	269	527	198	92	126	221	169
Less than 20 percent	39	101	104	107	167	116	31	85	138	118
20 to 24 percent	32	44	40	85	153	52	37	21	52	42
25 to 29 percent	39	20	29	41	146	19	24	11	19	9
30 to 34 percent	27	–	6	19	50	–	–	9	–	–
35 percent or more	4	6	–	17	11	11	–	–	12	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	24.9	16.6	17.0	21.6	23.2	18.9	22.0	14.5	14.9	17.8
$50,000 or more	500	270	252	489	420	233	50	155	239	213
Less than 20 percent	348	250	205	289	295	172	41	142	224	200
20 to 24 percent	103	7	47	77	94	50	9	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	20	7	–	84	11	11	–	6	15	–
30 to 34 percent	20	–	–	23	10	–	–	–	–	13
35 percent or more	9	6	–	16	10	–	–	7	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.2	13.4	12.3	17.4	15.7	16.6	16.8	11.1	10.9	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**473**	**189**	**261**	**305**	**995**	**595**	**59**	**354**	**518**	**603**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	7	3	–
$100 to $199	14	–	–	18	18	70	–	6	39	7
$200 to $299	14	22	22	27	81	82	–	30	55	47
$300 to $399	96	25	37	49	82	74	–	91	159	251
$400 to $499	153	79	75	63	93	172	8	100	120	172
$500 to $599	91	34	61	57	210	122	18	43	59	36
$600 to $749	58	9	24	45	334	30	12	27	31	47
$750 to $999	6	–	9	33	124	–	21	8	9	16
$1,000 or more	29	10	11	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
No cash rent	12	10	22	13	53	37	–	42	35	27
Median (dollars)	461	460	490	484	595	441	615	413	392	396
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	76	46	41	62	99	183	8	99	183	120
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	7	3	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	2	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	7	–	17	–	–	20	–
30 to 34 percent	–	5	–	–	–	21	–	–	6	–
35 percent or more	68	34	8	35	84	112	8	58	136	90
Not computed	8	7	33	9	15	24	–	34	16	30
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	127	11	73	37	304	160	–	93	131	168
Less than 20 percent	7	4	14	–	22	23	–	–	9	19
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	9	6	–	11	36	11
25 to 29 percent	16	–	–	–	8	30	–	25	6	9
30 to 34 percent	24	7	12	11	44	27	–	25	4	22
35 percent or more	74	–	47	26	214	58	–	32	64	99
Not computed	6	–	–	–	7	16	–	–	12	8
Median	37.2	31.1	37.5	38.4	45.5	32.4	–	32.1	35.5	37.3
$20,000 to $34,999	113	90	89	105	316	137	39	117	137	218
Less than 20 percent	35	42	30	32	68	37	–	46	27	98
20 to 24 percent	47	10	29	38	56	48	18	39	55	75
25 to 29 percent	25	16	8	12	85	23	–	15	34	21
30 to 34 percent	–	19	11	13	44	19	21	6	8	15
35 percent or more	–	–	11	10	49	6	–	–	6	–
Not computed	6	3	–	–	14	4	–	11	7	9
Median	22.0	20.7	22.5	22.7	26.6	23.1	30.4	20.9	23.5	20.4
$35,000 or more	157	42	58	101	276	115	12	45	67	97
Less than 20 percent	152	32	38	72	190	102	12	37	64	97
20 to 24 percent	–	–	15	17	48	3	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5	–	–	8	10	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	4	28	10	–	–	3	–
Median	14.7	16.8	15.0	14.2	17.2	15.8	17.5	12.8	13.8	12.1

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dato bosed on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 108	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
Occupied housing units	**58 555**	**58 555**	**7 131**	**14 109**	**1 522**	**1 866**	**2 411**	**1 833**	**3 253**	**1 727**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	2 395	2 395	266	637	17	72	73	30	38	13
1985 to 1988	6 821	6 821	894	1 721	29	250	246	166	368	76
1980 to 1984	8 017	8 017	1 002	1 511	98	366	403	77	509	96
1970 to 1979	18 591	18 591	2 281	2 855	237	302	574	519	1 242	776
1960 to 1969	8 517	8 517	1 648	1 680	190	136	581	683	771	493
1950 to 1959	4 955	4 955	729	1 578	342	160	299	289	246	236
1940 to 1949	3 378	3 378	213	1 415	267	233	107	42	51	37
1939 or earlier	5 881	5 881	98	2 712	342	347	128	27	28	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	988	988	40	529	14	66	67	18	8	–
1 bedroom	6 113	6 113	1 038	2 513	96	214	273	408	201	108
2 bedrooms	17 869	17 869	2 439	4 547	543	664	986	835	794	408
3 bedrooms	25 566	25 566	2 990	4 626	628	695	860	499	1 782	915
4 bedrooms	6 533	6 533	544	1 502	193	211	194	73	424	264
5 or more bedrooms	1 486	1 486	80	392	48	16	31	–	44	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	58 206	58 206	7 115	14 046	1 522	1 866	2 397	1 824	3 253	1 719
Source of water, public system or privote compony	41 646	41 646	6 969	13 686	1 329	1 852	2 218	1 797	3 214	1 626
Sewoge disposol, public sewer	24 268	24 268	5 694	12 055	1 057	1 674	1 995	1 807	2 266	429
Locking complete plumbing facilities	250	250	16	70	–	28	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	160	160	16	28	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	90	90	–	42	–	28	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gos	13 142	13 142	2 108	5 249	598	808	776	402	1 316	824
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	1 027	1 027	–	141	5	22	28	–	–	21
Electricity	29 123	29 123	4 380	6 684	553	759	1 365	1 277	1 616	777
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 893	3 893	185	1 167	124	153	62	54	62	45
All other fuels	11 348	11 348	458	860	242	124	180	100	259	60
No fuel used	22	22	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 202	3 202	612	1 502	65	100	90	383	74	111
1	17 383	17 383	2 756	5 398	527	778	1 014	845	1 031	508
2	23 880	23 880	2 372	5 071	599	596	985	324	1 393	695
3 or more	14 090	14 090	1 391	2 138	331	392	322	281	755	413
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**38 392**	**38 392**	**3 649**	**7 488**	**1 042**	**1 049**	**1 197**	**659**	**1 994**	**937**
1989 to March 1990	5 122	5 122	511	1 070	103	143	115	113	175	115
1985 to 1988	11 283	11 283	1 181	2 158	264	350	411	166	609	168
1980 to 1984	6 411	6 411	524	1 013	128	125	193	92	307	175
1970 to 1979	10 046	10 046	938	1 734	230	196	230	177	625	356
1969 or earlier	5 530	5 530	495	1 513	317	235	248	111	278	123
Renter-occupied housing units	**20 163**	**20 163**	**3 482**	**6 621**	**480**	**817**	**1 214**	**1 174**	**1 259**	**790**
1989 to March 1990	10 202	10 202	1 635	3 491	247	481	672	355	670	412
1985 to 1988	7 104	7 104	1 203	2 229	178	253	401	369	500	288
1980 to 1984	1 699	1 699	335	479	47	76	86	209	72	67
1970 to 1979	903	903	260	352	–	–	37	204	17	23
1969 or earlier	255	255	49	70	8	7	18	37	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 617	1 617	112	392	12	55	94	23	48	71
Householder 65 yeors ond over	12 320	12 320	2 005	3 412	364	337	479	1 035	498	240
Owner-occupied housing units	9 220	9 220	1 077	2 314	328	252	363	282	405	153
Locking complete plumbing facilities	30	30	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	108	108	–	32	–	–	3	–	–	–
No vehicle ovoiloble	1 857	1 857	481	754	30	54	40	365	20	17
Complete plumbing facilities	58 305	58 305	7 115	14 039	1 522	1 838	2 411	1 833	3 253	1 727
1.00 or less persons per room	56 877	56 877	7 027	13 736	1 497	1 767	2 356	1 818	3 209	1 646
1.01 or more persons per room	1 428	1 428	88	303	25	71	55	15	44	81
Locking complete plumbing facilities	250	250	16	70	–	28	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	231	231	16	64	–	28	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	19	19	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	41 440	41 440	38 578	45 031	39 043	42 172	41 344	34 690	43 099	41 730
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	24 967	24 967	27 188	22 989	24 152	22 694	23 398	27 184	28 920	24 938
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 347	5 347	478	1 721	173	289	282	122	151	181
Owner-occupied housing units	1 956	1 956	154	377	59	48	14	41	44	19
Renter-occupied housing units	3 391	3 391	324	1 344	114	241	268	81	107	162

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County—Con.			Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Tract 122.10	Tract 113 (pt.)	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 116.10 (pt.)	Tract 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**1 709**	**2 495**	**2 663**	**1 798**	**3 135**	**1 866**	**1 727**	**1 555**	**1 880**	**2 857**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	108	155	143	30	38	72	13	108	32	212
1985 to 1988	175	472	259	154	360	250	76	175	304	603
1980 to 1984	199	446	363	70	474	366	96	165	265	691
1970 to 1979	731	1 052	980	510	1 167	302	776	636	923	892
1960 to 1969	340	200	470	676	771	136	493	328	200	298
1950 to 1959	70	68	170	289	246	160	236	70	54	92
1940 to 1949	42	45	128	42	51	233	37	29	45	32
1939 or earlier	44	57	150	27	28	347	–	44	57	37
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	17	–	148	18	8	66	–	17	–	24
1 bedroom	130	123	440	408	201	214	108	130	96	154
2 bedrooms	308	552	701	816	776	664	408	204	336	661
3 bedrooms	915	1 556	1 032	499	1 720	695	915	890	1 221	1 681
4 bedrooms	259	213	275	57	386	211	264	259	176	321
5 or more bedrooms	80	51	67	–	44	16	32	55	51	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 709	2 495	2 638	1 789	3 135	1 866	1 719	1 555	1 880	2 857
Source of water, public system or private company	1 555	2 063	1 631	1 778	3 096	1 852	1 626	1 401	1 509	2 387
Sewage disposal, public sewer	220	735	856	1 788	2 258	1 674	429	195	201	486
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	16	–	–	28	–	–	–	10
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	601	590	402	402	1 235	808	824	593	432	463
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	21	32	–	–	22	21	50	21	38
Electricity	733	1 358	1 555	1 251	1 599	759	777	595	938	1 712
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	93	74	230	54	62	153	45	85	74	79
All other fuels	232	452	444	91	239	124	60	232	415	557
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	40	33	241	383	74	100	111	23	21	25
1	311	684	840	826	1 015	778	508	248	471	667
2	836	1 215	907	324	1 336	596	695	787	957	1 437
3 or more	522	563	675	265	710	392	413	497	431	728
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 283**	**1 893**	**1 579**	**643**	**1 912**	**1 049**	**937**	**1 177**	**1 464**	**2 025**
1989 to March 1990	241	317	282	113	167	143	115	212	183	429
1985 to 1988	361	658	349	166	602	350	168	326	482	716
1980 to 1984	189	388	218	92	250	125	175	179	296	359
1970 to 1979	387	446	440	161	615	196	356	355	433	401
1969 or earlier	105	84	290	111	278	235	123	105	70	120
Renter-occupied housing units	**426**	**602**	**1 084**	**1 155**	**1 223**	**817**	**790**	**378**	**416**	**832**
1989 to March 1990	212	371	537	345	644	481	412	196	237	534
1985 to 1988	166	184	367	360	500	253	288	134	141	261
1980 to 1984	28	37	112	209	62	76	67	28	28	37
1970 to 1979	20	10	57	204	17	–	23	20	10	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	11	37	–	7	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	28	42	68	16	48	55	71	28	33	42
Householder 65 years and over	206	425	676	1 035	480	337	240	143	271	434
Owner-occupied housing units	194	371	425	282	397	252	153	131	225	372
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–
No vehicle available	18	15	171	365	20	54	17	12	9	9
Complete plumbing facilities	1 709	2 495	2 647	1 798	3 135	1 838	1 727	1 555	1 880	2 847
1.00 or less persons per room	1 683	2 475	2 536	1 783	3 091	1 767	1 646	1 529	1 860	2 785
1.01 or more persons per room	26	20	111	15	44	71	81	26	20	62
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	16	–	–	28	–	–	–	10
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	16	–	–	28	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 493	40 380	41 629	33 189	42 715	42 172	41 730	48 253	41 908	37 368
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 390	28 088	21 939	27 535	28 754	22 694	24 938	30 227	23 916	28 170
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	103	161	241	110	151	289	181	89	129	139
Owner-occupied housing units	42	84	85	41	44	48	19	36	68	76
Renter-occupied housing units	61	77	156	69	107	241	162	53	61	63

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Oota based on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County					
		Total	Locey city	Olympio city	Tract 102	Tract 106	Tract 108	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 751**	**26 751**	**2 789**	**6 150**	**931**	**933**	**976**	**388**	**1 827**	**797**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**20 075**	**20 075**	**2 181**	**4 317**	**597**	**669**	**695**	**213**	**1 565**	**701**
Less than $300	437	437	58	92	20	24	3	22	36	8
$300 to $399	1 278	1 278	170	324	49	52	34	35	112	59
$400 to $499	1 988	1 988	236	454	82	27	73	45	169	85
$500 to $599	2 577	2 577	235	615	107	98	141	66	114	92
$600 to $799	6 062	6 062	833	1 150	244	216	232	12	604	233
$800 to $999	4 392	4 392	442	928	63	174	109	33	349	155
$1,000 to $1,499	2 793	2 793	200	632	21	78	79	–	181	69
$1,500 to $1,999	423	423	7	104	11	–	24	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	125	125	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	724	724	698	722	632	719	675	506	726	685
Not mortgoged	**6 676**	**6 676**	**608**	**1 833**	**334**	**264**	**281**	**175**	**262**	**96**
Less than $100	223	223	13	22	5	–	8	13	–	–
$100 to $199	2 582	2 582	272	686	187	98	142	64	124	36
$200 to $299	2 886	2 886	266	846	96	145	101	76	130	52
$300 to $399	674	674	14	185	28	15	30	15	8	8
$400 to $499	206	206	32	55	12	6	–	7	–	–
$500 or more	105	105	11	39	6	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	214	214	205	218	189	216	196	208	204	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	4 210	4 210	435	979	247	190	141	100	190	92
Less than 20 percent	1 321	1 321	96	370	113	81	64	49	25	21
20 to 24 percent	334	334	44	44	17	–	–	–	29	–
25 to 29 percent	326	326	31	77	7	16	19	9	15	–
30 to 34 percent	352	352	25	106	6	24	9	–	18	24
35 percent or more	1 785	1 785	215	368	97	69	49	42	87	47
Not computed	92	92	24	14	7	–	–	–	16	–
Median	31.1	31.1	37.2	29.4	22.1	29.4	26.7	25.6	37.5	35.2
$20,000 to $34,999	6 435	6 435	678	1 506	255	211	247	81	424	186
Less than 20 percent	2 771	2 771	282	757	114	126	135	41	178	74
20 to 24 percent	999	999	73	281	45	23	62	27	24	17
25 to 29 percent	932	932	76	212	56	–	29	–	54	46
30 to 34 percent	746	746	121	112	15	26	18	5	74	25
35 percent or more	979	979	118	144	25	36	3	–	94	24
Not computed	8	8	8	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Median	22.2	22.2	23.6	19.9	21.5	17.8	16.4	17.5	25.9	25.2
$35,000 to $49,999	6 882	6 882	872	1 570	226	226	287	105	636	241
Less than 20 percent	3 542	3 542	463	883	152	88	155	96	277	120
20 to 24 percent	1 893	1 893	255	346	59	83	88	9	233	84
25 to 29 percent	988	988	90	263	8	55	32	–	83	37
30 to 34 percent	277	277	41	38	7	–	7	–	26	–
35 percent or more	182	182	23	40	–	–	5	–	17	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.7	19.7	19.3	18.4	17.4	21.5	19.4	12.5	20.9	20.0
$50,000 or more	9 224	9 224	804	2 095	203	306	301	102	577	278
Less than 20 percent	7 368	7 368	710	1 699	191	242	232	102	508	227
20 to 24 percent	1 211	1 211	75	296	6	56	49	–	50	24
25 to 29 percent	434	434	19	70	–	8	20	–	19	27
30 to 34 percent	147	147	–	30	6	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	64	64	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.6	14.6	13.8	14.2	12.0	15.4	14.7	10.0–	14.6	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**19 690**	**19 690**	**3 437**	**6 610**	**480**	**817**	**1 202**	**1 137**	**1 259**	**784**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	112	112	11	58	–	11	25	–	–	–
$100 to $199	665	665	67	315	8	96	72	10	11	–
$200 to $299	1 406	1 406	90	630	11	59	56	36	12	68
$300 to $399	4 122	4 122	795	1 350	94	131	378	190	234	118
$400 to $499	5 446	5 446	948	1 916	129	239	295	251	393	237
$500 to $599	3 366	3 366	549	1 135	124	145	187	145	265	170
$600 to $749	2 539	2 539	579	685	89	70	148	291	205	126
$750 to $999	1 148	1 148	321	325	20	62	23	171	113	41
$1,000 or more	340	340	30	112	5	4	6	30	–	–
No cosh rent	546	546	47	84	–	–	12	13	26	24
Medion (dollors)	460	460	474	456	497	451	412	560	491	478
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	3 779	3 779	402	1 633	99	240	258	147	72	166
Less than 20 percent	66	66	–	42	–	21	6	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	137	137	19	73	–	41	31	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	226	226	24	129	–	29	36	2	–	–
30 to 34 percent	146	146	17	75	–	7	22	10	–	–
35 percent or more	2 847	2 847	313	1 223	85	123	163	113	65	166
Not computed	357	357	29	91	14	19	–	14	7	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	5 221	5 221	1 030	1 802	99	227	284	332	408	159
Less than 20 percent	226	226	34	50	–	8	–	–	6	22
20 to 24 percent	505	505	84	220	20	18	43	15	37	13
25 to 29 percent	752	752	199	256	22	27	59	37	82	22
30 to 34 percent	964	964	176	332	5	27	73	47	66	20
35 percent or more	2 653	2 653	531	922	52	147	109	233	207	82
Not computed	121	121	6	22	–	–	–	–	10	–
Median	35.7	35.7	35.6	35.7	37.5	37.9	32.7	40.2	35.6	35.3
$20,000 to $34,999	6 259	6 259	1 130	1 861	214	166	451	376	455	337
Less than 20 percent	2 117	2 117	333	590	50	63	203	84	104	109
20 to 24 percent	1 909	1 909	322	605	78	48	145	94	131	83
25 to 29 percent	1 093	1 093	240	362	57	12	47	71	120	54
30 to 34 percent	623	623	158	129	15	13	24	69	81	54
35 percent or more	383	383	64	150	14	30	28	45	19	26
Not computed	134	134	13	25	–	–	4	13	–	11
Median	22.5	22.5	23.5	22.7	23.7	22.1	20.7	25.2	24.7	23.3
$35,000 or more	4 431	4 431	875	1 314	68	184	209	282	324	122
Less than 20 percent	3 632	3 632	668	1 130	61	157	167	198	242	98
20 to 24 percent	483	483	135	131	7	17	28	52	55	11
25 to 29 percent	144	144	41	21	–	6	–	22	18	–
30 to 34 percent	23	23	10	8	–	4	–	10	–	–
35 percent or more	34	34	–	8	–	–	6	–	–	–
Not computed	115	115	21	16	–	–	8	–	9	13
Median	15.2	15.2	16.2	14.4	15.5	14.0	15.0	17.1	16.9	14.2

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold ore 400 persons. Ooto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split tracts/8NA's in Thurston County—Con.			Lacey city, Thurston County		Olympio city, Thurstan County	Remainder of Thurston County			
	Tract 116.10	Tract 116.20	Troct 122.10	Troct 113 (pt.)	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Troct 115 (pt.)	Troct 116.10 (pt.)	Troct 116.20 (pt.)	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 136**	**1 370**	**1 015**	**372**	**1 745**	**933**	**797**	**1 052**	**1 229**	**1 240**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**957**	**1 142**	**697**	**206**	**1 483**	**669**	**701**	**909**	**1 009**	**1 085**
Less thon $300	10	8	6	22	36	24	8	10	8	11
$300 to $399	31	106	25	35	112	52	59	31	106	17
$400 to $499	46	95	64	38	169	27	85	46	95	61
$500 to $599	82	176	61	66	114	98	92	69	171	131
$600 to $799	330	393	213	12	572	216	233	319	313	295
$800 to $999	281	244	212	33	318	174	155	281	203	442
$1,000 to $1,499	148	120	111	–	162	78	69	131	113	108
$1,500 to $1,999	23	–	5	–	–	–	–	16	–	10
$2,000 or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	10
Median (dollors)	787	700	774	511	716	719	685	786	672	810
Not mortgaged	**179**	**228**	**318**	**166**	**262**	**264**	**96**	**143**	**220**	**155**
Less thon $100	5	–	5	13	–	–	–	5	–	–
$100 to $199	13	52	129	64	124	98	36	13	52	54
$200 to $299	90	150	151	76	130	145	52	90	142	93
$300 to $399	30	17	33	6	8	15	8	30	17	–
$400 to $499	30	–	–	7	–	6	–	5	–	8
$500 or more	11	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Medion (dollors)	270	226	210	204	204	216	227	245	226	221
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon $20,000	132	177	146	100	190	190	92	120	171	113
Less than 20 percent	36	8	51	49	25	81	21	36	8	24
20 to 24 percent	5	31	14	–	29	–	–	5	31	–
25 to 29 percent	–	17	–	9	15	16	–	–	17	9
30 to 34 percent	6	16	25	–	18	24	24	6	16	8
35 percent or more	78	98	56	42	87	69	47	66	92	72
Not computed	7	7	–	–	16	–	–	7	7	–
Medion	50.0+	37.1	31.6	25.6	37.5	29.4	35.2	48.6	36.6	46.9
$20,000 to $34,999	210	392	233	81	416	211	186	193	364	337
Less thon 20 percent	50	92	101	41	178	126	74	44	92	66
20 to 24 percent	31	92	25	27	16	23	17	25	87	17
25 to 29 percent	48	54	46	–	54	–	46	48	46	61
30 to 34 percent	35	66	7	5	74	26	25	30	57	56
35 percent or more	46	88	54	–	94	36	24	46	82	137
Not computed	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	27.5	26.1	23.1	17.5	26.3	17.8	25.2	27.9	25.3	32.2
$35,000 to $49,999	333	326	260	105	613	226	241	304	277	424
Less than 20 percent	133	186	125	96	277	88	120	121	163	121
20 to 24 percent	122	75	55	9	217	83	84	122	59	153
25 to 29 percent	50	49	50	–	76	55	37	45	39	98
30 to 34 percent	22	8	24	–	26	–	–	16	8	41
35 percent or more	6	8	6	–	17	–	–	–	8	11
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	21.4	18.6	20.5	12.5	20.7	21.5	20.0	21.3	18.2	23.0
$50,000 or more	461	475	376	86	526	306	278	435	417	366
Less thon 20 percent	360	410	286	86	472	242	227	341	367	263
20 to 24 percent	72	57	79	–	35	56	24	65	42	72
25 to 29 percent	18	8	–	–	19	8	27	18	8	11
30 to 34 percent	9	–	11	–	–	–	–	9	–	10
35 percent or more	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	15.7	15.7	14.9	10.0–	14.1	15.4	14.3	15.7	14.8	14.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**421**	**596**	**1 069**	**1 118**	**1 223**	**817**	**784**	**373**	**410**	**819**
GROSS RENT										
Less thon $100	–	–	5	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	7	12	71	8	11	96	–	7	12	15
$200 to $299	39	11	89	36	12	59	68	26	11	64
$300 to $399	110	77	204	183	234	131	118	99	77	61
$400 to $499	102	134	317	241	393	239	237	83	110	86
$500 to $599	41	126	149	145	265	145	170	36	59	181
$600 to $749	61	166	81	291	205	70	126	61	122	297
$750 to $999	30	61	88	171	87	62	41	30	10	79
$1,000 or more	23	–	25	30	–	4	–	23	–	–
No cash rent	8	9	40	13	16	–	24	8	9	36
Medion (dollors)	457	556	437	565	488	451	478	464	492	593
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 8Y GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less thon $10,000	46	72	260	135	72	240	166	38	65	46
Less thon 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	5	8	–	41	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	40	–	–	29	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	30	10	–	7	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	38	72	137	103	65	123	166	38	65	46
Not computed	8	–	48	14	7	19	–	–	–	–
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	40.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	100	137	313	325	398	227	159	89	112	254
Less thon 20 percent	5	–	14	–	6	8	22	5	–	15
20 to 24 percent	15	11	32	15	37	18	13	15	11	9
25 to 29 percent	12	27	34	30	82	27	22	12	27	8
30 to 34 percent	19	10	69	47	66	27	20	8	10	44
35 percent or more	49	89	158	233	207	147	82	49	64	178
Not computed	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	34.7	41.7	36.1	40.7	35.6	37.9	35.3	38.2	38.1	43.4
$20,000 to $34,999	118	188	298	376	447	166	337	94	134	307
Less thon 20 percent	71	39	99	84	104	63	109	52	39	59
20 to 24 percent	17	73	102	94	131	48	83	17	49	56
25 to 29 percent	11	34	49	71	120	12	54	6	13	85
30 to 34 percent	19	42	11	69	73	13	54	19	33	44
35 percent or more	–	–	37	45	19	30	26	–	–	49
Not computed	–	–	–	13	–	–	11	–	–	14
Median	19.0	23.8	22.5	25.2	24.6	22.1	23.3	19.4	22.9	26.9
$35,000 or more	157	199	198	282	306	184	122	152	99	212
Less thon 20 percent	94	126	158	198	242	157	98	89	49	172
20 to 24 percent	45	44	27	52	46	17	11	45	31	8
25 to 29 percent	–	20	–	22	9	6	–	–	10	10
30 to 34 percent	–	–	5	10	–	4	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Not computed	8	9	8	–	9	–	13	8	9	22
Medion	15.8	17.4	13.3	17.1	16.6	14.0	14.2	16.3	19.0	16.8

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**940**	**940**	**209**	**163**	**224**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	78	78	6	34	25
1985 to 1988	274	274	86	34	101
1980 to 1984	166	166	8	26	73
1970 to 1979	307	307	63	55	25
1960 to 1969	77	77	23	7	–
1950 to 1959	31	31	23	–	–
1940 to 1949	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	7	7	–	7	–
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	22	22	–	22	–
1 bedroom	147	147	44	64	19
2 bedrooms	201	201	72	66	–
3 bedrooms	514	514	74	11	172
4 bedrooms	56	56	19	–	33
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	933	933	209	163	217
Source of water, public system or private company	901	901	209	163	224
Sewage disposal, public sewer	522	522	148	163	77
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	–	7	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	7	7	–	7	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	200	200	52	26	18
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	15	6	–	–
Electricity	639	639	143	137	169
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	12	12	4	–	–
All other fuels	74	74	4	–	37
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	87	87	–	37	38
1	342	342	106	78	16
2	398	398	74	48	139
3 or more	113	113	29	–	31
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	**431**	**431**	**90**	**5**	**146**
1989 to March 1990	101	101	25	–	52
1985 to 1988	162	162	38	5	60
1980 to 1984	62	62	6	–	21
1970 to 1979	92	92	21	–	13
1969 or earlier	14	14	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**509**	**509**	**119**	**158**	**78**
1989 to March 1990	380	380	75	121	78
1985 to 1988	111	111	34	29	–
1980 to 1984	18	18	10	8	–
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	–	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	17	17	–	–	–
Householder 65 years and over	48	48	6	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	48	48	6	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	12	12	–	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	933	933	209	156	224
1.00 or less persons per room	872	872	199	148	187
1.01 or more persons per room	61	61	10	8	37
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	–	7	–
1.00 or less persons per room	7	7	–	7	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 764	41 764	47 272	48 536	37 545
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 298	22 298	19 497	21 401	22 773
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	118	118	8	33	38
Owner-occupied housing units	2	2	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	116	116	8	33	38

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**395**	**395**	**90**	**5**	**137**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	**369**	**369**	**84**	**5**	**125**
Less than $300	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	11	11	7	–	–
$500 to $599	19	19	4	–	–
$600 to $799	122	122	29	–	46
$800 to $999	150	150	33	–	58
$1,000 to $1,499	67	67	11	5	21
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	852	852	857	1 125	885
Not mortgaged	**26**	**26**	**6**	**–**	**12**
Less than $100	1	1	–	–	1
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	25	25	6	–	11
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	224	224	225	–	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than $20,000	37	37	6	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	–	–
25 to 29 percent	8	8	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	21	21	–	–	–
Not computed	2	2	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	118	118	13	–	75
Less than 20 percent	12	12	–	–	12
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	16	16	3	–	13
30 to 34 percent	10	10	–	–	5
35 percent or more	80	80	10	–	45
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	37.9	37.9	36.7	–	40.1
$35,000 to $49,999	117	117	32	5	31
Less than 20 percent	23	23	13	–	7
20 to 24 percent	24	24	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	50	50	7	5	24
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6	–	–
35 percent or more	14	14	6	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	26.1	26.1	27.1	27.5	26.8
$50,000 or more	123	123	39	–	31
Less than 20 percent	79	79	21	–	13
20 to 24 percent	36	36	18	–	18
25 to 29 percent	8	8	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.0	15.0	14.5	–	20.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**503**	**503**	**119**	**158**	**78**
GROSS RENT					
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	7	7	–	7	–
$200 to $299	29	29	–	22	–
$300 to $399	105	105	43	25	–
$400 to $499	125	125	56	46	–
$500 to $599	136	136	20	54	19
$600 to $749	53	53	–	4	21
$750 to $999	48	48	–	–	38
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	493	493	429	478	698
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than $10,000	117	117	8	51	38
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	117	117	8	51	38
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	130	130	63	31	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	–	–
25 to 29 percent	8	8	–	8	–
30 to 34 percent	54	54	22	23	–
35 percent or more	62	62	35	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	34.7	34.7	35.5	31.6	–
$20,000 to $34,999	179	179	48	47	–
Less than 20 percent	78	78	25	35	–
20 to 24 percent	74	74	23	6	–
25 to 29 percent	27	27	–	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.8	20.8	19.7	18.4	–
$35,000 or more	77	77	–	29	40
Less than 20 percent	37	37	–	29	–
20 to 24 percent	40	40	–	–	40
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.2	20.2	–	17.1	22.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County	Thurston County: Tract 123
Occupied housing units	**804**	**804**	**164**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	21	21	–
1985 to 1988	142	142	38
1980 to 1984	121	121	44
1970 to 1979	233	233	51
1960 to 1969	154	154	21
1950 to 1959	49	49	10
1940 to 1949	65	65	–
1939 or earlier	19	19	–
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	9	9	–
1 bedroom	141	141	17
2 bedrooms	266	266	40
3 bedrooms	312	312	91
4 bedrooms	56	56	11
5 or more bedrooms	20	20	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	798	798	160
Source of water, public system or private company	509	509	119
Sewage disposal, public sewer	268	268	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	4	4
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	4	4	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	146	146	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	14	14	–
Electricity	413	413	74
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	24	24	–
All other fuels	207	207	81
No fuel used	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	34	34	9
1	288	288	68
2	317	317	75
3 or more	165	165	12
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	**465**	**465**	**128**
1989 to March 1990	56	56	15
1985 to 1988	189	189	45
1980 to 1984	103	103	38
1970 to 1979	101	101	30
1969 or earlier	16	16	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**339**	**339**	**36**
1989 to March 1990	201	201	18
1985 to 1988	94	94	6
1980 to 1984	26	26	4
1970 to 1979	18	18	8
1969 or earlier	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	115	115	48
Householder 65 years and over	61	61	7
Owner-occupied housing units	58	58	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	2	2	–
No vehicle available	3	3	–
Complete plumbing facilities	800	800	160
1.00 or less persons per room	737	737	137
1.01 or more persons per room	63	63	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	4	4
1.00 or less persons per room	4	4	4
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 686	30 686	22 682
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 165	20 165	36 952
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	223	223	55
Owner-occupied housing units	84	84	44
Renter-occupied housing units	139	139	11

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County	Thurston County: Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**320**	**320**	**100**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	**278**	**278**	**79**
Less than $300	70	70	53
$300 to $399	21	21	7
$400 to $499	19	19	4
$500 to $599	37	37	4
$600 to $799	47	47	2
$800 to $999	58	58	9
$1,000 to $1,499	26	26	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	579	579	234
Not mortgaged	**42**	**42**	**21**
Less than $100	3	3	3
$100 to $199	2	2	2
$200 to $299	35	35	16
$300 to $399	2	2	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	250	250	220
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $20,000	84	84	40
Less than 20 percent	22	22	13
20 to 24 percent	2	2	2
25 to 29 percent	4	4	4
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8
35 percent or more	48	48	13
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	38.8	38.8	30.6
$20,000 to $34,999	114	114	33
Less than 20 percent	41	41	31
20 to 24 percent	5	5	–
25 to 29 percent	15	15	2
30 to 34 percent	23	23	–
35 percent or more	30	30	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	28.7	28.7	11.5
$35,000 to $49,999	65	65	24
Less than 20 percent	45	45	15
20 to 24 percent	2	2	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	–
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	16.1	16.1	13.3
$50,000 or more	57	57	3
Less than 20 percent	44	44	3
20 to 24 percent	7	7	–
25 to 29 percent	6	6	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	15.7	15.7	11.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**319**	**319**	**36**
GROSS RENT			
Less than $100	–	–	–
$100 to $199	3	3	3
$200 to $299	23	23	8
$300 to $399	119	119	21
$400 to $499	85	85	–
$500 to $599	63	63	–
$600 to $749	19	19	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–
No cash rent	7	7	4
Median (dollars)	415	415	327
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than $10,000	127	127	8
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	116	116	–
Not computed	11	11	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	–
$10,000 to $19,999	65	65	10
Less than 20 percent	7	7	7
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	19	19	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7	–
35 percent or more	32	32	3
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	34.6	34.6	17.5
$20,000 to $34,999	75	75	–
Less than 20 percent	22	22	–
20 to 24 percent	27	27	–
25 to 29 percent	18	18	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	8	8	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	22.9	22.9	–
$35,000 or more	52	52	18
Less than 20 percent	52	52	18
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city
Occupied housing units	**1 471**	**1 471**	**269**	**463**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	55	55	–	11
1985 to 1988	236	236	45	97
1980 to 1984	263	263	60	53
1970 to 1979	484	484	77	119
1960 to 1969	215	215	72	41
1950 to 1959	94	94	–	69
1940 to 1949	66	66	7	37
1939 or earlier	58	58	8	36
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	8	8	–	–
1 bedroom	377	377	84	139
2 bedrooms	351	351	69	134
3 bedrooms	552	552	98	132
4 bedrooms	147	147	18	47
5 or more bedrooms	36	36	–	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	1 455	1 455	269	454
Source of water, public system or private company	1 319	1 319	269	455
Sewage disposal, public sewer	864	864	206	418
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	–	9
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	–	9
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	456	456	71	186
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	21	21	8	–
Electricity	794	794	181	237
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	22	22	–	15
All other fuels	178	178	9	25
No fuel used	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	124	124	37	46
1	476	476	81	145
2	609	609	133	186
3 or more	262	262	18	86
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	**778**	**778**	**122**	**213**
1989 to March 1990	137	137	25	28
1985 to 1988	267	267	46	94
1980 to 1984	150	150	19	54
1970 to 1979	176	176	11	33
1969 or earlier	48	48	21	4
Renter-occupied housing units	**693**	**693**	**147**	**250**
1989 to March 1990	371	371	71	155
1985 to 1988	208	208	54	56
1980 to 1984	50	50	–	6
1970 to 1979	64	64	22	33
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	61	61	23	14
Householder 65 years and over	95	95	15	28
Owner-occupied housing units	58	58	–	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–
No vehicle available	19	19	7	–
Complete plumbing facilities	1 462	1 462	269	454
1.00 or less persons per room	1 140	1 140	173	343
1.01 or more persons per room	322	322	96	111
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	9	–	9
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	9	9	–	9
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 700	48 700	39 094	58 283
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 367	22 367	23 242	26 378
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	294	294	60	101
Owner-occupied housing units	38	38	–	9
Renter-occupied housing units	256	256	60	92

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Dato bosed on somple and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitians of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totols for split tracts/BNA's in Thurston County			Locey city, Thurston County	Olympio city, Thurston County	Remoinder of Thurston County	
	Troct 106	Troct 114	Tract 115	Troct 114 (pt.)	Troct 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Troct 123
Occupied housing units	**140**	**136**	**142**	**136**	**140**	**142**	**191**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to Morch 1990	–	–	–	–	–	–	29
1985 to 1988	26	15	9	15	26	9	50
1980 to 1984	43	41	18	41	43	18	58
1970 to 1979	46	41	84	41	46	84	40
1960 to 1969	25	39	31	39	25	31	14
1950 to 1959	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1940 to 1949	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1939 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	40	32	39	32	40	39	24
2 bedrooms	50	43	26	43	50	26	22
3 bedrooms	40	51	47	51	40	47	116
4 bedrooms	10	10	20	10	10	20	24
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	10	–	–	10	5
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	140	136	142	136	140	142	191
Source of water, public system or private compony	140	136	133	136	140	133	180
Sewoge disposal, public sewer	140	111	70	111	140	70	53
Locking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gos	59	36	56	36	59	56	49
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Electricity	71	91	68	91	71	68	120
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
All other fuels	10	9	18	9	10	18	22
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	11	16	12	16	11	12	–
1	49	32	58	32	49	58	58
2	30	79	46	79	30	46	82
3 or more	50	9	26	9	50	26	51
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	**63**	**67**	**68**	**67**	**63**	**68**	**149**
1989 to Morch 1990	17	14	10	14	17	10	42
1985 to 1988	19	9	21	9	19	21	43
1980 to 1984	27	12	–	12	27	–	25
1970 to 1979	–	11	37	11	–	37	34
1969 or earlier	–	21	–	21	–	–	5
Renter-occupied housing units	**77**	**69**	**74**	**69**	**77**	**74**	**42**
1989 to March 1990	46	36	45	36	46	45	26
1985 to 1988	–	33	29	33	–	29	–
1980 to 1984	6	–	–	–	6	–	16
1970 to 1979	25	–	–	–	25	–	–
1969 or earlier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	–	16	–	16	–	–	11
Householder 65 yeors ond over	14	–	12	–	14	12	8
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	12	–	–	12	–
Locking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle availoble	–	–	12	–	–	12	–
Complete plumbing facilities	140	136	142	136	140	142	191
1.00 or less persons per room	85	88	112	88	85	112	170
1.01 or more persons per room	55	48	30	48	55	30	21
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	61 639	48 710	32 056	48 710	61 639	32 056	47 776
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	12 894	26 095	18 741	26 095	12 894	18 741	12 410
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	44	16	41	16	44	41	15
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	12	–	–	12	8
Renter-occupied housing units	44	16	29	16	44	29	7

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sompling variability, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County		
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**672**	**672**	**107**	**202**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	**564**	**564**	**97**	**159**
Less than $300	2	2	–	–
$300 to $399	36	36	–	–
$400 to $499	50	50	–	13
$500 to $599	61	61	14	12
$600 to $799	142	142	37	56
$800 to $999	207	207	35	56
$1,000 to $1,499	55	55	11	15
$1,500 to $1,999	7	7	–	3
$2,000 or more	4	4	–	4
Medion (dollors)	776	776	743	795
Not mortgoged	**108**	**108**	**10**	**43**
Less thon $100	7	7	–	–
$100 to $199	15	15	–	9
$200 to $299	49	49	10	13
$300 to $399	26	26	–	17
$400 to $499	7	7	–	–
$500 or more	4	4	–	4
Medion (dollors)	270	270	225	297
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less thon $20,000	66	66	–	14
Less thon 20 percent	6	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	11	11	–	–
25 to 29 percent	5	5	–	5
30 to 34 percent	4	4	–	–
35 percent or more	31	31	–	9
Not computed	9	9	–	–
Median	36.3	36.3	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	233	233	75	40
Less thon 20 percent	49	49	10	–
20 to 24 percent	35	35	14	14
25 to 29 percent	14	14	12	–
30 to 34 percent	61	61	34	6
35 percent or more	74	74	5	20
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	31.5	31.5	30.2	35.0
$35,000 to $49,999	132	132	–	45
Less thon 20 percent	81	81	–	15
20 to 24 percent	25	25	–	25
25 to 29 percent	26	26	–	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	18.1	18.1	–	21.5
$50,000 or more	241	241	32	103
Less thon 20 percent	181	181	10	100
20 to 24 percent	46	46	11	–
25 to 29 percent	14	14	11	3
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	15.6	15.6	22.7	13.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**683**	**683**	**147**	**240**
GROSS RENT				
Less than $100	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	27	27	–	20
$200 to $299	82	82	7	43
$300 to $399	191	191	52	60
$400 to $499	124	124	29	32
$500 to $599	106	106	16	44
$600 to $749	114	114	35	26
$750 to $999	30	30	8	9
$1,000 or more	6	6	–	6
No cosh rent	3	3	–	–
Medion (dollors)	430	430	459	393
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less thon $10,000	139	139	15	53
Less than 20 percent	6	6	–	6
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	7	7	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	95	95	15	33
Not computed	31	31	–	14
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.6
$10,000 to $19,999	227	227	61	66
Less thon 20 percent	14	14	–	–
20 to 24 percent	36	36	18	18
25 to 29 percent	23	23	–	14
30 to 34 percent	30	30	19	–
35 percent or more	124	124	24	34
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	38.8	38.8	33.3	35.6
$20,000 to $34,999	206	206	49	73
Less thon 20 percent	110	110	21	43
20 to 24 percent	53	53	8	30
25 to 29 percent	39	39	20	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	19.5	19.5	22.2	17.8
$35,000 or more	111	111	22	48
Less than 20 percent	80	80	7	42
20 to 24 percent	31	31	15	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–
Medion	17.0	17.0	21.3	16.7

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Thurstan County			Lacey city, Thurston County	Olympia city, Thurston County	Remainder of Thurstan County	
	Tract 106	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 114 (pt.)	Tract 106 (pt.)	Tract 115 (pt.)	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**63**	**67**	**59**	**67**	**63**	**59**	**122**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	**45**	**67**	**48**	**67**	**45**	**48**	**113**
Less than $300	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	14
$400 to $499	–	–	30	–	–	30	7
$500 to $599	–	14	8	14	–	8	4
$600 to $799	19	12	–	12	19	–	10
$800 to $999	26	30	–	30	26	–	76
$1,000 to $1,499	–	11	10	11	–	10	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	807	818	483	818	807	483	872
Not mortgaged	**18**	**–**	**11**	**–**	**18**	**11**	**9**
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200 to $299	10	–	11	–	10	11	–
$300 to $399	8	–	–	–	8	–	9
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	295	–	275	–	295	275	345
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $20,000	–	–	22	–	–	22	12
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
35 percent or more	–	–	22	–	–	22	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	–	50.0+	–	–	50.0+	23.8
$20,000 to $34,999	–	35	21	35	–	21	49
Less than 20 percent	–	–	11	–	–	11	5
20 to 24 percent	–	14	–	14	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	12	–	12	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	9	–	9	–	–	14
35 percent or more	–	–	10	–	–	10	30
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	26.5	14.8	26.5	–	14.8	38.4
$35,000 to $49,999	25	–	8	–	25	8	41
Less than 20 percent	–	–	8	–	–	8	24
20 to 24 percent	25	–	–	–	25	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	17
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.5	–	17.5	–	22.5	17.5	18.1
$50,000 or more	38	32	8	32	38	8	20
Less than 20 percent	38	10	8	10	38	8	16
20 to 24 percent	–	11	–	11	–	–	4
25 to 29 percent	–	11	–	11	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.5	22.7	12.5	22.7	10.5	12.5	17.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**67**	**69**	**74**	**69**	**67**	**74**	**42**
GROSS RENT							
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
$200 to $299	36	–	9	–	36	9	9
$300 to $399	11	18	27	18	11	27	–
$400 to $499	–	16	20	16	–	20	–
$500 to $599	–	–	9	–	–	9	10
$600 to $749	14	35	9	35	14	9	16
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	281	701	402	701	281	402	613
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than $10,000	17	–	9	–	17	9	7
Less than 20 percent	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	11	–	9	–	11	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Median	36.1	–	45.0	–	36.1	45.0	–
$10,000 to $19,999	39	34	30	34	39	30	26
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	11	18	–	18	11	–	–
25 to 29 percent	14	–	–	–	14	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	11	–	–	11	–
35 percent or more	14	16	19	16	14	19	26
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	28.0	24.7	44.0	24.7	28.0	44.0	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	11	20	26	20	11	26	9
Less than 20 percent	–	–	7	–	–	7	9
20 to 24 percent	11	–	–	–	11	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	20	19	20	–	19	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.5	27.5	26.6	27.5	22.5	26.6	12.5
$35,000 or more	–	15	9	15	–	9	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–	9	–	–	9	–
20 to 24 percent	–	15	–	15	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	22.5	12.5	22.5	–	12.5	–

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hisponic origin may be of ony roce. Threshold is 400 persons. Oato based on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympio, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Troct 123
Occupied housing units	**1 267**	**1 267**	**179**	**229**	**142**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	41	41	–	6	16
1985 to 1988	197	197	53	48	31
1980 to 1984	293	293	51	47	66
1970 to 1979	357	357	20	39	7
1960 to 1969	216	216	46	36	22
1950 to 1959	25	25	9	4	–
1940 to 1949	59	59	–	22	–
1939 or eorlier	79	79	–	27	–
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	60	60	–	37	–
1 bedroom	154	154	12	58	26
2 bedrooms	357	357	63	64	22
3 bedrooms	474	474	75	45	81
4 bedrooms	184	184	29	22	13
5 or more bedrooms	38	38	–	3	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen focilities	1 267	1 267	179	229	142
Source of woter, public system or privote compony	932	932	169	229	129
Sewoge disposol, public sewer	465	465	117	224	35
Locking complete plumbing focilities	–	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gos	234	234	43	75	21
Bottled, tonk, or LP gas	7	7	–	–	–
Electricity	760	760	100	139	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	52	52	19	15	–
All other fuels	214	214	17	–	34
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	97	97	12	55	19
1	352	352	30	80	23
2	516	516	80	77	73
3 or more	302	302	57	17	27
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.2	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	**644**	**644**	**75**	**60**	**78**
1989 to Morch 1990	105	105	–	7	30
1985 to 1988	238	238	35	41	32
1980 to 1984	147	147	31	7	8
1970 to 1979	118	118	–	–	–
1969 or eorlier	36	36	9	5	8
Renter-occupied housing units	**623**	**623**	**104**	**169**	**64**
1989 to Morch 1990	339	339	44	103	45
1985 to 1988	228	228	60	55	13
1980 to 1984	51	51	–	6	6
1970 to 1979	5	5	–	5	–
1969 or eorlier	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	93	93	19	21	–
Householder 65 yeors ond over	56	56	–	16	9
Owner-occupied housing units	51	51	–	11	9
Locking complete plumbing focilities	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	–	–	–
No vehicle ovoiloble	5	5	–	5	–
Complete plumbing focilities	1 267	1 267	179	229	142
1.00 or less persons per room	1 104	1 104	162	208	96
1.01 or more persons per room	163	163	17	21	46
Locking complete plumbing focilities	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	38 960	38 960	41 480	44 920	33 200
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	19 306	19 306	28 059	15 924	17 424
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	277	277	29	54	42
Owner-occupied housing units	59	59	17	–	1
Renter-occupied housing units	218	218	12	54	41

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Total	Lacey city	Olympia city	Tract 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**513**	**513**	**75**	**60**	**61**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	**468**	**468**	**75**	**55**	**52**
Less than $300	–	–	–	–	–
$300 to $399	11	11	9	–	–
$400 to $499	28	28	–	–	–
$500 to $599	71	71	–	7	7
$600 to $799	138	138	52	13	–
$800 to $999	150	150	14	13	37
$1,000 to $1,499	59	59	–	18	8
$1,500 to $1,999	4	4	–	4	–
$2,000 or more	7	7	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	786	786	716	961	841
Not mortgaged	**45**	**45**	**–**	**5**	**9**
Less than $100	9	9	–	–	1
$100 to $199	19	19	–	–	–
$200 to $299	13	13	–	5	8
$300 to $399	4	4	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	175	175	–	225	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than $20,000	89	89	23	–	9
Less than 20 percent	10	10	–	–	1
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	2	2	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	12	12	–	–	–
35 percent or more	65	65	23	–	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	49.2	49.2	50.0+	–	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	123	123	21	14	22
Less than 20 percent	21	21	9	5	–
20 to 24 percent	27	27	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	37	37	12	–	8
35 percent or more	38	38	–	9	14
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	31.8	31.8	30.6	36.7	42.1
$35,000 to $49,999	164	164	17	23	23
Less than 20 percent	67	67	17	7	8
20 to 24 percent	36	36	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	47	47	–	16	15
30 to 34 percent	9	9	–	–	–
35 percent or more	5	5	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	22.1	22.1	17.5	26.4	26.2
$50,000 or more	137	137	14	23	7
Less than 20 percent	86	86	14	7	7
20 to 24 percent	47	47	–	12	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	4	–	4	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.3	17.3	12.5	21.9	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**623**	**623**	**104**	**169**	**64**
GROSS RENT					
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	41	41	–	19	–
$200 to $299	62	62	–	28	–
$300 to $399	87	87	12	25	–
$400 to $499	186	186	34	43	7
$500 to $599	149	149	52	24	33
$600 to $749	60	60	6	24	–
$750 to $999	20	20	–	6	11
$1,000 or more	5	5	–	–	–
No cash rent	13	13	–	–	13
Median (dollars)	458	458	510	432	578
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than $10,000	188	188	21	67	19
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	6	6	–	6	–
25 to 29 percent	13	13	–	5	–
30 to 34 percent	6	6	–	6	–
35 percent or more	163	163	21	50	19
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.9	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	171	171	10	43	22
Less than 20 percent	17	17	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	25	25	–	13	–
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	–	–
30 to 34 percent	37	37	–	13	–
35 percent or more	75	75	–	17	15
Not computed	7	7	–	–	7
Median	34.1	34.1	27.5	33.3	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	183	183	42	47	17
Less than 20 percent	41	41	–	9	–
20 to 24 percent	64	64	30	–	6
25 to 29 percent	40	40	12	22	–
30 to 34 percent	29	29	–	7	11
35 percent or more	9	9	–	9	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.9	23.9	23.5	28.3	31.1
$35,000 or more	81	81	31	12	6
Less than 20 percent	47	47	25	6	–
20 to 24 percent	23	23	6	6	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	5	5	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	6	6	–	–	6
Median	13.8	13.8	13.1	17.5	–

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Dota bosed on sample ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Troct 123
Occupied housing units	**57 755**	**57 755**	**6 981**	**13 978**	**2 784**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to Morch 1990	2 361	2 361	266	631	196
1985 to 1988	6 712	6 712	870	1 703	594
1980 to 1984	7 823	7 823	951	1 490	657
1970 to 1979	18 337	18 337	2 261	2 827	886
1960 to 1969	8 405	8 405	1 602	1 658	290
1950 to 1959	4 943	4 943	720	1 578	92
1940 to 1949	3 348	3 348	213	1 406	32
1939 or eorlier	5 826	5 826	98	2 685	37
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	951	951	40	515	24
1 bedroom	6 037	6 037	1 026	2 473	154
2 bedrooms	17 641	17 641	2 376	4 510	653
3 bedrooms	25 263	25 263	2 944	4 601	1 622
4 bedrooms	6 412	6 412	515	1 487	315
5 or more bedrooms	1 451	1 451	80	392	16
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen focilities	57 406	57 406	6 965	13 915	2 784
Source of water, public system or privote compony	41 084	41 084	6 829	13 555	2 314
Sewoge disposol, public sewer	24 016	24 016	5 606	11 929	478
Lacking complete plumbing focilities	250	250	16	70	10
Owner-occupied housing units	160	160	16	28	10
Renter-occupied housing units	90	90	–	42	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gos	13 000	13 000	2 065	5 220	455
Bottled, tonk, or LP gos	1 027	1 027	–	141	38
Electricity	28 693	28 693	4 309	6 597	1 681
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 841	3 841	166	1 152	79
All other fuels	11 172	11 172	441	860	523
No fuel used	22	22	–	8	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	3 155	3 155	600	1 470	25
1	17 192	17 192	2 740	5 357	659
2	23 527	23 527	2 307	5 022	1 393
3 or more	13 881	13 881	1 334	2 129	707
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	**37 957**	**37 957**	**3 574**	**7 458**	**1 977**
1989 to Morch 1990	5 064	5 064	511	1 070	413
1985 to 1988	11 112	11 112	1 146	2 133	699
1980 to 1984	6 321	6 321	493	1 013	352
1970 to 1979	9 966	9 966	938	1 734	401
1969 or eorlier	5 494	5 494	486	1 508	112
Renter-occupied housing units	**19 798**	**19 798**	**3 407**	**6 520**	**807**
1989 to Morch 1990	10 045	10 045	1 606	3 437	515
1985 to 1988	6 940	6 940	1 157	2 187	255
1980 to 1984	1 660	1 660	335	479	37
1970 to 1979	898	898	260	347	–
1969 or eorlier	255	255	49	70	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 565	1 565	93	385	42
Householder 65 yeors ond over	12 268	12 268	2 005	3 396	426
Owner-occupied housing units	9 173	9 173	1 077	2 303	364
Locking complete plumbing focilities	30	30	–	6	–
No telephone in unit	108	108	–	32	–
No vehicle ovoiloble	1 852	1 852	481	749	9
Complete plumbing focilities	57 505	57 505	6 965	13 908	2 774
1.00 or less persons per room	56 150	56 150	6 894	13 610	2 712
1.01 or more persons per room	1 355	1 355	71	298	62
Lacking complete plumbing focilities	250	250	16	70	10
1.00 or less persons per room	231	231	16	64	–
1.01 or more persons per room	19	19	–	6	10
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollors)	41 468	41 468	38 518	45 033	37 375
Renter-occupied housing units (dollors)	25 041	25 041	27 273	23 071	28 282
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 219	5 219	449	1 695	131
Owner-occupied housing units	1 909	1 909	137	377	76
Renter-occupied housing units	3 310	3 310	312	1 318	55

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Ooto based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Olympia, WA MSA	Thurston County			
		Totol	Locey city	Olympio city	Troct 123
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 399**	**26 399**	**2 714**	**6 120**	**1 209**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	**19 763**	**19 763**	**2 106**	**4 292**	**1 062**
Less thon $300	437	437	58	92	11
$300 to $399	1 269	1 269	161	324	17
$400 to $499	1 973	1 973	236	454	61
$500 to $599	2 532	2 532	235	615	124
$600 to $799	5 947	5 947	781	1 137	295
$800 to $999	4 298	4 298	428	922	434
$1,000 to $1,499	2 766	2 766	200	626	100
$1,500 to $1,999	423	423	7	104	10
$2,000 or more	118	118	–	18	10
Medion (dollors)	723	723	697	720	809
Not mortgoged	**6 636**	**6 636**	**608**	**1 828**	**147**
Less thon $100	215	215	13	22	–
$100 to $199	2 563	2 563	272	686	54
$200 to $299	2 873	2 873	266	841	85
$300 to $399	674	674	14	185	–
$400 to $499	206	206	32	55	8
$500 or more	105	105	11	39	–
Medion (dollors)	214	214	205	218	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less thon $20,000	4 136	4 136	412	979	113
Less thon 20 percent	1 312	1 312	96	370	24
20 to 24 percent	334	334	44	44	–
25 to 29 percent	326	326	31	77	9
30 to 34 percent	344	344	25	106	8
35 percent or more	1 728	1 728	192	368	72
Not computed	92	92	24	14	–
Medion	30.7	30.7	34.6	29.4	46.9
$20,000 to $34,999	6 344	6 344	657	1 495	329
Less thon 20 percent	2 755	2 755	273	752	66
20 to 24 percent	982	982	73	281	17
25 to 29 percent	932	932	76	212	61
30 to 34 percent	717	717	109	112	56
35 percent or more	950	950	118	138	129
Not computed	8	8	8	–	–
Medion	22.1	22.1	23.5	19.9	31.8
$35,000 to $49,999	6 785	6 785	855	1 570	408
Less thon 20 percent	3 495	3 495	446	883	113
20 to 24 percent	1 865	1 865	255	346	153
25 to 29 percent	980	980	90	263	90
30 to 34 percent	268	268	41	38	41
35 percent or more	177	177	23	40	11
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	19.6	19.6	19.5	18.4	23.0
$50,000 or more	9 134	9 134	790	2 076	359
Less thon 20 percent	7 307	7 307	696	1 692	256
20 to 24 percent	1 182	1 182	75	284	72
25 to 29 percent	434	434	19	70	11
30 to 34 percent	147	147	–	30	10
35 percent or more	64	64	–	–	10
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–
Medion	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.2	15.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**19 325**	**19 325**	**3 362**	**6 509**	**794**
GROSS RENT					
Less thon $100	112	112	11	58	–
$100 to $199	655	655	67	310	15
$200 to $299	1 372	1 372	90	619	64
$300 to $399	4 066	4 066	783	1 330	61
$400 to $499	5 341	5 341	914	1 897	86
$500 to $599	3 275	3 275	526	1 111	167
$600 to $749	2 495	2 495	573	669	297
$750 to $999	1 128	1 128	321	319	68
$1,000 or more	335	335	30	112	–
No cosh rent	546	546	47	84	36
Median (dollors)	459	459	473	456	592
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less thon $10,000	3 694	3 694	381	1 594	46
Less thon 20 percent	66	66	–	42	–
20 to 24 percent	137	137	19	73	–
25 to 29 percent	221	221	24	124	–
30 to 34 percent	140	140	17	69	–
35 percent or more	2 773	2 773	292	1 195	46
Not computed	357	357	29	91	–
Medion	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	5 136	5 136	1 020	1 793	246
Less than 20 percent	209	209	34	50	15
20 to 24 percent	500	500	84	215	9
25 to 29 percent	742	742	189	256	8
30 to 34 percent	940	940	176	332	44
35 percent or more	2 624	2 624	531	918	170
Not computed	121	121	6	22	–
Median	35.8	35.8	35.7	35.7	42.8
$20,000 to $34,999	6 101	6 101	1 102	1 814	290
Less thon 20 percent	2 076	2 076	333	581	59
20 to 24 percent	1 864	1 864	306	605	50
25 to 29 percent	1 059	1 059	228	340	85
30 to 34 percent	594	594	158	122	33
35 percent or more	374	374	64	141	49
Not computed	134	134	13	25	14
Medion	22.4	22.4	23.5	22.6	26.7
$35,000 or more	4 394	4 394	859	1 308	212
Less thon 20 percent	3 615	3 615	658	1 130	172
20 to 24 percent	468	468	129	125	8
25 to 29 percent	144	144	41	21	10
30 to 34 percent	18	18	10	8	–
35 percent or more	34	34	–	8	–
Not computed	115	115	21	16	22
Medion	15.2	15.2	16.2	14.4	16.8

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Olympia, WA MSA	161 238	13.9	66 464	13.9
THURSTON COUNTY				
Total	161 238	13.9	66 464	13.9
Lacey city	19 279	12.4	8 081	12.6
Olympia city	33 840	13.4	15 928	13.3
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN THURSTON COUNTY				
Tract 102	4 108	15.6	1 732	15.3
Tract 103	4 855	11.3	2 353	11.8
Tract 104	3 424	15.8	1 400	15.8
Tract 105	5 072	12.4	2 775	11.8
Tract 106	5 073	11.5	2 168	11.7
Tract 107	3 068	15.6	1 191	16.1
Tract 108	5 964	12.5	2 627	12.2
Tract 109	6 987	12.3	3 102	11.3
Tract 110	1 118	14.9	405	14.8
Tract 111	2 386	14.6	997	16.0
Tract 112	3 573	14.2	1 840	15.2
Tract 113	4 294	12.4	2 119	12.2
Tract 114	9 831	11.9	3 600	12.0
Tract 115	5 959	11.1	2 149	11.3
Tract 116.10	5 107	15.7	1 902	16.0
Tract 116.20	7 292	12.2	2 787	12.0
Tract 117	6 182	12.2	2 337	11.9
Tract 120	4 713	14.6	1 576	15.7
Tract 121	3 441	15.5	1 431	15.7
Tract 122.10	6 980	12.4	2 947	11.7
Tract 122.20	4 646	17.2	1 777	16.0
LACEY CITY, THURSTON COUNTY				
Tract 112 (pt.)	2 599	14.2	1 291	15.2
Tract 113 (pt.)	4 121	12.4	2 050	12.1
Tract 114 (pt.)	9 503	11.9	3 495	12.0
Tract 115 (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Tract 116.10 (pt.)	309	17.8	158	15.8
Tract 116.20 (pt.)	1 615	11.8	705	12.2
Tract 122.10 (pt.)	1 109	11.9	371	12.1
Tract 122.20 (pt.)	23	17.4	11	9.1
OLYMPIA CITY, THURSTON COUNTY				
Tract 101	2 496	14.5	1 641	14.6
Tract 102 (pt.)	3 537	15.5	1 515	15.4
Tract 103 (pt.)	4 569	11.4	2 243	11.8
Tract 104 (pt.)	3 085	15.9	1 245	15.7
Tract 105 (pt.)	4 930	12.3	2 692	11.8
Tract 106 (pt.)	5 066	11.5	2 165	11.7
Tract 107 (pt.)	2 931	15.7	1 134	16.0
Tract 108 (pt.)	406	14.5	147	13.6
Tract 109 (pt.)	277	10.5	136	8.8
Tract 110 (pt.)	979	14.9	346	15.0
Tract 111 (pt.)	1 382	14.0	572	15.7
Tract 112 (pt.)	810	14.8	476	15.5
Tract 113 (pt.)	173	12.1	69	14.5
Tract 116.20 (pt.)	52	15.4	20	10.0
Tract 117 (pt.)	841	12.5	302	11.3
Tract 120 (pt.)	–	–	–	–
Tract 121 (pt.)	5	–	2	–
Tract 122.10 (pt.)	2 301	11.8	1 223	11.1
REMAINDER OF THURSTON COUNTY				
Tract 102 (pt.)	571	16.5	217	14.7
Tract 103 (pt.)	286	9.1	110	11.8
Tract 104 (pt.)	339	14.2	155	16.1
Tract 105 (pt.)	142	14.8	83	12.0
Tract 106 (pt.)	7	–	3	–
Tract 107 (pt.)	137	13.9	57	19.3
Tract 108 (pt.)	5 558	12.4	2 480	12.1
Tract 109 (pt.)	6 710	12.4	2 966	11.4
Tract 110 (pt.)	139	15.1	59	13.6
Tract 111 (pt.)	1 004	15.3	425	16.5
Tract 112 (pt.)	164	11.0	73	12.3
Tract 114 (pt.)	328	13.4	105	14.3
Tract 115 (pt.)	5 959	11.1	2 149	11.3
Tract 116.10 (pt.)	4 798	15.6	1 744	16.1
Tract 116.20 (pt.)	5 625	12.3	2 062	12.0
Tract 117 (pt.)	5 341	12.2	2 035	12.0
Tract 118	10 158	11.0	3 935	11.5
Tract 119	4 845	10.9	2 469	11.9
Tract 120 (pt.)	4 713	14.6	1 576	15.7
Tract 121 (pt.)	3 436	15.5	1 429	15.7
Tract 122.10 (pt.)	3 570	12.9	1 353	12.2
Tract 122.20 (pt.)	4 623	17.2	1 766	16.1
Tract 123	10 479	13.3	3 708	13.3
Tract 124	7 174	20.6	2 938	20.6
Tract 124.02	1 009	14.3	344	15.4
Tract 125	6 190	18.9	2 611	17.6
Tract 126	6 968	22.7	2 665	23.7
Tract 127	7 846	10.5	2 938	10.7

APPENDIX A.
Area Classifications

CONTENTS

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC) *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
Alaska Native Village (ANV) *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
Alaska Native Village Statistical Area *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
American Indian and Alaska Native Area A–1
American Indian Reservation *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, see County Subdivision)*
American Indian Reservation and Trust Land *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
American Samoa *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Area Measurement A–3
Assessment District *(See County Subdivision)*
Block A–3
Block Group (BG) A–4
Block Numbering Area (BNA) *(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)*
Borough *(See County Subdivision, see Place)*
Borough and Census Area (Alaska) *(See County)*
Boundary Changes A–4
Census Area (Alaska) *(See County)*
Census Block *(See Block)*
Census Code *(See Geographic Code)*
Census County Division (CCD) *(See County Subdivision)*
Census Designated Place (CDP) *(See Place)*
Census Division *(See Census Region and Census Division)*
Census Geographic Code *(See Geographic Code)*
Census Region and Census Division A–4
Census Subarea (Alaska) *(See County Subdivision)*
Census Tract and Block Numbering Area A–5
Central City *(See Metropolitan Area)*
Central Place *(See Urbanized Area)*
City *(See Place)*
Congressional District (CD) A–6
Consolidated City *(See Place)*
Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) *(See Metropolitan Area)*
County A–6
County Subdivision A–6
Crews of Vessels *(See Area Measurement, see Block, see Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)*
Division *(See Census Region and Division, see County Subdivision)*
Election District *(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)*
Extended City *(See Urban and Rural)*
Farm *(See Urban and Rural)*
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code *(See Geographic Code)*
Geographic Block Group *(See Block Group)*
Geographic Code A–7
Geographic Presentation A–7
Gore *(See County Subdivision)*
Grant *(See County Subdivision)*
Guam *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Hierarchical Presentation *(See Geographic Presentation)*
Historic Areas of Oklahoma *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area, Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area)*
Historical Counts A–8
Incorporated Place *(See Place)*
Independent City *(See County)*
Internal Point A–8
Inventory Presentation *(See Geographic Presentation)*
Land Area *(See Area Measurement)*
Latitude *(See Internal Point)*
Longitude *(See Internal Point)*
Magisterial District *(See County Subdivision)*
Metropolitan Area (MA) A–8
Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) *(See Metropolitan Area)*
Minor Civil Division (MCD) *(See County Subdivision)*
Northern Mariana Islands *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Outlying Areas of the United States A–9
Palau *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Parish (Louisiana) *(See County)*
Parish Governing Authority District *(See County Subdivision)*
Place A–9
Plantation *(See County Subdivision)*
Population or Housing Unit Density A–10
Precinct *(See County Subdivision, see Voting District)*
Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) *(See Metropolitan Area)*
Puerto Rico *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Purchase *(See County Subdivision)*
Region *(See Census Region and Census Division)*
Rural *(See Urban and Rural)*
Selected States *(See County Subdivision, see State)*
State A–11
Supervisors' District *(See County Subdivision)*
Tabulation Block Group *(See Block Group)*
TIGER A–11
Town *(See County Subdivision, see Place)*
Township *(See County Subdivision)*
Tract *(See Census Tract and Block Numbering Area)*
Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA) *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA) *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
Trust Land *(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)*
United States A–11
Unorganized Territory (unorg.) *(See County Subdivision)*
Urban and Rural A–11
Urbanized Area (UA) A–12
Village *(See Place)*
Virgin Islands *(See Outlying Areas of the United States, see State)*
Voting District (VTD) A–12
Water Area *(See Area Measurement)*
ZIP Code® A–13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
              (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

CONTENTS

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS B-2

Ability to Speak English *(See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)*
Actual Hours Worked Last Week *(See Employment Status)*
Age B-2
American Indian Tribe *(See Race)*
Ancestry B-2
Carpooling *(See Journey to Work)*
Children Ever Born *(See Fertility)*
Citizenship B-4
Civilian Labor Force *(See Employment Status)*
Class of Worker *(See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)*

Disability *(See Mobility Limitation Status, see Self-Care Limitation Status, see Work Disability Status)*
Earnings in 1989 *(See Income in 1989)*
Educational Attainment B-4
Employment Status B-5
Families *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Family Composition *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Family Income in 1989 *(See Income in 1989)*
Family Size *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Family Type *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Farm Population *(See Farm Residence under Housing Characteristics)*

Fertility B-7
Foreign-Born Persons *(See Place of Birth)*
Foster Children *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Group Quarters B-7
Hispanic Origin B-12
Household *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Household Income in 1989 *(See Income in 1989)*
Household Language *(See Language Spoken At Home and Ability to Speak English)*
Household Size *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Household Type and Relationship B-13

Householder *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Income Deficit *(See Poverty Status in 1989)*
Income in 1989 ..... B-15
Income Type in 1989 *(See Income in 1989)*
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker B-19
Institutionalized Persons *(See Group Quarters)*
Journey to Work B-21
Labor Force Status *(See Employment Status)*
Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English B-23
Linguistic Isolation *(See Language Spoken at Home and Ability to Speak English)*

Marital Status B-25
Married Couples *(See Marital Status)*
Means of Transportation to Work *(See Journey to Work)*
Migration *(See Residence in 1985)*
Mobility Limitation Status B-26
Nativity *(See Place of Birth)*
Noninstitutionalized Group Quarters *(See Group Quarters)*
Occupation *(See Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker)*
Own Children *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Per Capita Income *(See Income in 1989)*

Period of Military Service *(See Veteran Status)*
Persons in Family *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Persons in Households *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Place of Birth B-26
Place of Work *(See Journey to Work)*
Poverty Status in 1989 ..... B-27
Presence of Children *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Private Vehicle Occupancy *(See Journey to Work)*
Race B-28
Reference Week B-31

Related Children *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Residence in 1985 ..... B-32
School Enrollment and Labor Force Status B-33
School Enrollment and Type of School B-33
Self-Care Limitation Status B-34
Sex B-34
Spanish Origin *(See Hispanic Origin)*
Stepfamily *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Subfamily *(See Household Type and Relationship)*
Time Leaving Home to Go to Work *(See Journey to Work)*

Travel Time to Work *(See Journey to Work)*
Type of School *(See School Enrollment and Type of School)*
Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989 *(See Work Status in 1989)*
Veteran Status B-34
Weeks Worked in 1989 *(See Work Status in 1989)*
Work Disability Status B-35
Work Status in 1989 ..... B-35
Worker *(See Employment Status, see Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker, see Journey to Work, see Work Status in 1989)*
Workers in Family in 1989 *(See Work Status in 1989)*
Year of Entry B-36
Years of Military Service *(See Veteran Status)*

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS B-36

Acreage B-37
Age of Structure *(See Year Structure Built)*
Agricultural Sales B-38
Bedrooms B-38
Boarded-Up Status B-38
Business on Property B-38
Condominium Fee B-39
Condominium Status B-39
Congregate Housing *(See Meals Included in Rent)*
Contract Rent B-39

Crop Sales *(See Agricultural Sales)*
Duration of Vacancy B-40
Farm Residence B-40
Gross Rent B-40
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..... B-41
Homeowner Vacancy Rate *(See Vacancy Status)*
House Heating Fuel B-41
Housing Units *(See Living Quarters)*
Insurance for Fire, Hazard, and Flood B-41

Kitchen Facilities B-41
Living Quarters B-36
Meals Included in Rent B-41
Mobile Home Costs B-42
Months Vacant *(See Duration of Vacancy)*
Mortgage Payment B-42
Mortgage Status B-42
Occupied Housing Units *(See Living Quarters)*
Owner-Occupied Housing Units *(See Tenure)*
Persons in Unit B-43
Persons Per Room B-43

Plumbing Facilities B-43
Poverty Status of Households in 1989 ..... B-43
Real Estate Taxes B-43
Rental Vacancy Rate *(See Vacancy Status)*
Renter-Occupied Housing Units *(See Tenure)*
Rooms B-44
Second or Junior Mortgage Payment B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs B-44
Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989 ..... B-45

CONTENTS—Con.

Sewage Disposal B-45
Source of Water B-45
Telephone in Housing Unit B-45
Tenure B-46
Type of Structure *(See Units in Structure)*
Units in Structure B-46
Usual Home Elsewhere B-47
Utilities B-47
Vacancy Status B-47
Vacant Housing Units *(See Living Quarters)*
Value B-48
Vehicles Available B-48
Year Householder Moved Into Unit B-49
Year Structure Built B-49

DERIVED MEASURES B-49

Interpolation B-49
Mean B-49
Median B-49
Percentages, Rates, and Ratios B-50
Quartile B-50

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home,* should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate.* The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C-1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C-9
Errors in the Data C-2
Estimation Procedure C-5
Sample Design C-1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

$$SE_{(\hat{X}+\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2}+\frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE\,(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	
	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than $20,000
2	$20,000 to $39,999
3	$40,000 to $59,999
4	$60,000 to $79,999
5	$80,000 to $99,999
6	$100,000 to $149,999
7	$150,000 to $249,999
8	$250,000 to $299,999
9	$300,000 or more
10	Other[1]
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Renter
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic origin
	Rent
101	Less than $100
102	$100 to $199
103	$200 to $299
104	$300 to $399
105	$400 to $499
106	$500 to $599
107	$600 to $749
108	$750 to $999
109	$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
	Black Householder
121-140	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Householder of Other Race
181-200	Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—Washington**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.8
Household type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D–2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D–1
Processing Procedures D–4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

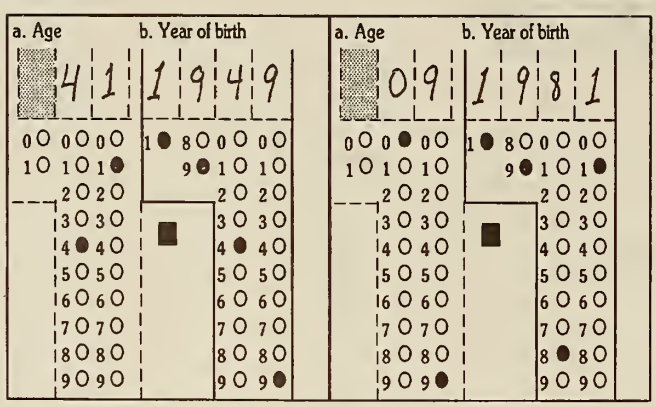
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No.**

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No.**

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house;* a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system.** If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well.**

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know.**

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No.**

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark* ***Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark ***No:***

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location.* For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.,* print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination,* fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About —
Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years–or until the year 2062–only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else–no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency–is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started–and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column ➡ for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name — Middle initial	Last name First name — Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth **a.** Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. **b.** Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth 1 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○	a. Age 0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○ b. Year of birth 1 1 ● 8 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○ 9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○ 2 ○ 2 ○ 3 ○ 3 ○ 4 ○ 4 ○ 5 ○ 5 ○ 6 ○ 6 ○ 7 ○ 7 ○ 8 ○ 8 ○ 9 ○ 9 ○
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Grandchild
- ○ Other relative

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- ○ Housemate, roommate
- ○ Unmarried partner
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Other API

- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut
- ○ Other race (Print race)

a. Age

b. Year of birth — 1 ● 8 ○ ○ ○ ○

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

○ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

○ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building with 2 apartments
- ○ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ○ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ○ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ○ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ○ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ○ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

○ Yes ○ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $174,999
- ○ $175,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 to $249,999
- ○ $250,000 to $299,999
- ○ $300,000 to $399,999
- ○ $400,000 to $499,999
- ○ $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ○ Less than $80
- ○ $80 to $99
- ○ $100 to $124
- ○ $125 to $149
- ○ $150 to $174
- ○ $175 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $324
- ○ $325 to $349
- ○ $350 to $374
- ○ $375 to $399
- ○ $400 to $424
- ○ $425 to $449
- ○ $450 to $474
- ○ $475 to $499
- ○ $500 to $524
- ○ $525 to $549
- ○ $550 to $599
- ○ $600 to $649
- ○ $650 to $699
- ○ $700 to $749
- ○ $750 to $999
- ○ $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

○ Yes ○ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied: ○ First form ○ Cont'n

Vacant: ○ Regular ○ Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- ○ For rent
- ○ For sale only
- ○ Rented or sold, not occupied
- ○ For seas/ rec/occ
- ○ For migrant workers
- ○ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

○ Yes ○ No

D. Months vacant

- ○ Less than 1
- ○ 1 up to 2
- ○ 2 up to 6
- ○ 6 up to 12
- ○ 12 up to 24
- ○ 24 or more

E. Complete after

○ LR ○ TC ○ QA ○ JIC 1

○ P/F ○ RE ○ I/T ○

○ MV ○ ED ○ EN

○ P0 ○ P3 ○ P6

○ P1 ○ P4 ○ IA ○ JIC 2

○ P2 ○ P5 ○ SM ○

F. Cov.

○ 1b ○ 1a ○ 7 ○ H1

G. DO — ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column ➔ for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name / First name / Middle initial	Last name / First name / Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter ○ Brother/sister ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Japanese ○ Asian Indian ○ Samoan ○ Guamanian ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Filipino ○ Hawaiian ○ Korean ○ Vietnamese ○ Japanese ○ Asian Indian ○ Samoan ○ Guamanian ○ Other API ○ Other race (Print race)
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9 — b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9	a. Age: 0 0 / 1 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9 — b. Year of birth: 1 8 / 9 1 / 2 2 / 3 3 / 4 4 / 5 5 / 6 6 / 7 7 / 8 8 / 9 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married	○ Now married ○ Widowed ○ Divorced ○ Separated ○ Never married
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name — Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- O Husband/wife
- O Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- O Stepson/ stepdaughter
- O Brother/sister
- O Father/mother
- O Grandchild
- O Other relative — Print

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- O Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- O Housemate, roommate
- O Unmarried partner
- O Other nonrelative

- O Male
- O Female

- O White
- O Black or Negro
- O Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) — Print
- O Eskimo
- O Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- O Chinese
- O Filipino
- O Hawaiian
- O Korean
- O Vietnamese
- O Japanese
- O Asian Indian
- O Samoan
- O Guamanian
- O Other API — Print
- O Other race (Print race) — Print

a. Age

b. Year of birth — 1

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	0
	2	0	2	0	
	3	0	3	0	
	4	0	4	0	
	5	0	5	0	
	6	0	6	0	
	7	0	7	0	
	8	0	8	0	
	9	0	9	0	

1	●	8	0	0	0	0
	9	0	1	0	1	0
		2	0	2	0	
		3	0	3	0	
		4	0	4	0	
		5	0	5	0	
		6	0	6	0	
		7	0	7	0	
		8	0	8	0	
		9	0	9	0	

- O Now married
- O Separated
- O Widowed
- O Never married
- O Divorced

- O No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- O Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- O Yes, Puerto Rican
- O Yes, Cuban
- O Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) — Print

- O
- O

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). — Print
- O No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- O Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). — Print
- O No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- O A mobile home or trailer
- O A one-family house detached from any other house
- O A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- O A building with 2 apartments
- O A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- O A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- O A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- O A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- O A building with 50 or more apartments
- O Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- O 1 room
- O 2 rooms
- O 3 rooms
- O 4 rooms
- O 5 rooms
- O 6 rooms
- O 7 rooms
- O 8 rooms
- O 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- O Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- O Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- O Rented for cash rent?
- O Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- O Yes
- O No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- O Less than $10,000
- O $10,000 to $14,999
- O $15,000 to $19,999
- O $20,000 to $24,999
- O $25,000 to $29,999
- O $30,000 to $34,999
- O $35,000 to $39,999
- O $40,000 to $44,999
- O $45,000 to $49,999
- O $50,000 to $54,999
- O $55,000 to $59,999
- O $60,000 to $64,999
- O $65,000 to $69,999
- O $70,000 to $74,999
- O $75,000 to $79,999
- O $80,000 to $89,999
- O $90,000 to $99,999
- O $100,000 to $124,999
- O $125,000 to $149,999
- O $150,000 to $174,999
- O $175,000 to $199,999
- O $200,000 to $249,999
- O $250,000 to $299,999
- O $300,000 to $399,999
- O $400,000 to $499,999
- O $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- O Less than $80
- O $80 to $99
- O $100 to $124
- O $125 to $149
- O $150 to $174
- O $175 to $199
- O $200 to $224
- O $225 to $249
- O $250 to $274
- O $275 to $299
- O $300 to $324
- O $325 to $349
- O $350 to $374
- O $375 to $399
- O $400 to $424
- O $425 to $449
- O $450 to $474
- O $475 to $499
- O $500 to $524
- O $525 to $549
- O $550 to $599
- O $600 to $649
- O $650 to $699
- O $700 to $749
- O $750 to $999
- O $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- O Yes
- O No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied: O First form O Cont'n

Vacant: O Regular O Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

- O For rent
- O For sale only
- O Rented or sold, not occupied
- O For seas/ rec/occ
- O For migrant workers
- O Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

- O Yes
- O No

D. Months vacant

- O Less than 1
- O 1 up to 2
- O 2 up to 6
- O 6 up to 12
- O 12 up to 24
- O 24 or more

E. Complete after

O LR	O TC	O QA	JIC 1	
O P/F	O RE	O f/T	O	
O MV	O ED	O EN		
O P0	O P3	O P6		
O P1	O P4	O IA	JIC 2	
O P2	O P5	O SM	O	

F. Cov.

O 1b O 1a O 7 O H1

G. DO ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- O No bedroom
- O 1 bedroom
- O 2 bedrooms
- O 3 bedrooms
- O 4 bedrooms
- O 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- O Yes, have all three facilities
- O No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- O Yes
- O No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- O Yes
- O No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- O None
- O 1
- O 2
- O 3
- O 4
- O 5
- O 6
- O 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- O Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- O Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- O Electricity
- O Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- O Coal or coke
- O Wood
- O Solar energy
- O Other fuel
- O No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- O A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- O An individual drilled well?
- O An individual dug well?
- O Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- O Yes, connected to public sewer
- O No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- O No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- O 1989 or 1990
- O 1985 to 1988
- O 1980 to 1984
- O 1970 to 1979
- O 1960 to 1969
- O 1950 to 1959
- O 1940 to 1949
- O 1939 or earlier
- O Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- O Yes
- O No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- O Yes — *Skip to H20*
- O No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- O None
- O $1 to $999
- O $1,000 to $2,499
- O $2,500 to $4,999
- O $5,000 to $9,999
- O $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- O Included in rent or in condominium fee
- O No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
○ Yes, contract to purchase
} *Go to H23b*

○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- O Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- O Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- O Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- O Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- O No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- O 1987 to 1990
- O 1985 or 1986
- O 1982 to 1984
- O 1980 or 1981
- O 1975 to 1979
- O 1970 to 1974
- O 1965 to 1969
- O 1960 to 1964
- O 1950 to 1959
- O Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- O No, has not attended since February 1
- O Yes, public school, public college
- O Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- O No school completed
- O Nursery school
- O Kindergarten
- O 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- O 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- O 9th grade
- O 10th grade
- O 11th grade
- O 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- O HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- O Some college but no degree
- O Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- O Associate degree in college - Academic program
- O Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- O Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- O Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- O Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- O Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- O Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- O No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- O Yes
- O No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- O Yes
- O No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- O Very well
- O Well
- O Not well
- O Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- O Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- O Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- O Yes, now on active duty
- O Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- O Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- O No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- O September 1980 or later
- O May 1975 to August 1980
- O Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- O February 1955—July 1964
- O Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- O World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- O World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- O Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- O Yes
- O No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- O Yes
- O No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- O Yes
- O No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

O O O O O O O O O O O O O

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- O Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- O No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- O Yes
- O No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home → *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

Hour ○ a.m. ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes → $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F-1
Geographic Products F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources F-5
Reference Materials F-4
Sources of Assistance F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Household relationship	Number of units in structure
Sex	Number of rooms in unit
Race	Tenure—owned or rented
Age	Value of home or monthly rent
Marital status	Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Hispanic origin	Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population	Housing
Social characteristics:	Year moved into residence
Education—enrollment and attainment	Number of bedrooms
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.	Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Ancestry	Telephone in unit
Language spoken at home	Vehicles available
Migration (residence in 1985)	Heating fuel
Disability	Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Fertility	Year structure built
Veteran status	Condominium status
	Farm residence
Economic characteristics:	Shelter costs, including utilities
Labor force	
Occupation, industry, and class of worker	
Place of work and journey to work	
Work experience in 1989	
Income in 1989	
Year last worked	

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
			Sample Data	
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
STF 1 (100 percent)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 2 (100 percent)	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
STF 3 (Sample)	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant interstate county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1993-341-825/80397

LIBRARY

CB/Bureau of the Census Library
5 0673 01022331 4